THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1942 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1942—VOL. XXXIV, NO. 95

**ATLANTIC EDITION — THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands; FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Clarions of Victory

Church bells, fire bells, and air raid sirens were sounded in Boston at 2:30 this afternoon celebrating the United Nations naval success off New Guinea. This was done at the request of Acting Mayor Thomas E. Linehan.

Two U. S. Freighters Hit; Auto Plates for Duration; Bay State Tire Checkup

The World's Day—March 18, 1942

The War: Two U. S. Cargo Ships Torpedoed

Atlantic: Two United States merchant vessels have been torpedoed off the Atlantic coast, the Navy announced. One was pocketed by three enemy submarines early March 15 and sunk. Six members of the crew were killed in the attack and 33 survivors landed at Morehead City, N. C., the Fifth Naval District at Norfolk, Va., reported.

U. S. East Coast: Rear Admiral Adolphus Andrews has been transferred from his post as Commandant of the Third Naval District at New York to "exclusive duty" as Commander of the Eastern Sea Frontier, the Navy announced. He is charged with protection of waters adjacent to the shore from Maine to Florida.

Russia: Soviet troops were reported fighting in the suburbs of Kharkov, German-held "Pittsburgh" of the Ukraine. Capture of five communities in the Rhzev-Vyazma area indicated tightening of the great trap around German positions east of Smolensk. [Page 1.]

Africa: German columns which advanced south of Tmimi in the Libyan desert March 15 were withdrawn the next day, the British said.

Australia: Allied warplanes raided Japanese-held Koepang, Capital of Dutch Timor, while Japanese planes attacked two points in Solomon Islands. Air-raid alarms were sounded at Port Darwin, Australian naval base, and at Port Moresby, New Guinea, but no bombs fell.

Burma: British left wing was reported drawn back about 30 miles as advance British troops engaged heavy Japanese forces south of Kanyutkwin.

Philippines: Japanese attack on American defense lines in Bataan was easily repulsed by new commander, Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright.

Washington: Auto Plates Must Last for War

Automobile license plates now in use will be retained throughout the war through the attachment of small date tabs not more than four square inches to bring them up to date, the War Production Board ordered.

The Senate approved an increase in the Federal debt limit from $65,000,000,000 to $130,000,000,000. The legislation was sent to a joint conference for concurrence in amendments.

The White House turned down a request from George P. McNear, Jr., President of the Toledo, Peoria & Western Railroad, that he be allowed to present to the President in person an answer to Mr. Roosevelt's request that the road submit to arbitration of a dispute with its employees.

Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, who was ordered home to make reports, has reached Honolulu in safety, President Roosevelt announced. Mr. Sayre is expected to return later to some Southwest Pacific point.

President Roosevelt signed a bill appropriating $495,000,000 for the Navy, of which $100,000,000 would be for additional ordnance manufacturing facilities.

Age limit for voluntary enlistment in the Army has been raised from 36 to 45 years, the War Department announced.

President Roosevelt asked Congress to appropriate $17,579,311,253 more for the War Department, with $8,515,861,251 of the total going to the Army Air Corps.

Venezuela signed a lend-lease agreement with the United States. Officials declined comment on the amount of money involved but it was believed to be between $10,000,000 and $16,000,000.

A distinguished service medal was awarded by President Roosevelt to Admiral William H. Standley, who will leave soon for Moscow as United States Ambassador.

New England: Careful Tire Examination

A thorough examination of tires of every Massachusetts motorcar will be made next month as part of the semiannual compulsory inspection of automobile safety equipment, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced. The statement followed the executive order issued by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall on March 16 establishing severe penalties for traveling more than 40 miles an hour.

New England colleges are contributing to the war effort while their own immediate future looks grim. [Page 5.]

Charitable Irish Society's meeting was seen as model of patriotic expression. [Page 5.]

In Europe: Gamelin Defends Policy on Officers

Gen. Marie Gamelin, French Army Commander in Chief before the collapse of France, broke his silence at the Riom trial to deny testimony of a ranking officer that France had suffered from too few trained officers. [Page 19.]

Lord Beaverbrook, former British Supply Minister, will come to the United States to co-ordinate supplies for the United Nations, it was officially announced in London. [Page 19.]

French casualties—civilian and military—inflicted by the British since the armistice in June, 1940, total 3,100 fatalities and 9,500 wounded, Vichy announced.

Consumer News: 350,000 More Dwelling Units

Construction of 350,000 additional dwelling units for war industry workers, more than doubling the defense housing program, was approved by the War Production Board. The homes will be constructed in areas certified by the National Housing Agency as being in need of additional living accommodations.

Five large typewriter manufacturers were ordered by the War Production Board to cut production of standard models 25 per cent below average 1941 monthly sales. The Board indicated no new machines, other than those now in dealers' stocks, would be available to civilians.

Manufacture of vending machines which dispense beverages, food, candy and other products was ordered halted by April 30 by the War Production Board.

National: Destroyer Launched in California

A 1,700-ton destroyer was launched at the San Francisco yards of the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company. The ship was named for Daniel Frazier, a seaman who was fatally injured in a hand-to-hand fight with Tripolitan pirates while saving Stephen Decatur.

Four Army planes crashed in flames east of Lima, Ohio.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox made an unheralded inspection of naval installations in New York harbor and the burned-out liner Normandie.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Wednesday, March 18, 1942

Antiques	8	The Home Forum	12
Boston and New England News,	2, 4, 5	God's Ever-Availability (With Rumanian Translation)	
Daily Features Page	21	Women's Club Activities	4
Editorials	22		
Entertainment Timetable	11		
Financial Page	15-17		
Local Arts and Theater Page	11		
Movie Guide	9		
New Hampshire Letter	4		
Radio Timetable	4		
Real Estate Page	18		
Sports Page	14		
Today's Woman	10		

Weather Predictions

FAIR — WARMER — RAIN — COLDER

TONIGHT

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Sugar Ration Abandonment Seen Looming

Distinct possibility of ending the present plan before books are issued voiced at Capital.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—A distinct possibility is being voiced in the capital that sugar rationing will be abandoned before the public gets its rationing books, probably around the last week in April.

Due to loss of stocks from the Philippines, ship sinkings, demands from lend-lease countries and use of molasses for industrial alcohol, sugar was picked as the first commodity for general rationing to the public. A rationing book has been printed for every American and stored in county court houses all over the country.

Meanwhile, a difference of opinion has developed in the Capital as to whether sugar rationing is absolutely necessary. By using grain as a source of industrial alcohol instead of sugar cane, the War Production Board has found it can save 550,000 tons of sugar during the coming year. Office of Price Administration officials insist that this would still leave the country lacking 2,000,000 tons to meet domestic requirements, lease-lend requirement and other demands.

John E. Hamm, rationing chief and assistant to OPA Administrator Leon Henderson, admitted in a talk before the Women's National Press Club here yesterday that doubts had arisen as to whether the Government should ration sugar but said he was proceeding on the theory that it would be rationed, until told differently by the WPB.

Later, a visitor coming away from the White House confided to friends that at least one Government rationing plan would be dropped. This could hardly apply to rubber or automobiles. His hearers concluded he must mean sugar.

Registration for rationing books, originally scheduled to begin this week, has been postponed until after spring vacations in public schools so a uniform registration period can be fixed for the entire nation.

Meanwhile, the OPA officials have been working until 2 a. m. almost every morning on complicated phases of sugar rationing, such as distribution to commercial users, canneries, candy makers and bee raisers.

Even if sugar rationing is abandoned, the millions of rationing books will come in handy for distributing other products that are bound to become short in time. Other items that may be rationed include tea, wool, overshoes, toasters, razor blades and fuel oil.

Rubber and sugar: optimism and pessimism: First page of second section.

Allied Air Forces Score Big Victory; 23 Japanese Ships Hit Off New Guinea; Drawing for Third Draft Is Completed

Adding 9,000,000 men to those already listed for service brings the total to 26,400,000.

The mighty manpower of the United States of America stood in orderly mobilization today as Selective Service officials completed the drawings in Washington that determine the precedence in which 9,000,000 additional men will be privileged to serve their country in battle field, war factory, and farm. This latest drawing, affecting men up to the age of 44 not previously registered, brings the manpower thus far registered and assigned numbers indicating the order in which they will be called up to the dramatic total of 26,400,000 men.

And from every village and town in Massachusetts, New England and the whole Nation, where men heard their numbers called, there came the unanimous chorus, "We are ready! We are eager to serve our Country!"

Reports from Washington indicate that the lottery, third held under the Selective Service Act, was as mechanized as the war itself. Working at a 500-an-hour pace, teams of soldiers, sailors and marines started at 6 p. m. last night, worked all through the night and completed the last of the 7,000 serial numbers at 7:10 this morning.

Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey started the lottery off last night with a brief speech.

He said he knew the men called would be eager to serve. He pointed out that in a war such as we are now engaged in the need is not wholly for men on the firing line. Production of war goods must be continued and accelerated, food supplies must be kept at high levels. All these things require manpower. The Selective Service Act, he pointed out, and the lotteries held to determine the order in which selectees should be called, were all designed to give a rational, fair, orderly approach to the vast task of mobilization.

"Modern war, mechanized war, yes, total war—demands a great variety of tasks from the citizens of a nation," he said.

The first New England number was the fourth serial number drawn. It was 441, held mostly by the 37 to 45-year-old group that registered Feb. 16. Although most of these men are married and have dependents they all insisted they stood ready to go when called.

International Sound Photo

Third Draft Numbers Are Drawn

Secretary of Navy Frank Knox as he drew number 2850, the second to be drawn. He is assisted by Col. John B. Langston of the Planning Council of the Selective Service System.

Japanese invasion force off New Guinea runs into combined attack of American and Australian fliers—Coming of MacArthur cheers all defenders in Southern Pacific.

American and Australian air forces have dealt a terrific blow against a Japanese invasion force concentrated near Salamaua and Lee, New Guinea, the United States Navy Department announced today, revealing that 23 Japanese ships, including 12 warships, had been sunk or damaged in an attack which cost the American-Australian forces only one plane.

Coming so soon after the news that Gen. Douglas MacArthur had arrived in Australia to take command of the Southwest Pacific struggle this news tremendously heartened Australia, which had braced itself for imminent invasion. Australia officially interpreted General MacArthur's arrival as London's acceptance of Australian demands for changes in grand strategy in the Pacific.

Detailing the losses inflicted on the enemy the Navy Department reported "sunk" or "possibly sunk" two heavy cruisers, one light cruiser, five transports or cargo ships, one gunboat, one destroyer and one mine sweeper. Two destroyers were listed as "possibly sunk."

Ships damaged includede one cruiser, one large destroyer, two transports directly hit, one troop ship, three transports, one aircraft tender, one gunboat.

India Gains Support of U. S. In Stand for Independence

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—With the knowledge and consent of British officials, the United States is plainly indicating to the Indian Government its strong support of Indian independence and is acting to strengthen Sir Stafford Cripps' mission to rally India fully behind the United Nations.

President Roosevelt is quietly exercising his great personal prestige in behalf of the Allied cause in India, and in this step is following the lead of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, who made a personal appeal to London following his conference with Indian leaders.

While the President may be acting beyond the public position of the British Government, he is not acting, it is believed here, beyond the decisions which London is understood to have empowered Sir Stafford to communicate to New Delhi.

Washington officials are informed from London that Sir Stafford is bearer of Britain's agreement for genuine Indian independence, and, to express it in laymen's terms, this agreement entails no mental reservations or escape clauses which will stand in the way of its execution.

Raises Status of India

The initiative which the United States is significantly taking is illustrated by the sudden elevation of Louis Johnson to the rank of "Minister to India" following his appointment as head of a special war-advisory mission to New Delhi. The disclosure of Mr. Johnson's high diplomatic ranking was allowed to be made from India's capital rather than from Washington and the dispatch announcing the news probably did not overstate the fact when it said:

"Observers believed it significant that the United States in exchanging Ministers (India's representative there is still ranked as Agent-General, not as Minister) placed India on the same diplomatic plane as the four British Dominions — Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Union of South Africa."

The White House subsequently explained that Mr. Johnson, former Assistant Secretary of War, "is going to India as the personal representative of the President with the personal rank of Minister," but this explanation does not alter the diplomatic significance of the act.

This appointment exceeds the customary protocol and stands out clearly as an expression of Washington's sympathy for India's demands of self-determination.

Based on Atlantic Charter

President Roosevelt's interest in the future of India, apart from the plain need of the United Nations to have India's full-hearted participation in the war, also stems from the terms of the Atlantic Charter which in spirit and in substance holds out the ideal of self-government as one of the primary peace aims of the Allies.

The Atlantic Charter specifically declares that the United Nations "respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live," and India is now a signatory to this declaration.

British representatives in Washington are directing special attention to a broadcast recently delivered by Wickham Steed, former Editor of The Times of London, in which he states, with the knowledge of his Government, that the British people welcome India "into complete and equal uartnership with the other members of the British Commonwealth, and indeed with the United Nations."

The release of the text of this broadcast by the British Press Service here shows that Mr. Steed went on record as saying that the British people recognized that India was entitled to freedom and should be assured of its freedom.

"If my voice could reach the Indian leaders, Hindu and Moslem alike," he said, "I would urge them to look on the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps and the conclusions of which he is the bearer as a

Continued on Page 19, Column 6

Australia Hails Both MacArthur And His Troops

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia, March 18—This morning Australians rang one another on the telephone saying: "Have you heard the news?" They trooped into each other's offices offering congratulations and saying this was the best news since the war began. Everywhere there is a new spring in footsteps, a new gleam of courage and hope in eyes.

That is how Australia received the news that Gen. Douglas MacArthur was here and had been named supreme commander of United Nations' forces in the Southwest Pacific.

These Anzacs, this fighting breed, this nation of frontiersmen, who are known the world over as among the finest offensive fighters, have yearned for a fighting leader. The strategy of constant retreat depresses them. It is not understood how uninspiring are the leaders who think in such terms. They have craved a real leader. They have watched General MacArthur's career in the Philippines with a growing feeling that he is one leader whom they can follow with a full heart and complete confidence. It is grand news here. The Australians' morale is at its peak now. They interpret General MacArthur's appointment as meaning that America is in dead earnest about the importance of Australia. But the big thing is that a fighting man is leading them. Yesterday they were grim; today they are confident. They have got a leader whom they believe will fight for victory.

Not Necessary to Pretend

As for the announcement that American troops are here—that solves a mystery. For weeks they have been puzzled at a peculiar phenomenon. Men appeared in khaki uniforms bearing a cryptic U S symbol on the collar and a spread eagle on the cap. Who were these men? The papers said nothing about Americans being here. Washington maintained a complete silence. They like Americans. They wanted to organize entertainments for Americans whenever there were any Americans in Australia. But the authorities insisted that no Americans were here.

Well! So they were Americans after all. It is unnecessary any longer to pretend that one does not recognize American uniforms or know what U. S. means.

It also explains the presence of vast numbers of American correspondents. With the exception of London during the blitz, Australia now is experiencing the biggest concentration of American writers in modern history. They have been pouring in from all directions and by all means of transportation.

The Department of Information counted 37 Tuesday and did not include them all. They have come in from the Middle East, from Honolulu, from California by sampans, warships, troopships, and yachts as well as from Java and Singapore.

It looks as if this is America's big battle front now.

General MacArthur was immediately and enthusiastically accepted by Australians as the supreme commander of the entire Far Eastern battle area. American headquarters announced that this included retention of the General's command over the Philippines. It definitely does not mean any with-

Continued on Page 19, Column 5

Australia sees MacArthur appointment as pledge for action: Page 6.

Call of Australia Heard by America In New Command

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18—Command of all land, sea and air forces in the Southwest Pacific had today been placed in the hands of American officers, as the United States prepared for the day when it would pour overwhelming military and naval might into this area and sweep it clear of Japanese.

With the consent of Britain and the insistence of Australia, the entire offensive and defensive setup from Singapore to San Francisco has been co-ordinated to an unprecedented degree with the United States now assigned primary responsibility of success in this region.

Following hard upon the appointment of Gen. Douglas MacArthur as Supreme Commander of all United Nations land, sea and air forces in the Southwest Pacific, the Australian Prime Minister, John Curtin, announced that Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, Chief of the United States Army Air Corps, had been named Deputy Supreme Commander and chief of the United Nations' Southwest Pacific air forces.

Shift of Asiatic Fleet

Meanwhile, Vice-Admiral Herbert F. Leary of the United States Navy, has been serving as Commander of the American, Australian, and New Zealand naval forces in the Anzac area. It is expected that the remnants of the United States Asiatic fleet, badly hit in the battle north of Java, will join Admiral Leary's units.

Although American officers could be expected to work in the closest co-operation with those of their Allies, it is only natural that even closer co-ordination will result with the top officers in each of the three major branches taking their orders directly from Washington. What is more, the deepest satisfaction is felt here that this over-all American command was established at the immediate request of the Australian Government.

Casting new light upon the "considerable numbers" of American troops which the War Department yesterday said had arrived in Australia, Prime Minister Curtin revealed that they included airmen, pilots, and technicians. He said that the men and equipment had been pouring into Australia in a steady stream during the past two months.

Spread Over Large Area

According to Canberra, these American forces have already been spread over an area of 100 square miles and were co-ordinating their activities with such Australian, British, and Netherlands troops as

Continued on Page 19, Column 3

MacArthur expected to halt invasion before it starts: Page 6.

Savings of $10,000,000 Seen In Jobless Insurance Taxes

Savings of $10,000,000 or more may be made by a large group of Massachusetts employers this year in their taxes for unemployment insurance, it was estimated today.

Tax cuts may be obtained by upwards of 9,000 out of the 36,000 subject employers of the State through the "experience rating" plan which went into effect the first of this year.

"Experience rating" was voted by the Legislature to give a premium to employers who stabilized employment by furnishing steady work. The record of each firm's employment for the three calendar years, 1939, 1940, and 1941, serves as the basis for this year's possible tax reductions.

How each qualified employer has made out in this period is now being figured by the Massachusetts Division of Employment Security. A notice giving each employer his rate will be sent not later than April 20.

The new tax rates will apply to wages paid during the quarter beginning Jan. 1 and ending March 31 of this year. Payments of the tax are due not later than April 30. Hence the "experience rating" system has been in effect since the first of this year, and the savings available show up for the first time in the taxes to be paid next month.

Although there are roughly 36,000 subject employers in the Commonwealth, perhaps not more than half will benefit this year due to the fact that the rest were not subject to the law at a date early enough to have had three consecutive years of unemployment risk. No employer will qualify for an experience rating this year unless he has been continuously subject to the provisions of the law from a date not later than Sept. 30, 1938.

It takes about five years to qualify. A firm opening in Massachusetts today will not get in line for a tax reduction until 1947.

Employers with the best record for stable employment will get more of a reduction; the others less. The maximum State tax rate on employers is 2.7 per cent of the wages paid, not in excess of $3,000 for each employee. According to the experience shown, this can be scaled down to 2.5 per cent, 2 per cent, 1.5 per cent, 1 per cent or .5 per cent. The employer who cannot qualify for a lower rate will continue to pay the old rate of 2.7 per cent.

Practically all the big employers of the State have been operating since 1938 and will be eligible for cuts, if their recards warrant. Next year some 18,000 additional employers will qualify. These are mostly little concerns with less than eight employees, but more than three. The State law was changed, effective January 1, 1939, to bring them into the insurance system.

Russians Reported Storming Kharkov

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, March 18

Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's Ukraine armies were reported storming today into the suburbs of Kharkov, the Soviet "Pittsburgh," while on the Central Front Russian troops were reported to have moved considerably closer to their objective of closing the great Rzhev-Vyazma pocket.

The action around Kharkov, reported in a radiocast heard in London quoting Moscow sources, indicated that capture of the German-held center might be imminent.

The fighting on the Central Front was marked by Soviet reports of having captured five more communities in the Smolensk zone.

Tass said one of the five reoccupied settlements protected a strategically important area before which the Germans left 1,250 slain and wounded after a vain counter-attack. Survivors were declared routed.

Cutting off of the Rzhev-Vyazma pocket, where German garrisons hold out approximately half way along the 230-mile route from Moscow to Smolensk, is a major aim in current Russian operations on the Central Front.

The Soviet Information Bureau said Red Army troops killed 1,000 Germans to overrun a southwestern defense position and levied heavy tolls in other sectors.

A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Stockholm quoted Moscow reports that Soviet parachute troops had been dropped in the Smolensk area, 230 miles west of Moscow, and destroyed Nazi fortifications during a snowstorm.

Soviet armies of the center were reported to have encircled a German garrison at Gzhatsk, 100 miles west of Moscow and closest foothold to the Russian Capital still retained by the Nazi invaders.

It was at Gzhatsk that the Germans withdrew after their defeats at Mohaisk and Borodino. On the rail line from Moscow to Smolensk, Gzhatsk lies 100 miles west of the Capital and only 35 miles northeast of the key German defense position at Vyazma.

The Western Front dispatch which reported the City had been cut off told of a supply-laden transport plane being shot down in an attempt to reach the German garrison.

Other Soviet gains were reported in the Orel-Kursk area, midway between Moscow and Kharkov, with the Russians recapturing eight more communities.

In the Crimea, a bulletin from Hitler's field headquarters acknowledged heavy new Russian attacks but asserted they were "partly repulsed and partly smashed by artillery shelling and air attacks."

Order Numbers Of New Selectees

A convenient table of selectees' serial numbers, with the order drawn, will be found on Page 2. The order drawn has been revised to conform with Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey's ruling at 8 a. m. today in which he changed all order numbers above 741 to compensate for an error in the lottery in which the same number had been drawn twice.

Order of Selective Service Serial Numbers Drawn for New England Registrants

Men in 20-to-44 Group Get Numbers

Herewith are published serial numbers issued to New England selective service registrants, with the order in which they were drawn at last night's lottery in Washington.

Serial numbers from 1 to 3200 are listed. The highest serial number in New England in this lottery is 3120 from a draft board in Connecticut. The highest serial number in Massachusetts is 2703.

Complete explanation of these numbers will be found in an adjoining column.

1 to 100

Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn
1	5508	34	1900	67	1630
2	4070	35	5205	68	1294
3	2476	36	4998	69	153
4	5989	37	4826	70	2942
5	6486	38	5462	71	6376
6	5553	39	1089	72	6033
7	2303	40	670	73	4418
8	1496	41	4249	74	5278
9	4358	42	4160	75	3326
10	4457	43	6735	76	4514
11	5413	44	5274	77	688
12	6550	45	6142	78	3265
13	4629	46	5659	79	4519
14	2141	47	5564	80	2225
15	4383	48	6845	81	3783
16	6520	49	1323	82	6340
17	2859	50	5366	83	4428
18	6685	51	912	84	1413
19	2085	52	6958	85	4661
20	1167	53	507	86	4591
21	3994	54	141	87	1336
22	6124	55	257	88	388
23	5637	56	4550	89	535
24	1475	57	6623	90	6623
25	941	58	6055	91	4606
26	823	59	5818	92	3269
27	4779	60	3602	93	5619
28	4478	61	3539	94	2138
29	5257	62	4153	95	4387
30	5752	63	1062	96	2588
31	178	64	5200	97	3556
32	6503	65	3486	98	3403
33	404	66	5759	99	5531
				100	1500

101 to 200

Serial No.	Orde. Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn
101	4458	134	3879	167	483
102	6336	135	3804	168	3685
103	5040	136	4654	169	4204
104	6357	137	3423	170	2562
105	2429	138	511	171	4173
106	3869	139	5434	172	2918
107	4209	140	3275	173	1121
108	3951	141	1244	174	3575
109	1818	142	4785	175	3538
110	6025	143	4472	176	26
111	526	144	6399	177	1084
112	3942	145	1659	178	1947
113	2400	146	909	179	149
114	4462	147	4856	180	6982
115	5991	148	5472	181	1039
116	6717	149	6232	182	6662
117	6909	150	6952	183	3373
118	6210	151	5992	184	3342
119	3140	152	2902	185	3461
120	2128	153	3525	186	24
121	3961	154	299	187	5910
122	4748	155	3204	188	6843
123	724	156	3243	189	3739
124	2508	157	6184	190	3895
125	6879	158	155	191	5026
126	6260	159	5842	192	3277
127	3559	160	2834	193	5862
128	211	161	194	194	5883
129	49	162	5390	195	6573
130	4568	163	4286	196	4547
131	112	164	1474	197	850
132	2410	165	4619	198	2126
133	1201	166	2855	199	2000
				200	3089

201 to 300

Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn
201	1519	234	4835	267	5236
202	1338	235	2777	268	3545
203	6129	236	2241	269	6365
204	1068	237	5301	270	4051
205	3282	238	2187	271	6038
206	2261	239	537	272	6719
207	5146	240	4167	273	4363
208	2181	241	6234	274	3284
209	6452	242	5851	275	1563
210	2243	243	5490	276	2442
211	5774	244	98	277	2621
212	156	245	3461	278	760
213	782	246	1709	279	4555
214	4393	247	6823	280	2868
215	6440	248	6895	281	5604
216	5149	249	2790	282	1768
217	2236	250	6136	283	3129
218	2835	251	1321	284	1431
219	3623	252	4864	285	6378
220	2297	253	5181	286	4436
221	3806	254	398	287	5927
222	4494	255	912	288	5613
223	1557	256	1295	289	5524
224	2676	257	5019	290	3013
225	6756	258	2947	291	2602
226	5308	259	5427	292	6891
227	4779	260	935	293	467
228	1085	261	6002	294	4100
229	1893	262	5433	295	3477
230	3441	263	3867	296	4720
231	5389	264	678	297	378
232	3577	265	1090	298	2151
233	167	266	673	299	4505
				300	2146

301 to 400

Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn
301	4953	334	6236	367	5346
302	3718	335	3561	368	2481
303	4984	336	6173	369	165
304	2665	337	6429	370	4424
305	2779	338	370	371	6968
306	5313	339	6672	372	6454
307	5920	340	4429	373	3004
308	607	341	6106	374	3771
309	1098	342	4781	375	6161
310	1525	343	6695	376	6962
311	5451	344	1465	377	3709
312	6918	345	122	378	1905
313	6529	346	2022	379	4351
314	6829	347	1673	380	6935
315	3619	348	2530	381	2423
316	3051	349	540	382	2985
317	2636	350	2265	383	3475
318	2387	351	4819	384	6960
319	5357	352	1071	385	6680
320	3134	353	6276	386	5959
321	4723	354	5087	387	1524
322	5906	355	6614	388	3109
323	171	356	6138	389	5408
324	1814	357	6222	390	6131
325	3802	358	1137	391	5612
326	3043	359	45	392	1237
327	2676	360	1733	393	5662
328	3789	361	6003	394	5427
329	6879	362	5529	395	2439
330	1640	363	5548	396	5423
331	3804	364	1627	397	2885
332	6621	365	1188	398	1088
333		366	6420	399	4036
				400	2444

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass. U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Our New Attractive Supply of

Easter Musical Novelties

Is Ready

Music Boxes
Jewelry---Toys
Easter Bunnies

Delightful Gifts—All With Imported Music Boxes

BOSTON MUSIC CO.
116 Boylston Street HANcock 1564
Next to Colonial Theatre
BOSTON, MASS.

By a Staff Artist

401 to 500

Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn
401	6175	434	5510	467	4439
402	3149	435	5460	468	1300
403	2399	436	3161	469	3985
404	5409	437	584	470	3330
405	1443	438	5237	471	2619
406	2080	439	1795	472	2592
407	3168	440	6008	473	6046
408	6772	441	4	474	304
409	6169	442	671	475	1231
410	1307	443	5848	476	267
411	5771	444	2104	477	4903
412	4643	445	261	478	6113
413	2369	446	2254	479	1245
414	6446	447	6053	480	3648
415	3931	448	5815	481	3073
416	6083	449	4707	482	6731
417	2822	450	3917	483	5574
418	502	451	2395	484	1015
419	3108	452	613	485	193
420	6076	453	6328	486	4844
421	1199	454	6559	487	5154
422	2083	455	4848	488	3127
423	1785	456	3348	489	5723
424	4307	457	2518	490	2043
425	6455	458	1693	491	4159
426	2341	459	161	492	3072
427	5610	460	6558	493	185
428	4377	461	5453	494	6275
429	4995	462	2247	495	4579
430	815	463	2961	496	3682
431	5253	464	2048	497	1458
432	6660	465	5464	498	1698
433	6560	466	6719	499	2792
				500	5745

501 to 600

Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn
501	4873	534	1847	567	394
502	3703	535	5501	568	5874
503	5765	536	1225	569	5838
504	921	537	63	570	4431
505	6688	538	1492	571	4551
506	6812	539	4202	572	4962
507	1773	540	2358	573	205
508	6633	541	4857	574	2283
509	4690	542	703	575	4876
510	1467	543	2501	576	2274
511	1282	544	2509	577	5370
512	6294	545	4930	578	5443
513	2343	546	1246	579	3535
514	5905	547	3382	580	2087
515	6953	548	211	581	3875
516	6921	549	1902	582	4752
517	5411	550	5027	583	5909
518	186	551	6871	584	2542
519	6199	552	6221	585	208
520	5024	553	6688	586	2270
521	6556	554	1812	587	4415
522	5497	555	5017	588	383
523	5946	556	2486	589	2321
524	6789	557	5799	590	5713
525	4257	558	1732	591	387
526	59	559	2165	592	3139
527	5367	560	5715	593	2626
528	5208	561	6893	594	1737
529	1729	562	5810	595	721
530	236	563	5312	596	6164
531	3054	564	4808	597	6994
532	1170	565	2687	598	4571
533	4148	566	5954	599	5330
				600	1073

601 to 700

Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn
601	2315	634	598	667	4300
602	3881	635	1725	668	6837
603	1036	636	101	669	5165
604	4886	637	4048	670	2996
605	501	638	1499	671	4857
606	43	639	3946	672	4331
607	1901	640	6207	673	4405
608	5661	641	1787	674	846
609	1472	642	3456	675	4010
610	6825	643	2555	676	3641
611	5970	644	5980	677	4088
612	5486	645	5902	678	2040
613	2628	646	2922	679	4688
614	432	647	6714	680	4685
615	3364	648	1800	681	340
616	1591	649	6916	682	1615
617	4059	650	4184	683	3776
618	564	651	4185	684	4501
619	6948	652	4142	685	5501
620	2287	653	4686	686	5486
621	5440	654	3668	687	53
622	6168	655	6078	688	2134
623	4200	656	4913	689	858
624	5163	657	110	690	3340
625	6243	658	4764	691	995
626	2834	659	2806	692	6560
627	1309	660	6303	693	1764
628	479	661	3923	694	4295
629	4639	662	542	695	3845
630	574	663	2991	696	3588
631	4179	664	2471	697	1215
632	579	665	686	698	2911
633	4477	666	3783	699	3070
				700	647

701 to 800

Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn
701	6643	734	270	767	3815
702	6959	735	4714	768	4770
703	2427	736	4839	769	228
704	4179	737	4122	770	1871
705	4887	738	5867	771	1672
706	281	739	2264	772	2340
707	2180	740	1972	773	473
708	3111	741	3000	774	3745
709	3987	742	2074	775	6024
710	5660	743	845	776	1261
711	4260	744	488	777	4398
712	4054	745	1299	778	1299
713	4131	746	2963	779	6398
714	6022	747	6849	780	795
715	960	748	1767	781	2328
716	4504	749	6014	782	5277
717	5946	750	174	783	2543
718	6907	751	711	784	4577
719	6082	752	1760	785	3471
720	4708	753	5882	786	1241
721	3818	754	1065	787	1758
722	1265	755	6980	788	5770
723	3890	756	4372	789	6251
724	2253	757	5850	790	1193
725	5448	758	4621	791	6826
726	630	759	2685	792	1761
727	4638	760	6187	793	5122
728	3345	761	4248	794	4328
729	3167	762	6219	795	5803
730	6700	763	3106	796	6684
731	246	764	5873	797	1887
732	4129	765	2842	798	5363
733	4586	766	2986	799	3508
				800	4565

801 to 900

Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn
801	1643	834	4139	867	1845
802	6818	835	2199	868	6055
803	1366	836	3309	869	6787
804	1020	837	4893	870	3719
805	5339	838	6616	871	311
806	1127	839	1168	872	4790
807	6239	840	1836	873	4035
808	4586	841	1905	874	5477
809	6438	842	1239	875	3027
810	2342	843	5158	876	1386
811	3800	844	4079	877	4012
812	3841	845	1542	878	6048
813	3089	846	5808	879	3443
814	4293	847	6493	880	3132
815	6846	848	1686	881	6044
816	5899	849	6875	882	3045
817	3817	850	727	883	3902
818	4994	851	5731	884	248
819	6483	852	3366	885	4137
820	3099	853	6371	886	5627
821	1016	854	3802	887	3957
822	6865	855	1305	888	3870
823	1503	856	1635	889	1754
824	1632	857	4918	890	332
825	6364	858	2018	891	3421
826	3789	859	3355	892	1376
827	6979	860	2896	893	868
828	5016	861	860	894	649
829	1276	862	6473	895	5826
830	6885	863	1059	896	5846
831	2935	864	6809	897	4478
832	3835	865	4083	898	5640
833	5930	866	4232	899	3262
				900	263

WHEN YOU PURCHASE GOODS ADVERTISED in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

901 to 1,000

Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn
901	2969	934	785	967	103
902	3139	935	5093	968	54
903	2412	936	5580	969	3142
904	6365	937	140	970	5649
905	2309	938	642	971	1200
906	3711	939	591	972	5516
907	395	940	4587	973	2590
908	6734	941	1415	974	1915
909	4193	942	4592	975	6584
910	5570	943	6512	976	4042
911	4780	944	6853	977	720
912	397	945	6762	978	1910
913	3814	946	1209	979	2821
914	1428	947	1192	980	5392
915	2733	948	4536	981	2858
916	4041	949	2985	982	2013
917	6278	950	3585	983	4234
918	3445	951	3408	984	2710
919	2211	952	3621	985	3928
920	930	953	5820	986	6028
921	1706	954	4183	987	4772
922	6677	955	1788	988	2003
923	5083	956	3261	989	3849
924	4053	957	6963	990	1489
925	2707	958	5537	991	1009
926	5233	959	3864	992	2030
927	4854	960	2325	993	5320
928	6636	961	3234	994	2054
929	901	962	5303	995	5484
930	2900	963	5373	996	5822
931	2055	964	3033	997	297
932	1232	965	3355	998	3318
933	4825	966	3683	999	483
				1000	993

1001 to 1100

Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn
1001	1577	1034	4869	1067	1371
1002	5135	1035	5890	1068	2091
1003	3135	1036	6873	1069	1414
1004	3624	1037	1976	1070	3944
1005	548	1038	3873	1071	1079
1006	2051	1039	5115	1072	4828
1007	3630	1040	2795	1073	5980
1008	2659	1041	1418	1074	4620
1009	5942	1042	4736	1075	983
1010	1111	1043	1108	1076	2088
1011	1293	1044	6320	1077	754
1012	4483	1045	833	1078	5042
1013	2215	1046	3266	1079	4086
1014	3186	1047	5779	1080	3688
1015	5160	1048	5401	1081	2915
1016	4228	1049	4314	1082	4904
1017	5166	1050	798	1083	5213
1018	610	1051	6644	1084	690
1019	6579	1052	453	1085	5872
1020	4782	1053	976	1086	4198
1021	1286	1054	2351	1087	5190
1022	6081	1055	908	1088	4589
1023	4943	1056	3922	1089	3869
1024	3333	1057	1077	1090	1003
1025	773	1058	1047	1091	885
1026	1358	1059	4267	1092	102
1027	863	1060	2405	1093	1979
1028	1277	1061	6886	1094	3576
1029	5295	1062	661	1095	4814
1030	284	1063	946	1096	4089
1031	5939	1064	91	1097	4195
1032	3644	1065	5005	1098	5616
1033	4187	1066	5416	1099	1837
				1100	6838

1101 to 1200

Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn
1101	4216	1134	2292	1167	6990
1102	4775	1135	241	1168	5051
1103	21	1136	3116	1169	5412
1104	3311	1137	5932	1170	242
1105	4161	1138	3574	1171	1004
1106	3011	1139	1292	1172	5030
1107	6272	1140	241	1173	6823
1108	477	1141	3050	1174	2587
1109	5577	1142	1629	1175	1019
1110	4243	1143	2242	1176	6333
1111	993	1144	1322	1177	314
1112	1939	1145	5962	1178	904
1113	5361	1146	1975	1179	830
1114	3446	1147	5503	1180	5077
1115	3636	1148	2434	1181	1110
1116	2312	1149	4060	1182	3255
1117	5226	1150	1938	1183	1110
1118	979	1151	5836	1184	3255
1119	2460	1152	6750	1185	3390
1120	1963	1153	5825	1186	3707
1121	5245	1154	5429	1187	4401
1122	2300	1155	4812	1188	4339
1123	864	1156	29	1189	4971
1124	836	1157	4061	1190	4904
1125	1777	1158	1143	1191	5532
1126	1079	1159	5145	1192	4871
1127	194	1160	5474	1193	2154
1128	2940	1161	1303	1194	2789
1129	4516	1162	4469	1195	1647
1130	5153	1163	1768	1196	2144
1131	592	1164	1212	1197	2050
1132	4220	1165	2089	1198	2167
1133	1510	1166	4628	1199	6270
				1200	5986

1201 to 1300

Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn
1201	4953	1234	2754	1267	2496
1202	5161	1235	3792	1268	1619
1203	1745	1236	1051	1269	5586
1204	3266	1237	3014	1270	2964
1205	6811	1238	1644	1271	3581
1206	1177	1239	3254	1272	2559
1207	1933	1240	3407	1273	5466
1208	1991	1241	4409	1274	1145
1209	135	1242	4416	1275	1113
1210	2418	1243	2585	1276	5816
1211	6461	1244	2339	1277	136
1212	6681	1245	1116	1278	4222
1213	4549	1246	2491	1279	1232
1214	5420	1247	6504	1280	2545
1215	456	1248	1685	1281	1378
1216	6414	1249	4884	1282	1889
1217	4335	1250	4310	1283	1989
1218	85	1251	677	1284	1393
1219	5407	1252	3113	1285	5372
1220	3513	1253	794	1286	624
1221	5751	1254	2394	1287	1971
1222	788	1255	5316	1288	2694
1223	2778	1256	86	1289	537
1224	371	1257	4963	1290	5857
1225	4473	1258	3334	1291	88
1226	3944	1259	6634	1292	5435
1227	4299	1260	4784	1293	558
1228	5912	1261	3459	1294	6979
1229	1939	1262	1058	1295	2931
1230	2998	1263	5178	1296	5393
1231	2558	1264	5256	1297	3431
1232	4171	1265	4315	1298	5228
1233	2853	1266	1822	1299	1160
				1300	6032

1301 to 1400

Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn
1301	5083	1334	240	1367	2370
1302	6509	1335	6314	1368	4077
1303	751	1336	6821	1369	1358
1304	1381	1337	62	1370	3428
1305	715	1338	5252	1371	3193
1306	3681	1339	6209	1372	5903
1307	1666	1340	828	1373	1163
1308	4154	1341	512	1374	3031
1309	748	1342	1053	1375	5393
1310	1254	1343	137	1376	2689
1311	3030	1344	3611	1377	4700
1312	5579	1345	142	1378	1452
1313	6845	1346	5819	1379	528
1314	1138	1347	1114	1380	3075
1315	536	1348	5426	1381	1133
1316	2246	1349	643	1382	3081
1317	3193	1350	5310	1383	4101
1318	1648	1351	3012	1384	1864
1319	1950	1352	3859	1385	2011
1320	4526	1353	1707	1386	4704
1321	6885	1354	2033	1387	2393
1322	3006	1355	2631	1388	6011
1323	5856	1356	6549	1389	3239
1324	6306	1357	1008	1390	2572
1325	4522	1358	2565	1391	5968
1326	1076	1359	5933	1392	1128
1327	5907	1360	1814	1393	2960
1328	1684	1361	1229	1394	6961
1329	2217	1362	5898	1395	1530
1330	4366	1363	940	1396	4969
1331	2276	1364	631	1397	1217
1332	2573	1365	5195	1398	1527
1333	2679	1366	3828	1399	4909
				1400	184

1401 to 1500

Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn	Serial No.	Order Drawn
1401	2096	1434	2811	1467	4831
1402	550	1435	418	1468	1738
1403	6118	1436	2273	1469	925
1404	2801	1437	4370	1470	747
1405	2046	1438	2977	1471	1421
1406	5721	1439	2105	1472	616
1407	5956	1440	765	1473	4035
1408	1659	1441	2785	1474	6892
1409	4104	1442	2762	1475	488
1410	4982	1443	3510	1476	5080
1411	6976	1444	2

Washington Details Policy on News

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The Office of Facts and Figures issued a comprehensive statement of the Government's policy on war news last night, including an announcement that casualty lists will be made public.

The text follows:

Statement of Government Wartime Information Policy

It is the policy of this Government to make public the maximum of information on military, naval, production, and other matters concerning the war, which can be revealed without giving aid to the enemy. This policy is based upon the firm conviction that the people of a democracy are entitled to know the facts, whether they are good or bad, cheerful or depressing. On the other hand, our people will willingly forego knowledge of those facts whose revelation will help the enemy to harm us.

Where there is conflict between consideration of public information and of military security, every attempt is made to provide such form of publication as will inform the public while reducing the military risk to a minimum. Under no circumstances does the Government publish information which is known to be untrue. Under no circumstances does the Govment withhold news from publication on the ground that the news is bad or depressing. When news is deliberately withheld, it is withheld for reasons of military security.

In detail, these are the policies with respect to specific matters:

1. Action at sea.

(A) News of the destruction and sinking of American combat vessels is published only when and if it is felt that such publication will be of no value to the enemy. Publication will be definitely delayed 48 hours from the time the Navy has had opportunity to start notifying next of kin of casualties.

(B) The fact of damage to an Ameriacn combat vessel through enemy action is released as soon as verified information is received, if there is reason to believe that such damage has occurred in sight of the enemy. The extent of damage to a combatant vessel will probably not be released until the vessel has been repaired as this information is valuable to the enemy.

(C) News of the destruction, sinking or damage to enemy surface vessels is released as soon as verified information is received.

(D) News of the sinking or the probable destruction of enemy submarines is ordinarily not released, for three reasons: 1. It is often difficult to verify the sinking of a submarine. 2. Experience has shown that the withholding of news of the sinking of submarines has an adverse psychological effect on the enemy. 3. If the enemy is informed that one of his submarines has been destroyed, he knows it is necessary for him to replace it by another.

From time to time, it will be possible to give news on the sinking or probable sinking of enemy submarines over a past period.

(E) On merchant ship losses the following procedure is being followed: The Commandant of the District in which the sinking occurs notifies the Navy Department. The Navy Department in turn notifies the Maritime Commission, which notifies the owners so that next of kin of any casualties may be notified. As soon as the next of kin have had time to receive notice, the Maritime Commission advises the Navy Department, which then releases the story of the sinking to the press and allows eyewitness accounts to be obtained from survivors. The names and precise tonnages will not ordinarily be released.

(F) It must be remembered that details of action at sea are rarely received until days or even weeks after the action has been concluded, because radio signals enable the enemy immediately to locate the position of our ships in combat areas. Full details on any significant action are released as soon as practicable, but these details are rarely available until the vessels involved have returned to port.

2. Air action

(A) A statement of the exact number of American planes lost in action in the air is made as soon as received (provided the loss has been apparently obvious to the enemy), but no statement of the number of planes lost on the ground is made until such time as it is believed that the statement will not be of value to the enemy. The reason for this is that enemy airmen are usually unable to tell the extent of damage to aircraft attacked on the ground.

(B) An exact statement of losses of enemy aircraft both in the air and on the ground is made as soon as verified information is received. No claim of the destruction of an enemy plane is made unless the authorities in charge are satisfied that the information furnished by the American pilot or other observer is correct.

(C) No statement of the loss of American aircraft in transit or through accident at air fields is made since such news would be of great value to the enemy. An exception is made in the case of aircraft lost through accident in the continental United States.

(D) News of the effect of bombing of enemy objectives is given as soon as verified information is received, in such detail as possible. This information is released only to the extent that the authorities are satisfied of the accuracy of observation by the American pilots or observers.

(E) News of the extent of damage to American objectives by enemy bombing is released as soon as verified information is received, if it is believed that such information will not be of value to the enemy. In no event is an untrue statement of the effect of enemy bombing made. Statements may, however, be incomplete for reasons given above. Such statements will be completed as soon as this can be done without aiding the enemy.

3. Action on land

Information relative to action on land is issued during the progress of such action, or as soon as practicable after its termination. This information will be given in as much detail as possible immediately upon receipt and verification. Where possible, such information will include enemy casualties, a statement as to enemy forces engaged, and as to positions won or lost. It will not ordinarily include the strength or distribution of our forces, as this would give information of value to the enemy.

4. Movements of ships and troops

Movements of ships and troops are among the most valuable forms of information which the enemy is constantly seeking to discover. Such information cannot possibly be published until after the movement is completed, and the enemy can no longer derive value from the knowledge of the movement. Similarly, identification of vessels or Army units in action cannot be published until it is clear that such information will not be of value to the enemy. Sailings, routes, and cargoes of cargo ships are also withheld from publication.

5. Prospective Action

It is obvious that information of what the Army or Navy intend or plan to do in action cannot possibly be released by the Government. There is, of course, no objection to the publication of any private comment upon the future course of military or naval operations, but all such comments are wholly unofficial.

6. Review of Military Situation

The joint Chiefs of Staff will shortly begin the publication of bulletins from time to time which will furnish an authoritative general review of the military situation in various theatres of war.

7. Casualties (Killed in Action)

Lists of members of the armed forces killed in action will be given out subject to the stipulation that press and radio will not publish nationwide round-ups but that newspapers and radio stations will confine themselves to the publication of casualties from their own localities.

Publication of such lists will be made subject also to the following restrictions:

A. Release will be delayed until the accuracy of the lists is well established and relatives notified, and until not giving aid or comfort to the enemy.

B. The rank and ratings of Navy officers and men will be withheld; likewise designations of units to which Army officers and men have been assigned will be withheld.

Subject to these restrictions and to the above stipulation, the names of those killed in action will be made available with all possible speed.

8. Production Information

To provide essential public information as to the progress of the production effort as a whole, the War Production Board will publish at frequent intervals a production communiqué, which will enable the public to judge whether the production program is progressing satisfactorily or not.

With respect to the shipbuilding program, the Maritime Commission publishes information concerning the laying of keels, launchings and deliveries.

General publication of specific information as to contract awards, site locations of war industries, and military installations, estimated supplies of certain strategic and critical materials, specific production schedules and detailed progress reports have been discontinued. General publication of such material can be most helpful to enemy spies and saboteurs.

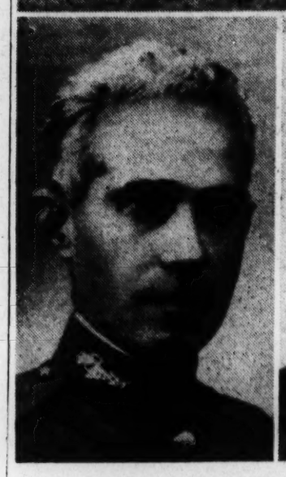
Publication of certain information of this kind is necessary to specific sections of the population, such as sub-contractors, suppliers of labor, public utilities, and others. Therefore, information of a non-detailed character with regard to plants and installations and the placing of large contracts is released for local publication.

Moreover, information regarding the letting of contracts, the construction of factories and cantonments, and the like which are necessary for the proper functioning of suppliers of labor, materials, facilities, and other services, is given directly by appropriate agencies.

9. Statistical Information

Certain statistics formerly published by the Government have been withheld from publication because they are likely to give valuable information to the enemy, as, for example, information as to the utilization of ship tonnage. Every attempt is being made to keep such restrictions to a minimum and to continue publication of all statistical information of value to business, labor, agriculture, and other elements of the population.

Mexicans on Guard



Alert Neighbors to U. S. Southwest

Top: A Mexican anti-aircraft field unit in maneuvers. Bottom: Brig. Gen. Miguel Gonzalez Cadena (left) and Brig. Gen. Tomas Sanchez Hernandez, Mexican representatives on the Joint United States-Mexican Defense Board.

U. S. Army to Maintain Liaison With Mexican Military Zones

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—On the eve of the first meeting of the Joint United States-Mexican Defense Board in Washington, the Mexican Ministry of National Defense has announced that the United States will maintain liaison officers with Mexican Army commands at five different locations in the Northern and Northwestern Mexican military zones.

Further co-operation of this kind is scheduled to ensue from the meetings of the Joint Defense Board in Washington. The Mexican representatives are Brig. Gen. Tomas Sanchez Hernandez and Brig. Gen. Miguel Gonzalez Cadena.

Meanwhile, it has been announced that the Estado Mayor Presidencial has taken over the purchasing, testing and issuing of military equipment, these carrying one step further the rapid evolution of this recently established authority into a true General Staff of Army.

Virtual General Staff

Started in December, this new unit in the Mexican military setup, headed by Brig. Gen. Salvador Sanchez, has been rapidly acquiring powers and duties until now it resembles the General Staff of the United States Army. Mexico now has the same highly centralized hierarchy—the President of the Republic as Chief Executive; the Sect. of National Defense, Gen. Pablo E. Macias Valenzuela, directly responsible to the President; and the Chief of Staff next in line.

Heretofore, instead of a General Staff, Mexico has had a number of departments specializing in various functions. These units still exist but are giving up certain functions to the new authority.

Another defense announcement this week is that the Senate Committee to Investigate Anti-Mexican activities of foreigners in the United States-Mexican border region. The investigation is to include the northern States of Chihuahua, Sonora, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas and the Territory of Lower California.

Though it is felt that vigilance in this border area can not be too great, it was emphatically declared by both General Cardenas and General Sanchez that enemy air or naval bases do not exist in Lower California. Speculation on this possibility has grown out of the recent report of enemy planes being over Los Angeles.

'Scrupulous' Guarding

"Such bases not only do not exist," General Sanchez said in confirmation of the statement of General Cardenas, "but their establishment would be materially impossible in view of national land, sea and air forces which scrupulously guard both Lower California and all our frontiers. These forces would energetically prevent any enemy attempt to establish bases, an attempt which would be considered an aggression against our national sovereignty."

Meanwhile consideration is also being given matters of civil defense, particularly to the problem of protection of city populations. The Senate Committee of National Civil Defense has completed a general program of civil defense which has been submitted to the President of the Republic. The Committee report points out that because of world conditions, even countries not at war must adopt minimum measures of protection for the aged, the women and children.

War Is Urged On New Menace Of Propaganda

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—Americans of all races and creeds must join in "eradicating the menace of un-American propaganda which is springing up in every corner of the country, like fires kindled by incendiary bombs," according to Prof. James H. Sheldon, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League.

Specifically, Professor Sheldon, in an address before a meeting of club leaders of the Young Men's Christian Association in Brooklyn on March 16, attacked Social Justice, publication of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, Roman Catholic radio priest. His charges followed the uncovering by The Christian Science Monitor on March 10 of the existence of 95 pro-Nazi, pro-Japanese publications which are now under investigation by the Department of Justice.

The League official cited a Social Justice editorial on Aug. 4 which indicated that the Japanese expansionist movement was "nothing more than an expression of our own Monroe Doctrine . . ." and that "unless the German forces can overcome Russia and successfully invade England by the end of September, there is every evidence that the entire world will have elected to experience a blood bath. . . ."

Professor Sheldon declared that the Coughlin publication had taken up where Hitler's Weckruf und Beobachter, suspended organ of the Nazi Bund, left off.

"Social Justice is not now an organ of any responsible individual or group of individuals," he charged. "It has not the sanction of any ecclesiastical authority and no longer even quotes Father Coughlin directly. Its words are the words of those who, in President Roosevelt's language, would 'try to breed mistrust and suspicion between one individual and another, one group and another, one race and another, one government and another.' "

The Government should suspend publication of Social Justice in the same way that it suspended the publication of and closed the offices of the Weckruf und Beobachter, Professor Sheldon declared.

"The least that we can do is see to it that the taxpayers no longer subsidize this kind of propaganda as they do by allowing it to be sent through the mails with second-class mailing privileges," he added. "Meanwhile, the Department of Justice should investigate the relationship between Social Justice and known sources of Nazi propaganda in this country for the purpose of taking decisive action.

New Friendly Feeling Prevails Along U. S. and Mexican Border

Wide World-Associated Press

ENSENADA, Lower California, March 18—An unprecedented feeling of friendship reigns along the U. S.-Mexico Frontier—a frontier that frequently has been turbulent.

Consular, immigration and military authorities on both sides of the line express belief it is a real and growing force for permanent good will.

"In my 29 years of service all along the border, I can recall no relations such as those Mexico and the United States enjoy now," American Consul Stephen Aguirre declared in his office at Mexicali.

"The people on both sides have developed a new understanding of each other by carrying out the good neighbor policies of their respective governments."

Big Si Simmons, primary Inspector of Immigration at Calexico, Calif., practically shouted agreement when asked about Mr. Aguirre's statement.

Varying only in the phrasing, the same sentiments were expressed by such people as Gen. Juan Felipe Rico, former Chief of Staff of the Mexican Army and now Commander of the Northern District of Lower California; Gen. Orrico de los Llanos, Commander of the 14th Infantry Battalion in this district; Mexicon Consuls Alfonso Mena in San Diego and José Gutierrez in Calexico; American Consul Gerald A. Mokma at Tijuana; Col. H. M. Rayner, United States liaison officer at the General Headquarters here of Mexico's Pacific Coast Defense Command; Commodore Roberto Gomez Maqueo, assistant Chief of Staff of Mexico's Pacific Command.

It all started with the stimulus given by the Good Neighbor Policy—on that most sources agree. But that this policy has become more than just an official formula between two Governments was indicated dramatically in the days after Japan attacked Pearl Harbor.

Consul Mokma in Tijuana reported that city officials, army officers and plain civilians called by the score at the consulate to express sympathy. Young men requested to enlist, doctors proffered their services, army officers said they would resign their commissions if they could be enrolled even as privates in the U. S. military forces.

These demonstrations, in Señor Mokma's opinion, stemmed from a genuine concern rooted in a friendship which is not only standing firm but growing in strength, despite reverses in the southwest Pacific and certain thoughtless crudities of some tourists.

U. S. Plans 50,000 Glider Force

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—President Roosevelt intends to ask Congress today for $17,579,311,253 for Army warplanes—enough money with previous funds to provide for 148,000 aircraft.

The President disclosed the amount yesterday at his press conference. The appropriation would provide for all but 37,000 of the two-year goal of 185,000 planes he announced in January.

A new phase of the War Department's air warfare plans, a glider borne force of 50,000 men, also was disclosed.

Maj. Oliver P. Echols of the Army Air Corps Material Command told the Joint Senate-House Military Committee that the Army has on order 1,000 wooden gliders capable of carrying 50 men each.

Dr. William W. Christmas, inventor, urged the Committee to push the construction of wooden aircraft. He said Germany, Japan, Russia and England are building such planes and added that "Russia will bomb Germany with wooden planes before the summer is over."

War Brings Shift To Cattle Ranges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HUNTINGTON, Utah—A revised program of improvement is being adopted for range areas in Utah where livestock is a major enterprise. Limitations upon the use of barbed wire, galvanized iron, stock tanks and steel watering troughs have necessitated a switch to projects where materials of that kind will not be needed.

Henceforth, greater activity will center on building and maintaining rails for livestock and trucks over the desert and mountain grazing areas, and development of watering sources.

Another important activity that will be continued is the reseeding of government range lands. This program has proved to be one of the most successful and valuable of all conservation practices in behalf of the livestock industry.

'Paid' Arizona Bills May Aid War Effort

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICKENBURG, Ariz.—For several years the property owners of Wickenburg have paid no local taxes. The municipally owned light and water systems have met all expenses of running the town. Now they are doing even better.

All February utility bills were mailed out marked "Paid." They were accompanied by a proposal from Mayor Harold Sullivan that the money saved be invested in defense bonds and stamps.

Hobby Guild of America Opens Its Hall of Fame

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

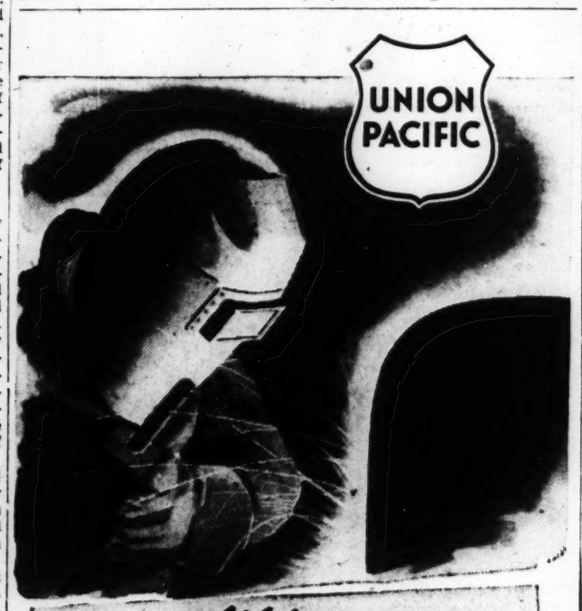
NEW YORK, March 18—Establishment of the Hobby Hall of Fame at London Terrace, No. 470 West Twenty-fourth Street, by the Hobby Guild of America, was announced yesterday by Albert O. Bassuk, president of the Guild, in connection with National Hobby Week, March 16 to 21.

The Hobby Hall of Fame will be a part of the National Hobby Museum and will honor persons who have distinguished themselves in certain avocational and collecting fields. More than 500 hobbyists will be initially honored this week and announcement of those elected to the Hall of Fame will be made over the radio.

still $2.50
for a fine single room with bath
$3.50 to $7.00 Double
1000 ROOMS · 1000 BATHS
Write for Maps and Booklet
George H. Newton—Manager
Prince George Hotel 14 East 28th St. New York, N.Y.
"New England's Favorite"

BANK by MAIL SAFELY... PROFITABLY!
Saving by mail is safe, efficient, used by thousands. Get insured protection for your money; interest compounded semi-annually. Send post card for FREE folder that gives all details. Ask, too, for new folder on SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE, sound insurance protection at unusually low cost.
ADDRESS DEPT. 47
CITY & COUNTY Savings Bank
A TOWER OF STRENGTH FOR YOUR SAVINGS
100 STATE ST. ALBANY, N.Y.

Insurance Company of North America
150 1792 1942 PROJECT WHAT WE HAVE 150th ANNIVERSARY
Founded 1792
PHILADELPHIA
CAPITAL $12,000,000
LOSSES PAID
OVER $476,000,000
Any Agent or Broker can get you a North America Policy



Welding
TRANSPORTATION TO PRODUCTION

Without materials, parts, machinery and tools, industry cannot meet our Nation's demands for armament, munitions and supplies. Dependable transportation must be welded to production so that everything industry requires will be on hand *when needed.*

Union Pacific supplies that vital need for dependable transportation. Over its "strategic middle route," planned by Abraham Lincoln to connect the East with the West, gigantic locomotives haul not only vast shipments of industrial materials but also the finished products flowing out of production and assembly plants. *We're keeping 'em rolling to "keep 'em flying."*

208 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass. Phone Hubbard 6380

The Progressive
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
The Strategic Middle Route

THE HOTEL WELLINGTON
Albany's Only "Garage-IN" Hotel
Step from Garage to lobby
RATES from $2.25

Howard Quality
Counts More Than Ever Before! . . .

Back of Howard style smartness is not only the genius of our designing experts but a quality standard that tolerates only the highest quality of workmanship. To make Howard garments last, we always give first consideration to quality. In times like these, when we urge you to buy only the clothes you actually need, quality is of greater importance than ever.

• Howard Suits... and Topcoats ALL ONE PRICE $26.75
NO CHARGE FOR ALTERATIONS
You pay a dollar service fee when you buy on our 10 pay plan.

HOWARD CLOTHES
FOR GENTLEMEN OF GOOD TASTE
Open Every Evening

New York, 801 Broadway 1268 Broadway 1600 Broadway 100 Delancey St. 10 Cortlandt St. 145 East 42nd St. 500 Seventh Ave. 972 Third Ave. 150 East 86th St. 2825 Third Ave. 149 East 125th St. 101 West 125th St. 258 East Fordham Rd. • Brooklyn . . . 75 Flatbush Ave. 671 Broadway 350 Fulton Street 1558 Pitkin Avenue 1772 Pitkin Avenue 160 Jay Street Ridgewood . . . 55-45 Myrtle Avenue • Jamaica . . . 163-20 Jamaica Avenue Flushing . . . 39-09 Main Street • White Plains . . . 186 Main Street Newark . . . 82 Market Street • Jersey City . . . 320 Central Avenue Paterson . . . 160 Market Street • Philadelphia . . . 1215 Market Street 1511 Chestnut Street 5th and South Street • Upper Darby, Pa. . . . 67 South Front Street • Boston . . . 605 Washington Street 342 Washington Street • Worcester . . . 104 Front Street • Providence . . . 200 Weybosset Street • Syracuse . . . 325 South Salina Street Pittsburgh . . . 233 Fifth Avenue • Chicago . . . 222 South State Street 6345 South Halsted Street

Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

Barbara Donegan, Wellesley, Is D.A.R. Citizenship 'Pilgrim'

Miss Barbara Donegan, of the Wellesley (Mass.) Senior High School, was chosen this morning as the Massachusetts Good Citizenship Jilgrim to attend the Fifty-First Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Chicago, May 4 to 7. The choice was made at the opening session of the Forty-Eighth State Conference of the D. A. R. at the Copley-Plaza and the alternates were Miss Florence Lawson of Acton, sponsored by Old Concord Chapter, and Miss Avis Blackway of Swansea, sponsored by Lydia Cobb Chapter. The Chapter sponsoring Miss Donegan was Amos Mills.

The conference opened with greetings from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, who is in Florida, was represented by Representative Thomas A. Flaherty (D) of Massachusetts, who welcomed the D. A. R. to Boston in the Mayor's behalf.

Walter F. Downey, Commissione of Education, was a speaker on the morning program. Announcement was also made there that the Massachusetts chapters could re-elect delegates and alternates to the fifty-first Continental Congress of the D. A. R. because of the change of place from Washington, D. C., to Chicago and the change of date from April to May 4 to 7.

The chief speaker at the afternoon session was Mrs. A. F. Ufford, who for 33 years served as a missionary in China with her husband, and who spoke of the need of funds to help Chinese refugee children in occupied areas.

Introduced by Mrs. Frederick Glazier Smith, State Regent, Mrs. Ufford described how the work with orphans, needy children, and students was carried on in the city where she and her husband were stationed, Shao Hing, in Chekiang Province just outside Shanghai, up until the time it was necessary for them to leave. "It started," she said, "when we decided to give ten children one square meal a day.

"Soon more and more children came to us, and at the same time our funds increased. Friends who could have known nothing about the need, sent us money without being asked. At length, when we had 100 children to feed, we called the project, 'The Hundred Hungry Children,' and it still bears that name."

Mrs. Ufford said that when she left Shao Hing there were 1,200 children being fed, whose parents declared they would not be alive were it not for this relief work.

By no means all or even the greater part of this burden is being carried by foreign missionaries, Mrs. Ufford affirmed, but by Chinese Christians who, she said, are providing "magnificent Christian leadership" in that country.

By a Staff Photographer

Barbara Donegan

Senior at Emmanuel Bradford High School, Wellesley, Mass., who will attend the Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution as Good Citizenship "Pilgrim" in May.

"There has never been a time in China," Mrs. Ufford said, "when Christianity has known such growth as at present." This she believes is due in great measure to the fine example set by the Generalissimo and Mme Chiang Kai-shek, themselves practicing Christians.

Contributing also to the same end is the contact which all the people of China are having in the process of their migration, with their ordinary fellow countrymen who have adopted Christianity and who they find always ready to help them all along the route.

A reception and dinner will be held at 6:45 p. m. in the hotel ballroom. The Rev. George S. Cookes, Minister of the Second Congregational-Unitarian Church of Northampton, will speak on "The Evolution of Latin-American Policy in the United States."

New Miniature Room Series Portray Periods in America

Another series of the famous miniature rooms by Mrs. James Ward Thorne will be shown at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, from March 20 to June 14. Last year more than 150,000 persons visited the Museum, crowding the galleries and patiently waiting for hours in a queue, to see the English and other European rooms in this collection.

This series consists of 37 American interiors, like the others scaled one inch to a foot, and comes to Boston directly from its initial public display at the Art Institute of Chicago, to which organization Mrs. Thorne has made a gift of all three sets of the rooms.

There are, altogether 97 rooms, and it is estimated that each room has cost Mrs. Thorne several thousand dollars. The hobby, of which she made a fine art and an exhaustive research job, began in her childhood, when she made dolls' houses for bedridden patients in hospitals.

Among these American rooms, illustrating developments in the North Atlantic region, from settlements of Massachusetts Bay to the "brownstone fronts"; the Middle West of the Victorian era; the antebellum Deep South; and the Spanish origins of furnishing and architecture in California, one finds reproductions of a number of well known interiors.

There is a drawing room in the Jeremiah Lee mansion at Marblehead, Mass., with tiny Queen Anne secretary of burl walnut actually fitted with a secret drawer. All the drawers in this desk pull out. The grandfather clock, probably six inches high, can be wound up and made to run. Microscopic chess men, set up on a board, as if in the middle of an absorbing game, are carved with care and precision.

The living room of a Cape Cod cottage of the 18th century has a miniature bottle, with miniature ship model inside it; a pert set of doll's china, hollyhocks seen in the dooryard, a view of the Atlantic from the window, a Windsor chair of course, and a braided rug.

While much of the furniture and the silverware is made by expert craftsmen, some of them in England, for the miniature rooms, interesting devices have been employed to assist illusion.

The housekeeper or, rather, Curator of the rooms, Mrs. L. W. Wilson, who has traveled from Chicago to take care of them, has the task of assembling the thousands of little pieces in their proper places and of keeping them in good condition. The silver candlesticks and dinner service have to be polished as in any self-respecting menage; the carpets are swept, most delicately, with a fine camel's hair paint brush. Draperies sometimes have to be taken down and washed. Each room, with its furnishings, travels in a separate packing case. Tables, chairs, desks and even fireplaces are packed in jewel boxes.

Boston, too?

Until quick freezing came along, few inlanders really knew the taste of fresh-caught ocean seafoods. So it's easy to understand the popularity of 40-Fathom in other parts of the country.

But quick frozen fillets in *Boston!* Sounds like carrying coals to Newcastle! Yet they're appreciated here for the same reasons that have made other kinds of quick frozen foods successful: they are easy to buy, waste-free, ready to cook and always of dependable quality.

Add the millions of pounds of fresh fish supplied annually to local outlets filleted or "in the round," the salt fish, smoked fish, 40-Fathom Codfish Cakes and other canned products and you have the picture of one of 40-Fathom's best customers — New England.

And New England benefits its pocketbook while gratifying its appetite for seafoods. Good eating—good fishing—for Boston.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

Sunshine Laundry

8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE

Make your Easter bright and fresh with the aid of a service always chosen by those of fine tastes.

Bea. 1790

Garden Advice Now Available In Many Areas

"Better no garden than a poor one" is the slogan this year of the Massachusetts garden clubs, but information and advice are becoming more readily available every day due to the organizing work the Garden Club Federation is doing in communities throughout the State.

It is ready to announce now that every community has a committee, including at least one member from the local garden club, whose purpose is to give out authentic and helpful information about vegetable gardening—what seeds to buy and in what quantity, how to prepare the soil, how to grow and harvest the crop, and how to preserve food for next winter, either by canning or drying.

Notable among the communities co-operating in this work are Needham, where Men's Garden Club is promoting a course of instruction in vegetable gardening; Salem, where community gardens are being sponsored; Hingham, where field demonstrations will be held; and Chestnut Hill, where a canning kitchen is being organized.

Presidents' Day At W. Newton Club

Mrs. David A. Westcott of Dorchester, President of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, and Mrs. H. Clayton Pearson of West Newton, President of the Newton Federation of Women's Clubs, were guests of the Community Service Club of West Newton at its Presidents' Day meeting today. Also a guest of honor was Mrs. James Dunlop of Auburndale, director of the Twelfth District.

The President, Mrs. W. S. Railsback, welcomed the guests and conducted the business session. In charge of the program was Mrs. G. S. Fuller. Doris Appel gave an illustrated lecture on sculpture.

A tea and social hour was presided over by Mrs. George M. Lovejoy.

Farley Aid Resigns To Enter Army Air Corps

George R. Fearing Jr. of Boston, formerly aid to J. W. Farley, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, has resigned to enter the Army Air Corp, it was disclosed today.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of The Christian Science Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change of Schedule

Maine

Lewiston—Mondays to Fridays, inc., 4:45 p. m., WCOU; 1090kc.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, March 19

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.5mc).

3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—Northland College Choir of Ashland, Wis.; Prof. Sigvart Steen, Conductor.
3:55 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana"; music.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Melodic Moods.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, news.
8:15 p. m.—Dance music.
8:30 p. m.—"The Listener's Theater."
9:00 p. m.—Moonlight Sonata.
9:15 p. m.—Sam Brewer, News from Cairo; sports.
9:30 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Owen Lattimore, Interview on China.
10:30 p. m.—Baritone and organ.
10:45 p. m.—Dean Austin Pardue.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—"Tango Time."
11:30 p. m.—"Tune Up America"; Orchestra; vocalists.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc; 9.70mc or 11.78mc

6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—Rambles with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
8:00 p. m.—News for Brazil (Portuguese).
8:45 p. m.—News in Portuguese for Brazil.
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
10:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

WROS, 11.87 (25.6m)

4:45 p. m.—Spanish.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese.
7:00 p. m.—English.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish.
11:00 p. m.—English.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:15 p. m.—Headline News, GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
Moscow—6:15 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.
London—6:55 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Khaki Scrap Book." GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRS, 2.91meg., 102.9m.
Sydney—8:25 p. m.—News and Commentary. VLQ10, 9.59meg., 31.4m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Britain Speaks. GSC, 9.58meg., 31.3m.; GSL, 6.11meg., 49.1m.; GRS, 2.91meg., 102.9m.
Moscow—9:15 p. m.—News in English. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Second Act of "The Marriage of Figaro." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31m.
Moscow—11:15 p. m.—English period. RKE, 11.8meg., 25.2m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc and 15.25mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays. Tower news radiocast by recording.

By a Staff Photographer

Introducing New Styles

Mrs. Alan Bruce, Miss Gloria Bond, and Miss Mary Faunce, left to right, who acted as models in the fashion show held by the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts yesterday at luncheon.

'Bom-Skoop' Put On Defense Market

Combining the effectiveness of a portable fire extinguisher with that of a handy implement designed for fighting incendiary bombs, the latest Yankee Maid Product to appear on the market is known by the trade name of "Bom-Skoop."

Consisting of a metal scoop on the end of a long straight handle, the gadget may be filled with sand or extinguisher powder, and hung on the wall out of the way, but ready for instant use. By means of the handle, the loaded "Bom-Skoop" can be pushed across the floor with one hand, the sand or extinguisher fed around, and the bomb, itself finally scooped up and removed.

The hood of the "Bom-Skoop" is designed to prevent sparks from flying when the bomb is being removed. And because of its scoop-like shape, additional sand may be taken from a pail or small-mouthed container much easier than would be possible with an ordinary shovel.

G.O.P. Women See Fashions For Spring

A St. Patrick's Day luncheon, held yesterday at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts, was featured by a fashion show of street costumes for the spring season.

Mrs. Charles P. Howard was Chairman of the committee arranging the event, with Mrs. Charles P. White acting as Vice-Chairman and in charge yesterday in Mrs. Howard's absence. The list of models included Amabel Eshleman, Sylvia Winsor, Ruth English, Helen Harding, Virginia Marston, Mary Randall Fay, Mary Faunce, Gloria Bond, Jane Badger, Marilyn Morse, Mary Helen Brown, Peggy Howard, Ann Clark, Mrs. Alan Bruce, and Mrs. Walter F. Baker.

Miss Margaret Dunn, who was one of the active members of the committee, welcomed the guests and announced the show. Mrs. Maurice M. Traynor was responsible for the flower arrangements on the luncheon tables and for the corsages worn by the models.

The show included costumes for the younger and the older woman, and the fashions displayed were designed for immediate wear as well as for wear in the summer.

Attorney General Speaking Tonight

Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell is to be the principal speaker at the meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts this evening at the Hotel Bradford, Boston.

Miss Cora E. MacKenzie, a past president of the club, will also speak, her subject being current world events. Mrs. Katherine Jay, soprano, will sing a group of songs, and Odelle deB. Bailly will present a half-hour of organ music at 6 o'clock preceding the business session, at which Mrs. Mabel C. Batchelder, President, will preside.

A "get acquainted" luncheon and card party is being arranged by the membership committee, Mrs. Chloe P. LaFayette, Chairman, for Saturday noon, at No. 711 Boylston Street, Boston. All members of the club are welcome, although it is announced that reservations should be made in advance.

New Hampshire Another State Facing Varied Income Cuts

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., March 18—The State of New Hampshire expects that several of its important sources of revenue will show a decline as a result of the war.

Early reports indicate that motor vehicle registrations, for the new year beginning April 1, are declining about 20 per cent from last year. It is concluded this will mean a still larger decline in motoring for even registered cars will not be driven as many miles as previously. This will mean a decline in the revenue to the cities and towns from motor vehicle taxation, a decline to the State in motor vehicle registration fees, and a reduction in the State's income from the gasoline tax or road toll.

This curtailment of driving is expected to reduce the State's income from pari-mutuel gambling at Rockingham Park race track and from fish and game permits. Already the State Highway Department has announced it is releasing certain officials connected with new construction, which is expected to be called off for the "duration."

Save Part of $600,000

The traveling activities of employees and officials of the State of New Hampshire are going to be co-ordinated in order to save tires, gasoline and money.

A survey conducted indicates that travel by these officials and employees costs the State about $600,000 a year. The study intimates that nonessential public services may have to be curtailed and some abandoned for the "duration."

A central travel authority is proposed as a possible solution to the problem. It is believed that such a travel authority might save the State a third of its present travel expense. Under this system, any one employee or official traveling at the expense of the State would have to advise the travel authority ahead of time so that any other employees or officials needing to make nearly the same trip might go along. Policing and inspection officials cover practically identical routes, it is pointed out, so that it would not be difficult or inconvenient to have them go along in the same cars.

State Guard Doubling

The man power of the New Hampshire State Guard is being extended from less than 500 in the authorized regular units to more than 1,000, with the difference made up of reserves.

At Manchester three new units of the Guard are being formed, including a machine gun company, a signal company, and an infantry unit.

Forest Tax Change?

Forestry interests are working for consideration by the voters of New Hampshire of a constitutional amendment that would remove forest lands from the general property tax classification.

Forestry officials have long contended that taxation of timberland as real property has tended to decrease interest in the maintenance and expansion of the State's timber resources.

The proposed amendment would authorize the Legislature to provide for special assessments and taxation at special rates on growing wood and timber.

A tax of $1.50 or $2 a hundred dollars in valuation on growing timber, as compared with an average real estate tax rate of $3.15, has been proposed. Regulatory measures intended to conserve the timber resources of the State are also being considered by the State's six direct forest advisory boards.

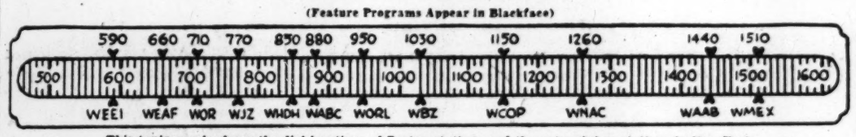
Amoskeag Situation

Nearly 100 diversified industries are now employing more than 3,000 workers in what was once the plant of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company at Manchester. Through Amoskeag Industries, Inc., the corporation formed by Manchester businessmen and civic leaders, a large portion of the plant has been sold or rented to a large variety of businesses. Amoskeag Industries has established several manufacturing subsidiaries.

Inasmuch as Industries was not formed to be an operating organization, these manufacturing subsidiaries have been sold whenever it could be certain the reliable buyers would continue their operations. Right now it is not certain whether those who invested in the capital stock of Amoskeag Industries, Inc., will get their investment back. It all depends upon its ability to liquidate the remaining property or get income out of it.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 David Harum; sk.	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	'Against the Storm'...	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	Honeymoon Hill; sketch.	'Ma Perkins'; sketch.	Mutual Goes Calling	Sports and music
3:30 News; Snapshots	John's Other Wife; sk.	Pepper Young's Family	Northland College Choir;	Sports and music
3:45 "Swing Time"	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Sigvart Steen, cond.	Sports and music
4:00 United We Stand	Arthur Tracy, songs	'Backstage Wife'; sk.	Colonial Network Orch.	Sports and music
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Studio speaker	"Stella Dallas"; serial	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Musical Camera	Studio speaker	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	J. Dalton, Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Studio Program	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Superman; sketch	"We, the Abbotts"	Jack Armstrong, stories.	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	News; Herb Lewis, songs	"Musical Roundup"	"Captain Midnight"	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News Service	Frayer; Dinner Concert.	Dog Polvere's Orchestra
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert; Talk	The Town Crier; Talk
6:30 Frank Parker, tenor	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Langworth Concert Orch.
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Mr. Keen"; sketch...	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; News	PM Reporter; News
7:30 "That Brewster Boy"; serial sketch	The Great Gildersleeve	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	"Chocolate Soldier" melodies; recordings
7:45	The Great Gildersleeve	Jimmie Fidler, talk	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	
8:00 "Meet Mr. Meek"; sketch	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.	"Adventures of the Thin Man"; dramatic sketch	"Sizing Up the News"...	Jan Savitt's Orchestra.
8:15			"What Price Victory"	Irish Music
8:30 Drama, with Jean Hersholt; News	"Manhattan at Midnight"; dramatic sketch	"Uncle Walter's Dog House"	Listener's Theater; Yale U. dramatic series	"About Today"; WMEX Drama Shop
9:00 Shirley Temple in "Junior Miss"	American Melody Hour.	Eddie Cantor; Dinah Shore; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter, news.	Pages From the Classical Album; recordings
9:15 Rainbow House; Sherman, comedy; music	American Melody Hour. Frontline Headlines	Mr. District Attorney; dramatic sketch; orch.	Karl Prince's Orchestra. "Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album George Harris's Orch.
9:30	John Kirby's Orchestra			
9:45				
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Lord Halifax: "Britain's Total War Effort"	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 Great Moments in Music; opera	Treasury Star Parade	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Owen Lattimore; int'rv'w	Local sports
10:30			Baritone and organ	Local sports
10:45 News; Sports	Meet the Band; Defense		Dean Austin Pardue	Local sports
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Sports Program	Local sports
11:15 Weather; Music	L. Metcalfe Wailing	Local news; Songs	Sports Program	Local sports
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	Author' Playhouse;	"Tune Up America!" Dave	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"	dramatizations	Rose's Orch.; guest.	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ1291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Uncle Elmer	Musical Clock; News	News commen	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	Reveille Roundup	Songs; "Fiesta"	News Service	
7:45 News; War Summ'ry	News	Musical Clock	Organ recital	
8:00 News of the World	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music.	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Chet Gaylord, songs	George & Dixie; News	Morning Watch	"Post Exchange"
8:30 Carl Moore's variety	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	"Post Exchange"
8:45 program; News	Toast; popular music	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Varieties	Cowboy songs
9:00 Priscilla Fortescue	News; Recorded music	News and Rhythm	News Service	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Food news	"The Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 School of the Air	Breakfast Club	Concert Internationale	"The Merry-Go-Round"	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
9:45 Dramatic sketch	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports	"Morning Pickup"; orch.
10:00 "Valiant Lady," sk.	"Musical Millwheel"	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	News; Music	"Bachelor's Children"	Australian news	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "Stepmother" sk.	Musical program	"Help Mate"; drama	"Singing Strings"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	"String Time"	"Road of Life"	Voice of the Poultryman	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred Carlson	'Story of Mary Marlin'	News commentator	Talk; Western songs
11:15 Man I Married	Church in the Wildwood	'Right to Happiness'; sk.	Ruth Moss Interviews	John Kiley, J. McMaster
11:30 "Bright Horizons"	Two Men and a Girl	"The Bartons"; sketch	Melody Strings	String Ensemble
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Defense Talk; K. Ivers	"David Harum"; sketch	Choir Loft	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Hum and Strum	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, news	"Rhythm Revue"; Sports
12:15 "Big Sister"; sketch	"Judy and Jane"	"Kaleidoscope"	Defense; Agriculture	The Town Crier
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	"Musical Roundup"	"Italian Melodies"	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Hour; Washington News	Radio Playhouse	"Italian Melodies"	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	"Baukhage Talking"	News Service	"I'll Find My Way"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Serial drama	Agriculture news	"Musical Roundup"	"Government Girl"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Vic & Sade; sketch	Contrast in Rhythm	Marjorie Mills; house-	"Front Page Farrell"	"Words and Music"
1:45 "Ma Perkins"	War news	hold talk	Gypsy Caravan	Les Sweetland, songs
2:00 Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	'Light of the World'; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Victory program
2:15 Dramatic sketch	Vincent Lopez Orchestra	"Grimm's Daughter," sk.	Colonial Network Orch	Victory program
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Rakov's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light," sk.	School of the Air	Ruth Gevalt, songs
2:45 Kate Hopkins	Rakov's Orchestra	Hymn Recital	School of the Air	News Service
3:00 "David Harum"; sk.	'Orphans of Divorce'; sk.	'Against the Storm"; sk.	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:15 Mark Hawley, News	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk.	'Ma Perkins"; sketch	"Mutual Goes Calling"	Sports and music
3:30 News; Snapshots	"John's Other Wife"; sk.	'Pepper Young's Family'	Camp Grant in Review;	Sports and music
3:45 Jobs for Victory	"Just Plain Bill"; sketch	"Vic and Sade"; sketch,	music, comedy, interview	Sports and music
4:00 Victory Book Drive	Club Matinee; variety	'Backstage Wife'; sketch	Colonial Network Orch	Sports and music
4:15 Josef Cherniavsky's	Club Matinee; variety	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	Sports Matinee	Sports and music
4:30 Musical Camera	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Harper House"; drama
4:45 Press News	News; Adventure Stories	"Young Widder Brown"	Boake Carter, news	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 "Mary Marlin"; sk.	News; Cowboy songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Dramatic Serial	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	Transcribed music	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix"	"Musical Roundup"	"Capt. Midnight"; drama	News Service
6:00 News comment	News; "Sing Time"	News Service	Prayer; Dinner Concert.	Dance orchestra
6:15 Sports talk	Lum 'n' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	The Town Crier
6:30 Frazier Hunt, News.	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup; Music	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Memory Lane	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Langworth Concert Or.
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"; Sports	PM Reporter; News
7:30 "Maudie's Diary";	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Mickey Alpert's Orch	Sigmund Romberg Tunes
7:45 dramatic sketch	Al Pearce's Gang	Musical program	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00 'Death Valley Days'	"Service With a Smith";	Frank Morgan, Fanny	Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-	Kenny Baker, Songs
8:15 'Death Valley Days'	Garry Moore, m. c.	Brice; guests; orchestra	fonietta	Fireside Time
8:30 People's Platform:	Andre Durieux's Orch.	The Aldrich Family;	"For Your Information"	Babette, songs
8:45 Din. For.; News	Dorothy Thompson"	dramatic sketch	Bob Astor's Orchestra	Negro Spirituals
9:00 Major Bowes' Amateur program	America's Town Meeting; "The Open or Closed Shop for War Industries"	Music Hall; Bing Crosby; Mary Martin; Jerry Lester; Music Maids; guests; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter; news.	"Pages From the Classical Album"; records
9:15 "Big Town";			News Service	Classical Album
9:30 "Big Town"			Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Classical Album
9:45			"Miss Meade's Children"	Classical Album
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra.	Rudy Vallee Show; John	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 "First Line"; de-	Attuck's Chorus	Barrymore; guests	Freedom House Talks	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 fense program	Military Analysis; News.	Frank Fay; Bob Hannon,	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:45 News; Sports	'A to Z in Novelty'; talk	songs; orchestra; guests	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Dance orchestra
11:00 News Analysis	News; Music	News Service	Bob Astor's Orchestra	Dramatic sketch
11:15 Weather, Music	"Music You Want"	Local news; songs	J. B. Priestley; Recorded	Dramatic sketch
11:30 Master Works of	"Music You Want"	"Joe and Mabel"; come-	Songs for Marching Men	Day's End; music
11:45 Music; orchestra	"Music You Want"	dy drama	Songs for Marching Men	Day's End; News

If Hub Loses Road Tax Share, Realty Levy May Jump $1.50

Boston's more than $3,000,000 yearly windfall from Beacon Hill—the City's share of State highway taxes—may vanish completely next year and place an added $1.50 burden on Boston taxpayers, the Municipal Finance Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce warned today.

Rationing of gas, tires, and autos may so reducethe highway traffic as to wipe away 75 per cent of the motor vehicle tax income, the Committee said, adding that if this estimate did not prove to be too pessimistic, "State distribution of highway fund money to cities and towns will cease."

Estimates of the likely income loss range from 20 per cent to 75 per cent, the Committee pointed out, urging that municipal economies be affected with the most pessimistic possibilities in mind.

The $3,200,000 which Boston now gets from the State highway fund eliminates about $2.20 from the City tax rate, the Chamber Committee pointed out.

On the other hand, the ill wind that blew away new tires and gasoline is blowing many millions of men and women into Boston Elevated Railway busses, cars, and trains, the Chamber says in effect, and the "El's" perennial deficit may disappear.

If such is the case next year, this will save Boston at least $844,000—its share of the 1941 deficit, Alexander Wheeler, Committee Chairman, points out.

Subtracting $844,000 from $3,200,000, the Committee arrived at a net possible loss of $2,356,000 in City income. Distributed among all the taxpayers, this would mean approximately $1.50 a $1,000 added to the present realty tax rate of $40.

Cuts in City expenditures should be attempted, Mr. Wheeler urged, pointing to the added tax demands being made on citizens by the Federal Government.

To the losses from gasoline tax, motor vehicle registration, and motor vehicle excise taxes, one must also add these blows at State and City income, according to the Chamber Committee:

1. Loss of property, income, and corporation taxes levied upon garages, filling stations, and auto dealers.
2. Abatements annually granted by the Appellate Tax Board to owners of real estate who convince the court that their property is over-valued.

Accurate estimates of losses in the first category are impossible at this time, the Committee report said.

Over-valuation of real estate in Boston is "the most critical problem in the City's financial structure," Mr. Wheeler said.

Sales of property made recently in downtown Boston show average sale prices to be only 52 per cent of what the City's tax assessors have ruled the property to be worth, he pointed out, quoting figures compiled by the Boston Real Estate Exchange.

In an effort to prove that economies are possible, the Committee pointed to the fact that the Commonwealth recently cut its budget more than $7,360,000.

Executives to Hear New Zealand Envoy

New Zealand's first minister to the United States, Walter Nash, is to speak before the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at 12:30 p. m. Thursday. His topic is to be: "The War in the South Pacific."

Mr. Nash has been a member of the New Zealand Parliament since 1929, and became the Finance Minister of the Dominion in 1935. He has held such portfolios as ministries of customs, marketing, and income tax, and about seven others. A. Y. Atwell, President of the Executives Club, will preside.

N. E. Press Women Meet on March 25

The next meeting of the New England Women's Press Association is to be held at 2 o'clock on Wednesday, March 25, at the Woman's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street.

Guests speakers will be Elinor Hughes, Dramatic Critic of the Boston Herald; Olga Owens, Literary Editor of the Boston Sunday Post; and Alice Lawton, the Post's Sunday Art Editor.

In charge of hospitality is Marjorne Carleton, while the pourers at the tea which follows the meeting will be Mrs. Percival A. Chittenden and Mrs. Marion C. Gillette.

Buy Low-Cost SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE

•Low rates—all standard forms. Dividends begin first year. Issued all ages, 6 months to 70 years. Men and women same rates. Any amount from $250 up to $10,000. Send for folder giving full information and rates.

Please Send Me Folder

Name_____

Address_____

BOSTON PENNY SAVINGS BANK INCORPORATED 1861

1365-1375 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

• SAVE BY MAIL •

Safe, easy, convenient. Send for folder telling how. M-3

College Traditions in New England Tottering at Impact of War Conditions

Higher Education Seems Due For Shake-Up in Near Future

By Robert R. Mullen
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A startling story of ivy-covered New England colleges energetically forwarding the Nation's war effort while their own traditional world of classical curricula imminently threatens to fall around their shoulders was uncovered in a survey here today.

The colleges and universities are pouring their precious products into the armed, technical and industrial maw of the Nation, while their own raw materials, the perennial freshmen, have been placed under the sharpest of priorities. Moreover, demand for men and women of specific skills—engineers, chemists, time study experts and the like—is at an acute peak, taking the employees from the arts, law and similar wholly peace-time pursuits. This forces a change in the whole educational approach.

The problem is not wholly one for the colleges. Higher education ranks as a major industry in New England. It attracts some 24,000 out-of-State students each year. These students, it is computed by the Boston University Bureau of Business Research, bring $27,750,000 in new money into the region every year. In addition, relatives of students, and alumni, spend somewhere between $5,000,000 and $7,000,000 in visits here each year.

Economic Aspect

Thus, quite apart from the cultural value of these institutions, which, of course, must always be the chief factor in their evaluation, there is this economic aspect. The colleges and universities of New England rank up among shoes and textiles and machinery as economic contributors.

The $208,814,000 plant investment of the 40 degree-granting institutions in Massachusetts alone, rank them only below cottons and woolens in money value of plant. These schools pay $18,500,000 in salaries, and this must be an item of considerable importance in the various communities affected.

Therefore, the problems of the colleges are also the problems of the whole region. To some extent, too, it is a national problem, since New England has so many outstanding schools it is frequently dubbed "the Classroom of the Nation."

The problem of the colleges is complex. When one constructs in his thoughts a typical New England college he thinks of a rolling elm-shaded campus, mellowed walls, a bell pealing the call to Vespers across the valley.

There are plenty of colleges like that in New England, Dartmouth, Amherst, Williams, Bates, Bowdoin, to name only a few. But there are other types, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for example, a great technical school turning out just the sort of men needed for the war effort. Then there are the schools like Northeastern University in Boston, geared for intensive, practical, versatile training, in night and day classes, of men for, among other things, engineering, chemistry, and electronics.

There are vast schools like Harvard and Yale which can switch around to meet almost any situation. There are the girls schools, some of traditional arts stamp, others, such as Simmons, geared into courses of everyday application.

More Complex

So it is not possible to lump all the schools together and call it one problem. It is far more complex than that. But there are some general lines to be drawn.

First, the enrollment. Selective service is impartial. Deferments are given only to those receiving training in specific lines of value to the services.

Both the Army and Navy are alert to the need for trained specialists. The Navy even goes so far as to enlist certain undergraduates specializing in vitally needed fields and seeing to it that they complete their course, assuring them of a commission when they are graduated. This is a system, however, that is helpful only to the technical schools, or the technical departments of schools.

Secondly, the opening of high paying jobs attracts many undergraduates. Industry has been taking boys with only a year or two of technical training, throwing them right into the plants for practical training. Other boys taking regular courses have been encouraged to take speed-up training in some of the less skilled jobs, leaving college, for example, to take a trade school course in ship welding.

This also applies to girls. Already this year, in March, the entire senior class at Simmons has been offered jobs in private industry or business.

Thirdly, there is the problem, bound to become more serious as the war goes on, of the family income being so curtailed that tuition fees and other college expenses do not fit the budget.

Apply to Women

These factors apply to women, also. In Britain, it should be remembered, about 30 per cent of the production work is now done by women. A similar situation is developing in the United States. Marriages always accelerate in war times.

In addition, the question of transportation is likely to enter the picture. At some intown colleges, one-quarter to three-quarters of the student body commutes.

The sum of all these factors is, naturally, a general diminishment in students. Even those institutions which have big technical schools expect to be hit hard in their graduate schools, law, business, journalism and the like.

This all leads up to the financial problem that the war presents. With fewer students, income from tuition is naturally reduced. This is a quite serious matter with some of the newer, "commuter's" colleges, where tuition represents as high as 90 per cent of the total income.

But, as Sam S. Lukens, Director of School of Business in Simmons, recently pointed out to this writer, the effect will be sharp even on the lushly endowed schools. Harvard, with $143,000,000 behind it is economizing. President James B. Conant even vacated the luxurious president's house for a less costly to run residence.

When endowments are invested in long term, fixed yield securities, as most of them are, they will, in effect, be cut because of rising prices. There may be a shift to investments in stocks, but whether dividends will rise dramatically is another question. Moreover, trustees are notoriously conservative about stocks. Where endowment holdings are in real estate, there may be an increase, but there is normally a lag in the upturn of income from this source, because of long term leases, etc.

Not Too Rosy

So, with limited student bodies and curtailed incomes the colleges face an immediate prospect not too rosily hued. For some, the outlook is decidedly bleak.

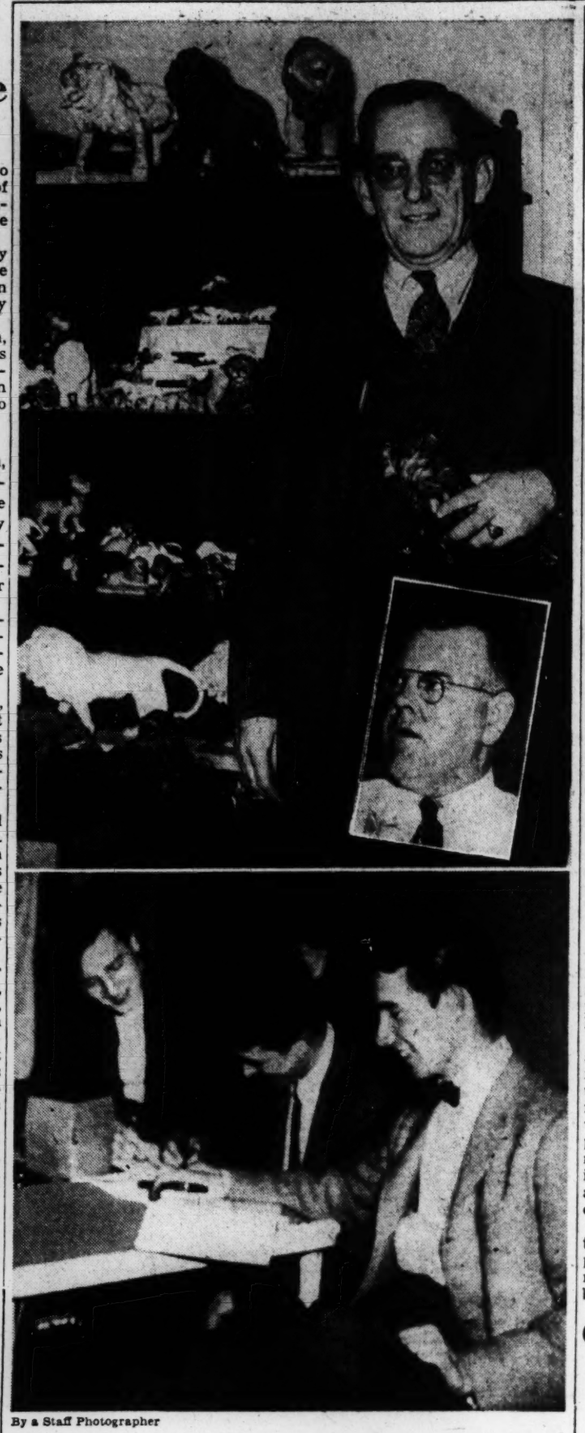
These are the schools that concentrate on the arts, on Latin, Greek, literature, history and the Greek ideal of imparting a rounded appreciation for culture. No word of criticism should be uttered about such courses, but the patent fact remains that draft boards will not give deferments for them, that young men, avid for places in the bustling economy of the present day world find an arts degree hardly more than a preliminary to the actual training in business or factory for the specialized jobs that pay living wages.

There is no intention to comment here on the rightness or wrongness of this situation. But that it is true can be proved by looking in the want-ad section of any metropolitan paper. In last Sunday's New York Times, for example, you will see advertisements for college graduates offering $1,600 a year, or around $30 a week.

In adjoining columns you will see ads for Civil Engineers, Electrical Engineers, Mechancial Engineers, Chemists, Metallurgists, and so on down the line, offering $5,000 up.

That student demands follow the demands of workaday-earning-a-living demands is a plain fact. The halls of the technical schools today are jammed, the arts colleges are shifting to meet the new demand, traditions of centuries are crumbling.

(In a forthcoming article Mr. Mullen will report on changes in today's colleges.)



By a Staff Photographer

Among Holders of Draft Number 441

Upper: John F. Rand, of Melrose, Mass., beat the draft call by a few hours yesterday, being inducted in the United States Army Air Corps as Major, at noon. He is Vice-President of the Melrose Lions Club, and is shown here with a collection of miniature lions at the home of a friend, Willard Thompson. Inset: Richard Nixon, of Boston, found last night working behind a counter as his number was called. Lower: Martin J. Gibbons (right) was tutoring fellow class members in business economics when interviewed last night. With him (left to right) are Vincent Nagle and William McGrath.

Many Family Men in 441 Group But They're 'Ready to Go'

News of 441, the first Massachusetts number to be drawn in last night's draft lottery, spread quickly. And it found holders—for the most part men in the 37 to 44 age group—"ready to go when called."

Many are married, and most of them have families. A great percentage already have done their bit for Uncle Sam in the last World War. Some are fathers of boys already in the armed service.

One, a Melrose father of four daughters, had jumped the gun. Until yesterday morning he had been a civil engineer. At noon, just a few hours before his draft number 441 was called, he was inducted into the United States Army as a full-fledged Major.

Experience in Straight Shooting

"I might have had something to say about the war this morning," he said, when asked for his opinion on the present crisis, "but I'm in the Army now, and have to keep my mouth shut."

However, he did add that he was born in Melrose, where he received his early education, later graduating from Northeastern University. Since then, he took a post graduate course at M. I. T. in 1932, and another at Harvard last year.

As Vice-President of the Melrose Lions Club, Mr. Rand was found last night at the home of a fellow club member, Willard Thompson, and obligingly posed for a picture in front of Mr. Thompson's large collection of miniature lions.

Mr. Rand served for three years, 1939-41, on the Melrose Board of Aldermen, and is a past President of the Massachusetts State Rifle Association—"which should enable me to shoot straight," he commented.

"First Time I Ever Won"

His commission yesterday placed him as Major in the Army Air Force, assigned to overseas duty.

The Rands have four daughters, Frances, Marianne, Ruth, and Martha.

Louis D. Weiner, of Dorchester, another holder of number 441, is married and father of three children. "It's the first time I ever won anything," he said. Mr. Weiner is an engineer, employed by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. "In my position, it is most likely that I'll be deferred," he added, "but I am available for service of any kind that my country needs."

Martin J. Gibbons, of Brookline, was among the few younger men who held number 441. A student at Boston College's School of Business, he was found at his place of employment as night watchman tutoring several fellow members of his class. He has a twin brother, Austin, already with a tank destroyer battalion at Camp Edwards, and is ready for his own call, which he expects in May. He hopes for a place with the infantry.

Richard Nixon, of Boston, also was working last night when his number 441 was called. Mr. Nixon is a veteran of the World War, in which he served as Sergeant Major in the Coast Artillery and as instructor at Fort Monroe, Va. He has served as senior Vice-Commander of Arlington Post 39, American Legion.

"I don't want to be called in the draft," he said. "But if I see any possibility of it, I'd rather enlist in my old outfit." He is married, but has no children.

Bernard Wean, of Dorchester, father of three children, is an upholsterer. He did not expect to be called, but was "ready" should his services be required.

Charles Garmarnick, of Boston, laundry manager, summed up the emotions of the majority who held number 441 as he said—"If I have to fight, give me MacArthur."

Definite System Is Urged for War Damage Insurance

More speed in enactment of proper legislation by the Government to provide a definite and comprehensive system of war damage insurance, was urged today by the Committee on Fire Prevention of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

More than three months have now elapsed since the attack on Pearl Harbor, Franklin T. Towle, Chairman of the Chamber Committee said today, "and still our citizens have grave doubts as to the adequacy of financial protection provided by the Government against the possibility of destructive air bombings.

"While progress has been made in educating our citizens to the vital necessity of civilian defense, there has been regrettable delay in providing them with a definite and comprehensive system of war damage insurance," Mr. Towle said.

Prompt steps to carry provisions of such legislation into immediate effect, once it is enacted, also was urged today by Mr. Towle.

Malden Group Wants Chain Of Nurseries

MALDEN, Mass., March 18 (AP)—A group of Malden women is urging establishment of a national chain of Government-aided nursery schools—to provide safe "parking" for Junior and to free mother for war work on defense committees or in industry.

In a letter to Representative Arthur D. Healy (D) of Massachusetts, 20 mothers described a part-time neighborhood "co-operative nursery school" they had established to allow them freedom for Red Cross civilian defense, and other work, and declared:

"Our aim is to make this school a full-time school and to enlarge its facilities so that mothers can be released for national defense and for work in industries producing the weapons to defeat the Axis.

"Our project, realized on a national scale, would release a large number of women for industry and would provide adequate care for their children and relieve them of worry and concern."

Asking Representative Healy's aid in obtaining Federal funds "so that we may meet our aim and make this co-operative nursery school an incentive for mothers in other communities," the Malden mothers wrote:

"In order to release men for the armed forces, housewives will also have to participate in industry . . . A large part of the population that could be used most effectively in the war effort is that of the young mothers of children of pre-school age."

The Malden school—dedicated the day the Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor—is located in two rooms of a family dwelling, and at present, 17 children attend three hours a day, five days a week.

The mothers themselves built and painted most of the small furniture and playthings that make up the equipment. When the school first began, one of the fathers, who works in a Malden garage, picked up the youngsters each morning, and took them to school in a truck—but now the mothers are seeing what they can do about obtaining a beach-wagon.

The mothers chip in $5 a month to pay the teacher, but other expenses have to be defrayed by running bridge parties and other benefits.

Children's Aid Reports Charges In Armed Forces

Thirty-three boys in care of the Children's Aid Association joined the armed forces of the United States or went to work in defense industries in 1941, according to the report of Alfred F. Whitman, Executive Secretary of the Association, read at the annual meeting held recently at Association headquarters, 41 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

Mr. Whitman said that during the year service was given to 933 children, of whom 364 were members of its home library clubs. Temporary shelter in foster homes was provided for 396 additional boys and girls in care of the courts and other agencies. Of the children accepted by the Association for foster care in 1941, 38 per cent came from the area outside of Boston included in the Greater Boston Community Fund, of which the C. A. A. is a member.

Two new members were elected to the Board of Directors yesterday: Charles G. Loring of Concord, and Mrs. John Rock of West Roxbury. Officers re-elected were: Robert G. Stone, President; Mrs. James Jackson, Secretary; and I. Tucker Burr, Jr., Treasurer.

Salvation Army Plans War Service

The plan of the Salvation Army's service to men who are fighting Uncle Sam's war and what is being done and will be accomplished on the "Home Front" for those who meet dislocations because of the world conflict will be told tonight at the First Parish in Concord, Mass., by Col. Norman S. Marshall. He is Chief Secretary of that organization in the eleven eastern States. The gathering will mark the mingling of men and women sponsors of campaign appeals in 15 near-by communities.

Colonel Marshall will be accompanied by Col. Edmund C. Hoffman, head of the work in New England, and William A. Nicol, Public Relations Secretary of the Salvation Army, who has charge of financial campaigns. Burleigh Pratt, Chairman of the Salvation Army appeal group in Concord, where a campaign is now in progress, will be in charge of the dinner-meeting.

Boston Irish Society Shows Patriotism

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The celebration of the 205th Anniversary of the Charitable Irish Society, held in Hotel Copley-Plaza last night, in which nearly 1,000 persons participated, was an impressive demonstration of patriotism. It was heralded as a reconsecration to service for America and a demonstration of American unity.

Keynote of the meeting was given by the retiring President of the Society, Charles L. Powers, in the words, "We dedicate this meeting to our country's cause. Let us be mindful that we are an American society, founded in the United States by Americans."

The decorations of the banquet hall were in keeping with this sentiment; they were red, white and blue flags, streamers, and bunting, with an appropriate sprinkling of green.

House Majority Leader John W. McCormack, first speaker, declared: "We are not hyphenated Americans. We will not stand for hyphenated Americans. We can say with humble pride, 'I am of Irish blood,' but it is our proudest boast to say, 'I am an American.'"

Plea for Unity

He made a plea, not only for national unity, but for unity among the United Nations. He urged a confident, aggressive triumphant will to win, expressing itself in work.

He denounced destructive criticism, rumor mongering, war profiteering, and every sort of demagogues and bigots. He laid special stress on this last word and declared: "The bigot is an assassin of our Constitution, he is an aider and abettor of the enemy." He also said, "Those who put personal interests above national welfare will not be tolerated," and went on to urge that all personal or group feuds be laid on the table for the duration.

Warning appeasers, Mr. McCormack said, "To them can be applied the test: Whoever is not with our country is against it."

He asserted, emphatically, that in such a time as this one cannot choose friends. We and other nations, he pointed out, are fighting for self-preservation, so we must fight together, and not permit personal dislikes to work to the detriment of our country. We must do what the inerests of America demand and they demand that we co-operate with our allies, he stated. This was an appeal for the suspension of opposition to the British.

He also gave warm praise to the Russian Army and stressed the necessity of America's giving Russia's fighting forces all possible aid. "The Russians proved themselves great fighters and great people," Mr. McCormack declared. "We must admire their courage and thank God they are fighting against the Nazis, not with them. We must show affirmative militant unity of action with our Allies."

He ended with the words, "This is my toast, 'I am a nAmerican, I love America, and I will die for America.'"

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, received with hearty applause, remarked that he spoke to the Society for the first time as one of its members. "Someone has commented," he went on, "that you had found a strain of Irish blood in me, but that you had to strain to do so."

His theme was "Victory Before Safety." He said that the aim of the American nation and its fighting forces is to keep the enemy far from our shores. "The colonists," he declared, "drove tyranny from America and it shall never return, nor shall despotism ever be imposed here even by remote control from a distant capital."

He stressed that wars must be won on the home front and urged all Americans to follow their elected leader, President Roosevelt. He closed by repeating the words which the Very Rev. William J. Murphy had used in his invocation, that "love of life is worthy only when that life is free and noble." At the end of the Governor's speech the audience rose and gave him long, rousing applause.

Dr. Dillon's Address

The most moving speech of the evening was given by an Irishman of distinction, Dr. Myles Dillon, son of the famous Irish nationalist of the same name. Dr. Dillon was born in Ireland, was educated there and in Germany, and although still an Irish subject, is now a professor of philology at the University of Wisconsin. His address, read from manuscript, in what he himself called a professorial manner, had all the brightness, eloquence, wit and humor for which the Irish are famed, and in addition, was perfectly balanced and filled with wisdom.

Dr. Dillon's toast was to St. Patrick and he began by saying: "St Patrick, of course, was no Irishman. He was a Welshman by origin and a Roman by allegiance. He considered us Irsh, whom he came to convert, barbarians."

Professor Dillon did not say much about "the adopted father of the Irish," but much about the Irish, their place in the world and in America. He pictured them as poets, and pointed out their kindness, friendliness and good humor. He also laid special emphasis on their capacity to keep faith, struggle for a cause and sacrifice for freedom.

This War's Meaning

Then in quietly spoken words he pointed out the meaning of the present struggle, and very categorically stated that the fate of the Christian religion, of small nations and of all ideals dear to Irish hearts were at stake. A Hitler triumph, he pointed out plainly, would put an end to the liberty of Ireland as to that of all small nations and to the unhampered exercise of religion. He gave telling, first-hand information about Germany, where he himself had lived.

Dr. Dillon pointed out several times that (despite Eamon de Valera's avowed policy of strict neutrality) the Irish were not neutral but that tens of thousands of Irish, perhaps as many as one hundred and fifty thousand, had volunteered to fight with the United Nations. He said that England had subjected Ireland to many wrongs and had made an awful blunder in dividing Ireland, but he repeatedly declared, and with emphasis, that the struggle against Hitlerism is far more important for Ireland than any other.

Although he is a personification of Irish nationalism, he made it clear that Ireland could not possibly live alone and expressed the hope that friendship and co-operation would soon be established between Ireland and victorious America and England.

With tact, he addressed his audience, practically all of whom were of Irish extraction, as Americans. He began and ended his speech with poems in Gaelic.

Tech Man Supervising State's Radio System

Newly appointed head of the Radio Communications Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, John A. Doremus will supervise the installation of a state shortwave radio system to function in case the telephone breaks down, it is announced. Mr. Doremus is instructor in aeronautics at Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

JORDAN MARSH COMPANY
BOSTON, MASS.

SALE!

We have purchased the entire surplus stock of one of America's outstanding designers . . .

Hattie Carnegie

Dresses made by Hattie Carnegie in these same fabrics are bought by the best-dressed women in the country for $95 to $400!

QUALITY FABRICS

1.98 YARD 2.98 YARD
3.98 YARD 4.98 YARD

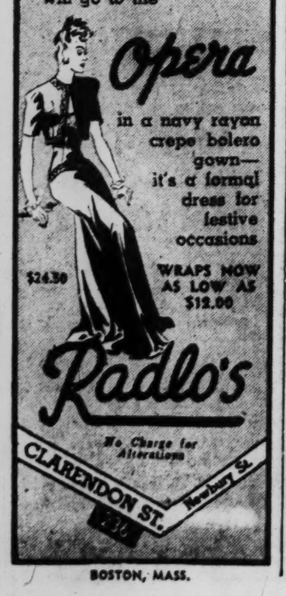
USUALLY 3.95 to 14.95

This sale will bring joy to the hearts of all who appreciate really fine fabrics. Many were made especially for her and naturally cannot be duplicated. Many are typically French in pattern and coloring as they were made by French designers who are now in this country. No mail or phone orders and no samples. LIMITED QUANTITY!

DOZENS OF DISTINCTIVE, EXCLUSIVE HATTIE CARNEGIE PATTERNS AND FABRICS (MOSTLY ALL SILK) BY DESIGNERS OF WORLD RENOWN!

FABRIC CENTER—STREET FLOOR—ANNEX

Mrs. or Miss "Weldrest" will go to the Opera in a navy rayon crepe bolero gown—it's a formal dress for festive occasions $24.90 WRAPS NOW AS LOW AS $12.00



Radlo's
No Charge for Alterations
CLARENDON ST. Newbury St.
BOSTON, MASS.

Everyone Salutes
THE MAN IN A ROSENFIELD UNIFORM!
Officers of the Army, Air Corps, State Guard, Navy . . . all who insist on fine materials and tailoring come to Rosenfield's.
Special Service to Chaplains
Ask for free catalogue "C"
New England's Leading Military Outfitters

ROSENFIELD UNIFORM CO.
Est. 1902—40 Years in One Location
15 SCHOOL STREET • Up One Flight • BOSTON

MacArthur Plans Immediate Offensive Against Japanese, Aide Indicates

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

A possible hint that the new Allied commander in chief in the Southwest Pacific, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, is preparing to wage immediately a hard-hitting offensive war from Australia was let fall today by one of General MacArthur's principal aides.

"When we start rolling we shall keep on rolling," Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett said in a statement in Melbonurne. "Nothing within reason has been refused from Washington."

General Brett, the American officer who has been named to command the air forces of the United Nations in the Australian-New Zealand area, said Australia could be held against the largest-scale Japanese attack. He added significantly that all possible jumping-off points for a Japanese invasion of Australia were being watched and said his forces were being supplied with as many aircraft as possible.

Continuing American and Australian bombing raids on Japanese-held points on the islands of New Guinea and New Britain generally are regarded as "defensive" offensive action designed to prevent the invasion forces from getting organized.

Except in Burma, the Far Eastern military situation appeared to be chiefly marking time.

Allied bombers smashed at Japanese-occupied Koepang, Capital of Dutch Timor, in the East Indies. Despite poor visibility, the raiders were said to have scored hits on important objects and to have eluded 10 enemy fighters which sought to intercept them.

Prime Minister Curtin announced in an Australian radiocast heard in New York by CBS, that two new Japanese raids were carried out on the Solomon Islands east of Cape York.

Meanwhile, the British left wing in Burma appeared to have been drawn back about 30 miles as dispatches told of a Japanese intention to seek a quick decision there. British advance forces were said to be in contact with strong enemy forces south of Kanyutkwin. The Japanese apparently were moving heavy reinforcements into Burma from Java.

In the Philippines, the Japanese greeted the news of General MacArthur's elevation with a sudden new attack on the American lines in Bataan, but it was easily repulsed.

Command in Ceylon Assigned to Pownall

By the Associated Press

Colombo, Ceylon, March 18

Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry R. Pownall has assumed command of the army on this strategic British Crown Colony off India's Southeast Coast, it was announced.

Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, who has assumed command of land, air and sea forces here, told a press conference that "we are faced with the very obvious danger of attack from an extremely efficient enemy," but that there was "no need of fear or panic."

Southwestern Pacific:

"Allied aircraft" — presumably United States and Australian—were said to have scored hits on the Japanese-held airdrome at Koepang, the capital of Dutch Timor, across the Timor Sea from Port Darwin, and to have escaped 10 Japanese planes which sought to intercept them.

Two new Japanese air raids today on the Solomon Islands east of Cape York were announced by Prime Minister John Curtin, an Australian broadcast said.

The broadcast, heard by CBS in New York, said Tulagi and one other point in the islands were attacked but that details of the raids had not yet been received.

Air alarms were reported both at Port Darwin, on the northern Australian coast, and at Port Moresby, on New Guinea across the Coral Sea from northeast Australia, but no bombs fell at either place.

Enemy aerial reconnaissance also occurred over three towns on New Guinea, Ambasi, Dogura, and Amari.

Burma:

The Japanese apparently intend to seek a decision in Burma as soon as possible. A British military commentator disclosed in London today that strong Japanese reinforcements in planes and personnel were being speeded to Burma from Java.

Meantime, the main strength of the Japanese forces seeking to drive into Upper Burma along the Rangoon-Prome Road still is south of Taikkyi, 40 miles north of Rangoon and 115 miles below Prome itself, according to British Army headquarters in New Delhi, India.

Farther east, along the road running from Rangoon to Toungoo, British Imperial advance units were reported in action with strong invasion forces south of Kanyutkwin, a highway point 30 miles above Nyaunglebin and 40 miles below Toungoo.

Java:

After dodging two submarine attacks, Capt. Henry Steel, British Army public relations officer, has arrived in Australia from Java on a boat on which he and the British Consul served as stokers because the ship lacked a full crew.

On the same ship were a number of wounded American survivors of the naval battles in the Sea of Java.

A few hours after Captain Steel's boat sailed, a torpedo passed under the vessel's stern and another appeared to go directly beneath. When not stoking boilers during the eight-day voyage, he kept deck watch, while women passengers helped the meager Javanese crew by cooking the meals.

Meanwhile the joint United States-British communiqué which acknowledged the loss of 12 and probably 13 Allied warships in the battle of the Java Sea has been criticized sharply in the British Parliament on two more or less contradictory counts—for not giving adequate emphasis to the odds against which the United Nations' warships fought, and for listing their losses so fully as to give "valuable and reliable information to the enemy."

Lord Strabolgi, citing figures he said were given him by Premier Pieter S. Gerbrandy of the Netherlands Government-in-Exile, told the House of Lords that the 5 Allied cruisers, 7 destroyers and 1 sloop were opposed in the war's greatest naval encounted by 99 Japanese warships—14 cruisers, 55 destroyers, 5 aircraft carriers, and 25 submarines.

The joint communiqué gave no figures on the total Japanese strength, saying only that in the first of a series of battles the Allied fleet encountered 9 enemy cruisers and two flotillas of destroyers.

In the House of Commons, it was announced that a member will ask A. V. Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, why the Allied losses were published at all, thus giving "valuable and reliable information to the enemy." The member will urge that the United Nations agree to prevent publication of such detailed information in the future. There is no doubt that the proposal will be opposed strongly.

Philippines:

The Japanese made an attack yesterday on the new American commander in Bataan, Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, and his battle-hardened American and Philippine troops.

"After several days of inactivity," a War Department communiqué from Washington said, "the enemy launched a sudden raid on our lines in Bataan. This attack was easily repulsed by General Wainwright's troops.

"Our harbor defenses were heavily shelled for several hours by enemy batteries from the Cavite shore. The bombardment caused only slight damage.

"A Japanese destroyer shelled the port of Cebu for a brief period. No damage resulted."

Australia on the Alert Against Foe

Associated Press

Continent 'Down Under' Becomes Outpost of Allies

All night long the troops (above) stand vigil for enemy aircraft. A searchlight crew is shown at work. At dawn they return to their camp. The gun crew (lower) near the Darwin area read their mail with attention held on the duties at hand. They stood by action stations as the country hastened defenses of the North Coast. The insert gives the touch of an Australian soldier taking time out in building defenses to care for the kangaroo mascot of his company.

MacArthur Appointment Held Pledge for Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, March 18—Major developments of immense importance for Australia are regarded here as the background for Gen. Douglas MacArthur's appointment to the command here. Official quarters interpret the appointment as acceptance of Australian and New Zealand appeals to London last month for changes in the grand strategy of the Pacific.

These appeals were made at about the same time that the Commonwealth requested that General MacArthur's services be made available.

Moreover, it is argued, Australia now has become equally as important as India and Burma in the offensive against the Japanese.

The United States Government, it is considered, would not send America's No. 1 hero to Australia unless it had pledged its own people to give their hero adequate forces with which to conduct offensives from an Australian springboard.

It is also hoped that the new arrangement will be the forerunner of a change in location of —and perhaps also a review of construction of—the Pacific War Council, which at present sits in London once a week.

Transfer Requested

The Federal Government is urging a transfer of the Council to Washington, with a change in the present system by which Australian submissions to it are relayed to America by London.

It was this system, which caused Prime Minister John Curtin in last week's radiocast to America to express his regret at the lack of direct contact between Canberra and Washington on Pacific strategy.

The changed conditions created by the arrival of General MacArthur are responsible for the confident belief that when Australia's Foreign Affairs Minister H. V. Evatt reached Washington in the near future he will have a comparatively easy case to argue.

It is anticipated that the United States' immediate interest in the Southwest Pacific will cause it to support Australia's pleas regarding the Council. It is obvious that important changes in the Australian High Command are likely to follow the new setup. Appointment of Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett as commander of the air forces is expected to lead to increased air activity in the north, in which Americans are playing a part in assaults upon Japanese positions in New Guinea.

But whatever the future holds, Australians echo Mr. Curtin's words: "We have community interest in comradeship with our visitors, which will be a firm basis on which to rest when supreme test of battle comes."

Calling on the nation for a supreme effort to prove that Australia is worthy of the aid now be given it, Mr. Curtin declared: "If we fail ourselves, nothing can save us. We must show ourselves worthy of the aid. We must apply strict self-discipline. No individual must fail himself. If he does, he fails the nation.

It is in this spirit that the Government is bringing in new regulations daily for the purpose of diverting all efforts into war.

Man Power Register

The people are accepting the demands in the same spirit. Man power regulations launched in mid-February now are being implemented by taking a nation-wide civilian register of every inhabitant, male and female, from 16 to 60.

Normally the preparation and completion of such a stocktaking would extend for a year or more, but the emergency conditions with which Australia is faced has resulted in the work being compressed into a few months. Apart from aliens, internees, prisoners of war, and persons under 16, the only persons exempt from registering were those in the fighting and associated services.

The dual purpose of the registration is to give man power authorities a clean-cut picture of the resources of labor available and also to enable the issue of identity cards.

The Government's plans for complete control over both employers and employees in essential industries now is becoming effective.

New Zealand Now Vital Link In Southwestern Pacific Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—New Zealand will become a major United Nations base in the Southwest Pacific, Walter Nash, New Zealand Minister to the United States, predicted here as he hailed the elevation of Gen. Douglas MacArthur to Supreme Command of the Allied Forces in that area.

Military and naval necessity, Mr. Nash said, indicated that New Zealand, 1,200 miles from any land mass, and, therefore, 1,200 miles from any possible hostile air base, was strategically situated for both defense and attack in the Southwest Pacific.

Recalling that the Japanese had advanced their decisive land-based air power by island "steppingstones" from Indo-China down through the Dutch East Indies to Timor to New Britain and on toward Port Darwin, the New Zealand Minister told reporters yesterday that New Zealand could not be attacked effectively by land-based craft. Attack would require aircraft carriers which, he held, could be blasted out of the water if sufficient Allied air power were based on New Zealand.

Welcoming the news of General MacArthur's appointment, Mr. Nash repeated a statement he said he had made in January, that New Zealand could see "only an American in charge of Southwest Pacific operations."

Without revealing what American equipment already had been landed at New Zealand and Australia, Mr. Nash declared there was need for further reinforcements in men and material, including aircraft. As anchor in the chain of vital island-sea communications stretching from Hawaii to the Antipodes and recently nailed down by the United States Navy, New Zealand was a base to be defended at all costs by sea and air power, he held.

Striking Parallel in Careers Of MacArthur and His Father

Wide World-Associated Press

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 18—The new Supreme Commander of United Nations' forces in the Southwest Pacific, Gen. Douglas MacArthur, came by his military genius logically. His father was Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, one of the fightin'est soldiers in American history.

And if ever there was a military case of like-father-like-son, it was the careers of this pair. The story of their ascent to fame's pinnacle is one of parallels.

Both were balked in their first attempts to get into the Army—Arthur had to wait a year because his father felt that at 16 he was too young for Civil War Service; Douglas, because a physical ailment once kept him out of West Point, but he had this corrected.

Everyone who reads knows about Douglas MacArthur's fighting prowess, but for those who have forgotten their history it might be recalled that his father set him quite an example.

Father's First Commission

On Aug. 4, 1862, Arthur MacArthur was commissioned first lieutenant and adjutant in the newly organized 24th Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry. In battle after battle he displayed outstanding tactical acumen, superb leadership and supreme bravery.

A major recommended that Lieutenant MacArthur be jumped over all regimental captains and be made his successor. On Jan. 25, 1864, it was Major MacArthur. A colonelcy came before the Civil War's end.

The young warrior led the 24th in more than 15 battles, including some of the fiercest fighting of the war. He was wounded five times. Citations piled one on the other.

Such was the fighting mark before Douglas MacArthur when he went into his first major conflict—World War No. 1. But he lost no time in proving that he and his father were made of the same stuff.

Douglas was a colonel and Chief of Staff of the famous 42d (Rainbow) Division, but had no intention of staying back at headquarters. He wanted action.

Son's D. S. C.

So in February, 1918, soon after the Rainbow had reached the front, Colonel MacArthur headed the first wave of attackers. He suffered gas burns but refused to be relieved of his command. A grateful nation gave him the Distinguished Service Cross—awarded only for bravery in combat.

Soon Douglas was a brigadier general and in September he led the 84th Brigade as it reduced the St. Mihiel salient. The next month, his outfit smashed the Kremhilde Line. General MacArthur was wounded at Exermont in October, 1918.

General MacArthur was made commander of the Rainbow Division in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and had it within sight of Sedan when the Armistice was signed. He then led it to the Rhine as part of the Army of Occupation.

At Coblenz, Gen. John J. Pershing pinned the Distinguished Service Medal on his breast. To it and the D. S. C. were added oak leaf clusters. And his seven silver stars for gallantry under fire further attested that his father had no corner on personal bravery.

As a strategist, Douglas MacArthur made a reputation on the Champagne-Marne front in World War No 1, at St. Mihiel—where the 42d made the deepest advance and at a cost in casualties among the lowest of any unit participating—and again in the Argonne, to mention two instances.

The mastery of his strategy in the Philippines speaks for itself. Its full import lies in history yet to be written.

Virtually Synonymous

For 44 years, the name MacArthur has been a household word in the Philippines. The father, as a brigadier general of volunteers, helped wrest them from Spain. As a major general, he helped defeat the Insurgents. He fought against Aguinaldo and was military governor when the rebellious Filipino was captured. He played an important part in pacifying the islands.

Here it was that Douglas MacArthur began his career—as lieutenant of engineers. After World War No. 1, he returned as a commander of the Manila Military District. And in 1928-30 he was Commander of the Philippines.

Following his term of chief of staff in the United States Army, General MacArthur accepted the invitation of President Quezon and returned to Manila as military adviser to the Philippine Government, which made him a field marshal. He organized the Philippine Army.

General MacArthur retired from active duty in 1937, but when the clouds of war again began to gather, it was found that there was need for a strong man in the islands. President Roosevelt chose General MacArthur.

Came Pearl Harbor and the Japanese invasion. Manila fell. The Aguinaldo who fought Arthur MacArthur turned Quisling against his son. Japanese hordes swept on to Malaya, Burma, the East Indies.

But back there on Bataan, a little band of heroes stood them off.

From Bataan To Australia: Hero's Route

From the crowded little Peninsula of Bataan, barely 20 miles wide, Gen. Douglas MacArthur has been transferred to a continent practically as large as the United States to fight on broad Australian plains the United Nations' "Battle of Moscow" against Japan.

If he stops Japan in Australia, as he stopped them in Bataan and as the Russians stopped Hitler before Moscow, then the United Nations will be in a position to start the counteroffensive they have been talking about.

Japan still holds the advantage, but a diminishing one, in the line of communications. It is 4,700 miles by the most direct measurement from Hawaii to Cape York, northernmost point of Australia.

Japan is closer—less than 3,300 miles—but its warships and transports will be farther away from Tokyo than they ever have yet been before in this war of the southwest Pacific.

The Australian continent covers 2,948,366 miles, compared with the 2,973,776 square miles of continental United States.

It is a land of arid central plain, few railroads and communications, sparse population.

A population of only about 7,000,000 is spread over this broad area, but it is a population inured to the ways of pioneers and accustomed to taking care of itself.

Japan may find opportunity to effect landings and secure footholds at isolated, unguarded points along the northern or western coasts.

But General MacArthur's job will be to prevent surprise landings along the most populous east and southeast coasts, and hold the most important cities and ports there until Allied forces are built up.

In this task he has plenty of room in which to maneuver, and a temperate climate to which American troops are accustomed. Autumn is approaching in Australia.

Robbers Collect From Unsuspecting In Axis Country

BERN, Switzerland, March 18 (AP)—There are so many collections of clothing, metal and other articles in Axis countries these days that the population isn't surprised at anything.

Recently in Bucharest a number of men in military uniform appeared on busy street corners and began confiscating brief cases and overcoats of pedestrians. They explained these articles were needed by the Army.

By the time the authorities heard of it, the collectors had disappeared. An announcement said a gang of robbers was responsible.

Moscow Brief

MOSCOW, March 18 (AP)—Moscow newspapers devoted one paragraph without comment today to the news of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's arrival in Australia.

Press Hails MacArthur

MELBOURNE, March 18 (AP)—General Douglas MacArthur's arrival to assume the United Nations command in the Southwest Pacific was hailed jubilantly by the Australian press today as the most important and most welcome move yet by the Allies for defense of this Commonwealth bastion.

"It will be regarded as the best single piece of news since the outbreak of the Pacific war," said one editorial. "His gallant stand in the Philippines has fired the imagination of Australians, who love a fighter, and his command of Australians in addition to American troops will be an inspiration to the fighting forces."

"MacArthur's stand in the Philippines stamped him as a man with the fighting spirit which soon will be needed and which will be extremely welcome to the people of Australia in particular," he declared.

Chinese Elated

CHUNGKING, China, March 18 (AP)—Elated Chinese viewed General MacArthur's appointment to the Allied command in the Southwest Pacific as presaging the turning of the tide against the Japanese.

The enthusiasm with which his selection was greeted today was tempered somewhat by the feeling that the United Nations might be in for some more reverses before they are ready to turn their full weight upon the invaders.

Navy's 'Seabees,' For Construction, Carrying a Sting

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The word "Seabees" will be used by the Navy to designate newly formed construction battalions.

Derived from phonetic rendering of initials for "construction battalions," the word has been made into an insignia "to boost the esprit de corps of the new units," a Navy announcement said last night.

The insignia and name were conceived by Frank Iafrate, winner of a civilian contest at the Navy Quonset Point, R. I., public works division.

"Seabee" is designated on colored insignia as a se-going bee, busily engaged with tools of naval construction, and carrying a formidable sting.

Clothing Prices Lead In Living Cost Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—The cost of living of wage earners and lower-salaried clerical workers in the United States rose 0.7 per cent from January to February, according to the Conference Board here yesterday. Clothing showed the largest increase for the month, rising 2.5 per cent, the board reported, adding that gas and electricity costs remained unchanged.

MacArthur's Call Enthuses British Empire

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 18—The arrival of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Australia and announcement of his appointment as Supreme Commander in the Southern Pacific has been warmly welcomed here.

Both the public and press are genuinely enthusiastic. "Good news for Britain as well as for Australia," is the keynote. The "fighting general," as he is called had already captured the imagination of the British people. His dramatic flight with his wife and infant son to take up the defense of Australia has now captured their hearts.

Newspapers today devote long articles to praising his achievements in the Philippines. "His stand at Bataan against all odds has been the one bright gleam in the dark story of the Pacific defeat," the Daily Mail declares.

"The stubborn American defense of the Bataan Peninsula has given proof that the Japanese avalanche can be withstood on suitable ground even by inferior numbers, and the assurance that when more adequate forces can be brought into action the Japanese will be turned back," says The Times of London in an editorial which concludes: "The defense of Australia couldn't be in more trustworthy hands."

Apart from the immediate military aspects of the appointment, the far-reaching implications for Anglo-American relations are not overlooked here. The fact that General MacArthur has been put in supreme charge of saving Australia means that America recognizes this British dominion as constituting an important outpost whose independence is vital to America's own security.

The fact that it should have been the Australians themselves who asked for this appointment makes the circumstance ever more significant.

By thus pointing plainly to the strategic unity which links up the English-speaking world General MacArthur's appointment is felt to be an important signpost indicating the inescapable necessity of some form of federation between the United States and the British Commonwealth in order first to win and then to preserve peace in this increasingly air-woven world.

Gibes by Tokyo

TOKYO, From Japanese Broadcasts, March 18 (AP)—Domei circulated this dispatch today:

"Observers commenting upon (General) MacArthur's abandoning his own forces and fleeing to Australia declared his flight is fatally similar to flights of (Australian Major General) Gordon Bennett and (British General Sir) Archibald Wavell from Singapore and the Netherlands East Indies, which immediately after fell into Japanese hands."

[President Roosevelt warned yesterday that Axis short-wave propagandists would try to make capital of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's transfer to Australia by picturing it as abandonment of the Philippines.]

Domei quoted Japanese sources as saying: "This treacherous abandoning of a sinking ship seems to characterize Allied Commanders who flee from post to post, leaving their soldiers to suffer the consequences."

F. C. HINKEL & BRO. INCORPORATED
Flowers
Fresh from the Greenhouses
Plants Cut Flowers
Member of F. T. D. A.
Phone Wellington 2100
Greenhouses: East Bellevue Road R. D. No. 7, Bellevue, Pa.
Downtown Displays 92 Allegheny Market, Fairfax 8020
PITTSBURGH, PA.

HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
Heinz Baby Foods 3 cans 21c
Heinz Junior Foods 3 cans 27c
Stevenson-Chislett, Inc.
Center and Highland Aves. Pittsburgh, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, PA
If the Article or Service you are seeking is not in this issue call
Mayflower 5339
Hours 10 to 2 daily except Saturday and Sunday
The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau

Heinz Finer Foods From Your STREAMLINE FOOD MARKET

Pea Soup . . .	2	Med. cans	25c
Kidney Beans .	2	17½-oz. cans	27c
Baked Beans BOSTON STYLE	3	12-oz. cans	29c
Cooked Spaghetti	2	17-oz. cans	23c
Heinz Ketchup	2	8-oz. Bots.	27c

7301 Penn Avenue; 1800 W. Liberty Avenue; Ohio River Boulevard; 5632 Forward Avenue; 4175 Perrysville Avenue; Boulevard of Allies; 1100 Saw Mill Run Blvd.; 535 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue; East Ohio St. At 40th St. Bridge; 4901 Baum Blvd.; 543 E. Main St., Carnegie; Wash. Rd., Mt. Lebanon; Jerome Blvd., McKeesport; New Kensington—Tarentum—Kittanning; South Washington and W. Cunningham Sts., Butler, Pa.
STREAMLINE

PITTSBURGH, PA.
THOROFARE SUPER FOOD MARKETS
HEINZ TOMATO KETCHUP
large 14-oz. bottle 19
HEINZ STRAINED BABY FOODS
3 cans 20

Queen's Smile Raids Democratic Defenses

Correspondent's Diary No. 4

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

London, Winter:

The Queen spoke to me today!

I realize, of course, it shouldn't affect me this way. I'm emphatically not a British subject. On the contrary, I'm an American correspondent, and American correspondents are supposed to be hard-boiled, cynical, and thoroughly sophisticated.

Yet it does affect me this way! There's no use denying it. Outside, it's been pouring wet and cold and gray all afternoon. But inside I've felt radiant and warm and sort of bubbly.

It happened at the Palace—yes, Buckingham Palace. I went in one of the big front gates, after showing my card of invitation to a policeman, who checked my name off on a list—rather vaguely I thought, remembering there was a war on. And it was easy enough to remember that, for inside the gates, in the forecourt of the Palace where I had so often watched the Changing of the Guard, were three large bomb craters. Just out of sight, on the right, one wing of the Palace had been demolished.

Walking past these craters and under an archway, I found myself in a large central courtyard. On the right, I knew—I'm not quite sure how—were the Royal apartments. On the left were the still obvious scars and signs of an earlier bomb.

In the courtyard itself was the raison d'être of the ceremony to which I was invited. There were a dozen or so gaily painted blue and cream "food convoys"—trucks which were to take emergency meals to badly bombed districts. "Queen's Messengers" they were called—it seems to have been her own idea—a sort of flying column of food and water supply to tide over that horror-filled vacuum between bombings and the making of arrangements to take care of the bombers' victims.

There were some 20 or 30 persons there, besides the Women's Volunteer Services crews of the convoys. Four or five of us were American correspondents, the rest leading members of the American colony in London, British Ministry of Food officials, photographers, etc.

We stood around, as one always does in that awkward long moment before ceremonies start. Then there was a hasty signal from a uniformed servant at the door, and then Queen appeared!

She was, of course, smiling and radiant. She was in blue with ropes of pearls—she's always in either pearl gray or that light, bright deep pale blue they're already calling "Queen's blue."

After greeting Lord Woolton, the Minister of Food and Master of Ceremonies, and the Chairman of the American Aid Committee that provided the money for a lot of the Convoys, the Queen walked over to the first truck and shook hands with its two W.V.S. drivers. I was standing on the edge of the little crowd of spectators about 10 or 15 feet away. Suddenly she noticed me, smiled in recognition, and walking over to where I was, spoke to me and shook hands.

Oh yes! I'm quite frankly bragging now. I admit it. I was just plain proud and thrilled. Also I was just stupidly overcome. It was all I could do to bend over a bit as I shook her hand, and say, "How do you do, Your Majesty"—and for a horrible second wonder if it should have been "Your Highness" or something. Then in a moment it was over. The Queen moved on to her tour of inspection of the food convoys. But the thrill was still there. It stayed there throughout the ceremony and for that matter all day.

At first I wondered if I were just ridiculously susceptible. But reassurance came almost at once from a particularly satisfactory quarter. While the Queen spoke, informally, at the end of the ceremony, I was standing next to a really hard-boiled American journalist, Mary Welsh, correspondent for those blasé organs, Time and Life, and a woman at that. To my delight, she was as swept off her feet as I was by the Queen. "Oh, yes," she said, "It's true—I can't help it. It's not only men who feel that way—she does it to women, too. I get that queer, excited, tight feeling in my throat—only of course I couldn't put it that way in print, or I'd get fired!"

After that I felt better.

I had met Her Majesty before—twice in fact. The first time was very informal and "strictly off-the-record." Only a few of us had been there, and things were so arranged that we each had several minutes uninterrupted conversation with the Queen. It was what happened in this brief tête-à-tête, I'm convinced, that accounts for the Queen remembering me.

It was shortly after the fall of France, and as we spoke of the situation there, she asked me whether I thought there was any prospect of a restoration of the Monarchy in France. "Oh, no," I hastened to reassure her. "Things are pretty bad in France, but they're not quite as bad as that yet!" Well, perhaps I didn't put it quite as emphatically as that. I don't remember exactly how I said it. But I do recall saying very definitely that, although a restoration of the Monarchy couldn't be ruled out entirely, things would have to get much worse before there was any possibility of it coming about.

And not until the next day did it occur to me that her question had any particular significance—coming from the Queen of England—or that my unperceptive answer must have seemed—well, to be charitable—peculiarly amusing to her!

Afterward I remember having an indistinct notion of seeing a new and slightly mischievous twinkle come into her eyes. Today, as she came over to me, I saw—or imagined I saw—that same amused twinkle in the Queen's eye.

London, Late Winter

Lunched today with more gold braid than I've ever seen at one blow. The Admirals included the First Lord of the Admiralty and several Sea Lords. There must have been a dozen besides quite a few Commanders and Captains and a couple of Secretaries.

Alexander, the First Lord, is an ideal running mate for Winston Churchill. Not everyone could have stepped into Churchill's shoes at the Admiralty and worked satisfactorily with and under him, while at the same time satisfying the Admirals, Alexander apparently is doing just this.

I can't help thinking of a story that went the rounds in London last summer when the Admiralty was putting up spectacular barbed-wire barriers all around the Admiralty office at the Trafalgar Square end of Whitehall. The story was simply that if you asked anyone in the Admiralty why they were putting up these formidable barricades, he would answer: "Oh, that's to keep Churchill out of the Admiralty!" There's no doubt many of the Admirals were glad to see Churchill move up to the Downing Street end of Whitehall. I think they preferred someone who was not so sure he knew more about runnning the Navy than they did.

Alexander probably suits them better in this respect. But that doesn't mean he doesn't know his job. Undoubtedly he does. But it was also evident today that Alexander, an ex-Laborite, has a healthy respect for the men who wear gold braid.

As I sat next to him during the rather lengthly luncheon, I had a particularly good opportunity of sizing him up. He struck me as a reassuring mixture of popular showmanship — he remembered every once in a while he was a Labor M. P. and a plainspoken man of the people—and of keen sound judgment. He is a good man for the job—a simple solid fighter with just enough of that imaginative flair you must have to make a good pirate chief or First Lord.

Admiral Harwood, hero of the Graf Spee, was there. I liked him. He had about him that same fluid steadiness that the sea has. You could no more look at him without seeing the bridge of a battleship than you could see an American cowboy without thinking of a horse.

What was said at the lunch was strictly "off the record." But we came away from it painfully aware of how grave the naval and shipping problem is, and how urgent American aid at sea has become.

Devoted Subjects

Keystone

Queen Elizabeth and Children

Her Majesty of Britain takes the occasion of the opening of a playground to talk with the children, a custom which she has followed in her instinctive desire not to lose the common touch with the people.

Soviet to Speed Freight Over River-Canal Network

By John Evans
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., March 18—The approach of spring and the expected Nazi offensive finds the Soviet armies still in control of vital avenues of transport—the inland waterways of European Russia. In a few weeks the Russians will be able to release thousands of railway trains for direct hauls from these waterways to the front.

The military and economic value of such rivers as the Volga, the Oka, the Lama, and the Don cannot be overestimated. Vital war materials can be carried upon them, they provide an inexpensive and quick way of sending food to populations in the battle areas and they can be used for the quick transportation of troops.

[A recent dispatch from Lisbon, Portugal, indicated that transportation problems are the greatest obstacles faced by the Nazis in preparing for their spring offensive in Russia. Advices from various European capitals reaching Lisbon indicated the Germans were rounding up every available railroad car for military use and were curtailing passenger train service.]

The western rivers of Russia long have been considered defensive barriers rather than avenues of communication and the natural Soviet tendency prior to the war was to concentrate shipping developments on the internal rivers.

The only craft on the Dniester River prior to the annexation of Bessarabia were gunboats and occasional launches in which Rumanian or Soviet officials crossed the river in order to straighten out incidents. There was a fair amount of commerce on the Dnieper River but, according to the shipping chief who told me he was the last man to leave the river, the Germans captured only a small motorboat and a few canoes. Part of the Dnieper mercantile fleet escaped to the Don River via the Black Sea while equipment which could not be moved shared the fate of the Dnieper Dam.

Preparations for the navigation season are well under way. Stocks of liquid fuel for the modern motor vessels which comprise more than half of the self-propellant tonnage have been replenished, while necessary supplies of hard fuel will be available by the opening of the season.

A number of vessels trapped last year by the early winter are being freed from the ice and put into good trim. New floating stock is waiting to be launched. The Volga alone, which is connected with the Ural Mountains, Leningrad, Moscow, and Archangel, will take 30,000,000 tons of miscellaneous freight this season according to plans.

Freight Service Speeded

When war broke out builders of the Volga-Don Canal left an unfinisher strip of about 30 miles. Arrangements have been made for the rapid transfer of freights via rail. Vessels will not make stops for food or fuel but will pick them up en route. It is hoped in that way to shorten schedules by 30 to 40 per cent. The moment a ship touches a dock, every person on board must help discharge the cargo.

While great water-development schemes in European Russia have been suspended apparently for the duration of the war, it is interesting to note forthcoming surveys of the great Siberian basins of the Irtish, Ob, and Yenisei with a view to navigation of the river networks. Some of these will be used this year to transport grain from remote areas to new industrial sites, while others will require long-term dredging operations. This may well be part of the plans to prepare Siberia to shoulder the great burdens of post-war reconstruction in European Russia.

Americas Act To Halt Riots Against Nazis

By the Associated Press

Uruguay and Chile took extra precautions today to protect property of the German Government and German nations following anti-Axis riots in Montevideo and Santiago over the torpedoing of ships of both countries.

Reinforced police guards were thrown around the German Legation and the home of the German Minister in Montevideo, while exta guards were placed before the German Consulate and German stores in Santiago.

Crowds of students, singing the Uruguayan national anthem, continued demonstrations today. Yesterday some 200 youths attacked a toy shop in Montevideo owned by a Spaniard allegedly belonging to the pro-Fascist Falangists. Then the crowd swarmed toward the offices of the Nationalist newspaper El Debate, crying "To jail with Herrera."

They referred to the Nationalist leader, Luis Alberto Herrera, an opponent of Inter-American cooperation.

The sinking of the merchant ship Montevideo was the first shipping loss suffered by Uruguay in the war. The Government promptly countered with the seizure of the interned German ship Tacoma, announcing that it would be placed in the merchant fleet to continue commerce with the United States.

Foreign Minister Alberto Guani said that 32 of the Montevideo's crew of 49 had been accounted for. Her skipper, Capt. Rodriguez Varela, a Uruguayan naval officer, was among the rescued.

Disregarding efforts of the Chilean Government to quiet public reaction, groups of youths in a series of flying raids smashed windows of shops belonging to Axis subjects and suspected sympathizers in protest against the sinking of the Chilean Freighter Tolten last Friday outside New York Harbor.

The riots broke out after Foreign Minister Juan Bautista Rosetti, whose Government still maintains relations with the Axis Powers, had asked the press to show the "greatest serenity" and added, "we must not arouse public opinion."

Bands of youngsters turned against a blacklisted German department store and a German bar, a Japanese novelty shop and the morning newspaper El Chileno, breaking windows at each place.

The youths called for immediate breaking of diplomatic relations with the Axis while the Government took a conciliatory attitude over the sinking of the Tolten.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, Vice-Admiral Julio Allard, implied in an interview his belief that the Tolten would not have been sunk if it had not been compelled to extinguish its running lights.

The Chilean Government announced it was asking the United States to send a ship to Chile with the cargo consigned to the Tolten and said that Chilean ships from now on would display lights and flags in all waters.

Allies Pressed to Occupy Madagascar

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 18—"The Allies must occupy and control Madagascar before the Japanese set foot there."

This statement sums up a sentiment which has been rapidly gaining ground here during the past week. It is nade today by the political editor of the News Chronicle.

For some time grave concern has been felt in some quarters here, particularly among the Free French, at the indecisive attitude taken by both Washington and London toward the Madagascar problem. Anxiety has now spread to certain British circles.

Can Vichy Be Trusted?

"This strategic base," says the News Chronicle, "must on no account pass into enemy hands. How long are the Allies going to parley with Vichy about the fate of that important island? Does Washington or London trust the word of the Vichy Government once around the clock?"

From South Africa come further reports of growing preoccupation with the Madagascar problem. Premier Jan Christian Smuts, who in a recent public statement emphasized the necessity for not allowing Madagascar to pass into Axis hands, is believed to have land forces available for carrying out occupation of the island.

But it is acknowledged that these forces would be helpless without adequate naval support and shipping facilities which only Britain and the United States could supply.

What is troubling many observers here is the apparent official tendency, both in Washington and London, to regard Vichy's assurances of their desire to defend the island as a sufficient safeguard.

It is emphasized here that even if Vichy's desires and intentions were beyond question, there is no basis for believing that the Vichy French would be able to resist Axis pressure, and no real reason to expect Vice-Premier Jean Darlan's ultimate action to be any different from what it was in Indo-China, in face of a Japanese ultimatum, backed by the arrival off Madagascar of big naval forces.

Other Calls for Offense

The call for drastic action to forestall Axis seizure of Madagascar coincides with a mounting chorus of demands in the British press for early offensive activity within the next few months.

Mr. Maxim Litvinoff's second appeal for opening a western front against Germany is prominently displayed in the British press today.

Both press and public here, while welcoming the almost daily deluge of new restrictions on food, coal, clothes, motoring, travel, and entertainment nevertheless plainly feel that this tightening of belts and girding up of loins ought to be translated into a large-scale offensive action against the enemy—not sometime in 1943 but in the near future.

More perhaps than at any time since the war began people are speculating openly on possible offensive moves open to the United Nations. As far as can be ascertained this is merely speculation, though much of it is also urgent conviction held by some British military experts. There is no hint, however, as to whether or not it is also the Government's policy.

Norway Heads the List

Apart from demands for the occupation of Madagascar, Norway heads the list of points where the Allies might open up a second front on the European Continent. It is held to be most vulnerable to attack from the sea both because of its nearness to Iceland as well as Scottish ports, and because reinforcements of German garrisons there would present some difficulties to Hitler.

The second proposal for a continental front is that the Allies might launch a large-scale parachute raid on the eastern end of Brittany and follow it up with naval action to obtain necessary bridgeheads by a combined sea and air attack. It is known that certain military and naval authorities believe such landing would be practicable.

There has also been some talk lately to the effect that Portugal, which has a military alliance with Britain, might abandon its present policy of neutrality and invite the British onto the Continent via Lisbon.

This long way round would have the advantage of offering a fairly safe landing out of reach of all but a few long-range Nazi bombers. The whole project would depend, however, on the attitude of Spain. Unless the Spanish also were prepared to throw in their lot with the Allies, there would be no point to the scheme, and so far there is no reason to believe that Gen. Francisco Franco has changed his fundamentally pro-Axis views.

Silence on Libyan Moves

In the meantime the only front where the British are able to get at the Germans and Italians directly is in Libya, and there has been almost complete silence from there lately. Whether this means that the British have been preparing to renew the offensive against General Rommel's forces before summer weather makes desert campaigning doubly difficult remains to be seen.

A survey of these various possibilities leaves the impression that Madagascar presents the most urgent need for drastic action. Preventive occupation of this strategic base is as vital to the Allies in the Indian Ocean and South Atlantic as Iceland was in the North Atlantic.

More and more the question is being asked here whether its defense can be left to Vichy collaborationists any more than Iceland could have been safely entrusted to the Danes after Hitler invaded Denmark.

Secrecy Guards Mails Going To America's Overseas Forces

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK, March 18—Uncle Sam's couriers are running a perilous gantlet in delivering the mail to America's fighting forces across the seas—but the mail is going through in the best tradition of the old Pony Express.

Submarines and far-ranging enemy bombers have taken the place of Indians and outlaws who harassed the express riders, but the danger remains the same.

For this reason, the utmost precautions for secrecy surround the dispatch of mail intended for American expeditionary forces and naval units. One leak of information and a troopship or warship might become the victim of an enemy raider.

The post offices in New York and San Francisco are the clearing houses for mail going to American armed forces in the Atlantic and Pacific, respectively.

In each office, a group of carefully selected men handles the mail to be forwarded to soldiers, sailors, marines or coastguardsmen serving outside the continental United States.

The New York and San Francisco post offices always have had small units to handle overseas military mail. Since American troops have begun moving to distant lands, these units have been enlarged to expedite a growing volume.

Parents in these days never know when they send a piece of mail to their son where it may catch up with him. Perhaps they think he is an army camp or naval base 50 miles from home when in fact he is en route to a destination thousands of miles away.

But the Post Office Department foresaw these difficulties in setting up the units to handle this mail.

When letters and packages arrive in an army camp or naval base addressed to men moving abroad, it is forwarded to the postmasters at San Francisco and New York.

Those who have been advised that their sons are in foreign service or on duty with the fleet at sea—including even the President and Mrs. Roosevelt—must address their mail in care of one of these postmasters.

Each soldier going abroad has an army post office number recorded in the postmaster's files.

If Mr. and Mrs. John Jones write their son who is on duty somewhere in the Atlantic area, they should give his name, the name of his outfit, and his APO number if possible, as Private John Jones, Jr., Company C, 610th Field Artillery, APO 846, care of Postmaster, New York, N. Y.

In the Pacific area, the letters and packages should go to the San Francisco Postmaster.

It's quite a job the Post Office Department has to keep the heart strings of the boys abroad tied to those of the folk at home—but it's being done.

And the mailmen still can boast: "Neither rain nor snow nor heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."

British-Nazi Clash at Sea

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Loss of the 1,090-ton British destroyer Vortigern and destruction of at least five German motor torpedoboats in a week-end series of battles in the North Sea was announced yesterday by the Admiralty.

Two other German boats were listed as damaged, and the Admiralty credited the RAF with heavy damage to three more.

As detailed by the Admiralty, there were at least six separate fights, starting the morning of March 15, when two German "E-boats" were destroyed.

That night the speedy German boats attacked a British convoy. The convoy escaped, but the 1918-model destroyer Vortigern was torpedoed and sunk while the destroyers Holderness and Wallace sank one E-boat and damaged another.

Seeking to join this fight, the British escort sloop Guillemot sank one E-boat and vainly chased a second.

Still later British motor gunboats in two engagements sank another E-boat and damaged another.

Later RAF planes came upon four E-boats, one of which already had been damaged. They left one afire and three badly damaged, and later reconnaissance showed only wreckage in the sea.

Men of Singapore Carried Out Duties, Duff Cooper Says

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, who served at Singapore as the British Cabinet's co-ordinator for Far Eastern affairs until his recall on Jan. 10, declared yesterday that the defenders of the former British Empire base "were not lacking at all in performing the duties they were called upon to perform."

As for the eleventh-hour dancing and idleness for which Singapore's residents were criticized, Mr. Duff Cooper said he saw "nothing of the kind."

"People may have danced in Singapore," he added. "English men and women danced in Brussels on the eve of Quatre-Bras and Waterloo, and I have never yet read that they fought worse on the days that followed after having attended a ball that night."

Mr. Duff Cooper returned from Singapore Feb. 16, the day after the British surrender.

Ship's Fish Larder Filled After 'Sub' Depth Bombs

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Passengers arriving here on a United Nations ship told how the ship's larder was filled with fresh fish after depth charges were dropped on what was believed to be a submarine.

They said the explosions sent thousands of fish to the surface and the crew nonchalantly gathered in a haul with nets, ignoring the possibilities of a lurking U-boat.

The vessel brought in four women of the British Auxiliary Territorial Service, who will train American women in war work. Also aboard were British aviators—all veterans of bombings over Germany.

French Ship Sunk

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Reuters reported yesterday a Vichy Government announcement that the French cargo steamer Sainte Marcelle was torpedoed in the Mediterranean March 14 by a submarine of unknown nationality. Two crewmen were lost.

Ambassador Takes Year's Food Supply

MSINKING, Manchukuo, from Japanese radiocasts, March 18 (AP)—Naotake Sato, Japan's new ambassador to Soviet Russia, is taking with him to Kuibyshev a year's supply of food, it was made known. His stores, collected in Harbin, include large amounts of rice, beans and canned goods.

Mr. Sato left Hsinking en route to his post March 17 after being received in audience by Emperor Kang Teh of Manchukuo. Representatives of Germany, Italy and the Nanking Government in China were present at the audience.

Argentines Press For Prisoner Food

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, March 18 (AP)—Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guinazu announced last night that Argentina had requested Japan to modify its opposition to the shipment of a special Red Cross cargo of food and clothing for British prisoners at Singapore and Hong Kong.

The Argentine Foreign Office, representing British and Canadian interests in Japan, had made inquiries concerning the treatment of prisoners following British charges of atrocities at Hong Kong.

Private House Used By Cripps in India

NEW DELHI, India, March 18 (AP)—Sir Stafford Cripps, Britain's special envoy to India, prefers not to stay at Viceroy Lord Linlithgow's official residence because he wishes to meet freely with non-official Indian leaders, it was learned yesterday.

Consequently, a private house about a mile from the Viceroy's has been placed at his disposal.

HAMILTON
School of Music and Dramatic Art
All Instruments
Voice, Theory
Radio & Dance Arranging
Beginners and Advanced Pupils
Teachers Courses
Open for Enrollment
Catalogue on Request
Chestnut St. and Glendale Rd. Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 4147
Presser Bldg. 1714 Chestnut St. Phila., Pa. Loc. 2485

FURS for SPRING...
Scarfs . . . Jackets . . . Capes . . .
cloth suits and coats to individual order . . .
Theo. J. Siefert
FURS OF THE BETTER GRADE
1714 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Insurance That Gives Calm Assurance
JACOB N. SOKOHL
Life Insurance and Annuities
1420 Walnut St. Philadelphia Phone Kin.1568

The Luxury of a GOOD DINNER
THE VERNON RESTAURANT
More than ever, you'll appreciate the Vernon's good food and reasonable prices.
DINNER from 65c LUNCH from 35c
Free Parking
50 W. Chelten Ave., Germantown
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

burn CUMMINGS COAL
READING ANTHRACITE
PLAY SAFE
Cummings famous Reading Anthracite gives lots of heat and lasts longer.
4555 Stenton Ave.—Gla. 0900
5036 Warrington Ave.—Bar. 4044
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Marquetand's Candies
When in town you will enjoy stopping at our 914 Chestnut Street Store for luncheon, 12 to 2, and afternoon tea, 2 to 5. The MENU CONTAINS NO END OF GOOD THINGS AT MODERATE PRICES.
Marquetand's for Better Candies
Including Delicious Old-Fashioned Chocolates and Famous Butter Creams
At our three stores
914 CHESTNUT STREET
3633 GERMANTOWN AVENUE
3630 NORTH BROAD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Are you looking for something new in a BONNET for EASTER?
WE have it—we have a host of them. They're so new and flattering you'll adore them . . . Rippled pompadours, giant bonnets, strictly mannish homburgs and the always popular, fascinatingly feminine, flower bedecked models. Please don't forget, Coronet perfect service goes with every hat.
ALL HATS $2 and $2.50
Coronet HAT SHOP
1935 CHESTNUT, at 20th
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Open Evenings 'Til 9
ALLENTOWN, PA. ALBANY, N. Y.

Craig
for
Jeddo Highland Coal
Petrol Fuel Oil
Koppers Coke
Represented by
J. PHILIP STREHLE
47 East Montana Street
GERmantown 5539
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

For Your Convenience
If the article or service you need is not found in this issue call
PENNYPACKER 9196
Hours 9 to 12 daily
and information will gladly be given regarding local and general advertisers in this paper.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
2618 Lewis Tower Philadelphia, Pa.

3.95
Punctuate Your Suit
Smooth, soft boot leather, stitched in white, and snapping with a jaunty button. Turf tan, red or navy
main floor
Rowell's
GERMANTOWN

You'll Enjoy the
SINGING MASTER
Delightful New Radio Program
WFIL, Monday, 7 P. M.
Studio tickets may be had on request at Strawbridge & Clothier's Information Desk, First Floor.
★
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

ABBOTTS DeLuxe "A" MILK
The Standard of Fine Quality for 28 years. Also available HOMOGENIZED, with cream in every drop.
ABBOTTS DAIRIES, INC.
Phila., Camden, Seashore

Move to Scrap 40-Hour Law Meets Roosevelt Opposition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18 — In a head-on collision, President Roosevelt met the new congressional drive for elimination of the time-and-half wage provision above the 40-hour week, declaring that legislation of this sort is uncalled for, and adding that there is no strike problem to amount to anything in the nation today.

In a press conference yesterday devoted largely to attacking what he described as the amazing lack of information on labor matters, Mr. Roosevelt good humoredly criticized the newspapers of the country for allegedly emphasizing petty strikes.

Many newspapers partially confirmed Mr. Roosevelt's criticism by hailing as something new the statements of William Green, head of the American Federation of Labor, and Philip Murray, leader of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, on leaving the White House yesterday, that strikes had been put aside as an instrument of policy for the duration of the war. As a matter of fact, Mr. Green and Mr. Murray adopted this policy as soon as war started, formerly expressed in a solemn pledge at the conference of labor, industry, and the public at Washington, summoned by the President, at which the War Labor Board was set up with the object of a peaceful solution of all labor disputes. Mr. Roosevelt brought into the open most of the grievances against the press which labor has felt increasingly in recent weeks and which has roused in leaders a feeling of unfair treatment, dangerous in a time of national emergency.

While Mr. Roosevelt's strong statement had an immediate effect in throwing water on the congressional demand for restrictive legislation, there was no sign that the conflagration was out. A number of congressmen continued their demand for elimination of the time-and-a-half wage provision above the 40-hour week, written into the law However, the probabilities are that the congressional drive, largely centered in the South and particularly in Oklahoma due to a number of reasons, will fade for the time being.

The tortuous path of cause and effect by which a C. I. O. study of lack of war production in New Jersey shipbuilding facilities ended as a demand by Oklahoma members in Congress for repeal of the so-called "40-hour week" has been partly traced here.

Incidentally, Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board head, confirmed the charges made by Irving Abramson, of the New Jersey C. I. O. Industrial Council, that there is a 51 per cent lag of war production in New Jersey shipyards below potential maximum production. The charge was made after a C. I. O. study of the yards. Here again, labor leaders charge that press treatment of what was intended as a constructive study showed unfairness and bias. Most newspapers, they assert, ignored the study, while others blame the failure of industry to use more than one shift wholly on the time-and-a-half overtime provision of the 40-hour law.

In a letter to Senator Warren Barbour (R) of New Jersey, Mr. Nelson says the C. I. O. study is "approximately" correct and typical of the whole country. Mr. Nelson added, however, that the ideal rate of 168-hours-a-week continuous production with three or four shifts is rarely achievable. Mr. Nelson said manufacturers blamed failure to utilize more than one shift on reasons in this order: Lack of war contracts, shortage of material, and shortage of skilled labor. He added a fourth of his own: Racial discrimination.

The Abrahamson report was seized upon by a prominent radio commentator as a clinching argument against the overtime provisions of industrial plants, and found an echo in Congress, particularly from Oklahoma Representatives, where a strong newspaper campaign against the 40-hour law is under way. Mr. Roosevelt explained Tuesday that he recently had received personal letters from five scattered editors of small newspapers asking why it was that no one could work more than 40 hours a week.

Mr. Roosevelt commented upon this, and allowed himself to be quoted, that it represented "an amazing state of public misinformation." The editors should have known, he said, that there is no such thing as a statutory limitation of 40 hours on the work week, but that it has long been the rule to pay time-and-a-half overtime in excess of the 40-hour week. Many, many war production plants, he said, are working far more than 40 hours a week.

The President said he thought much of the accentuated agitation for restrictive labor legislation is the result of misinformation. He complained that metropolitan newspapers recently gave front-page prominence to a strike involving only 15 men. He described that as a type of misinformation.

A reporter retorted that a small strike might have been in some vital war product, but the President said the interruption was not serious. He added that he did not expect union leaders to curb brief, sporadic, temporary stoppages going on most of the time, for all manner of silly causes. On the whole, however, he thought the strike situation better in the United States than in any other country not regimented by a Hitler.

Mr. Roosevelt said he was glad to meet with the labor chiefs once a week, but did not necessarily agree with them. He differed with them, he said, on the matter of double pay for Sunday and holiday work and had proposed an alternative. This was the so-called "staggered shift" whereby men get one day off in seven but the factory is worked continuously by varying crews. Asked if Mr. Green, Murray, and other labor leaders approved, Mr. Roosevelt said silence sometimes gave assent.

The President emphasized throughout the conference the importance of voluntary enthusiasm in spurring production, and said it was beyond the power of Congress to pass a law which would produce that. He said he felt more bands, parades, and flag-waving might play its part in increased production.

Antiques: Buying Furniture for Home Use

Utility and beauty of pieces usually more important than their history.

By Carl W. Drepperd
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Evidence that the collection and sale of antiques is a business of some importance is found in the fact that hundreds of sizable shops do a considerable volume of business, while unnumbered smaller ones provide full or part-time employment to one or more persons.

Every year at least half a dozen books are published, dealing with some phase of collecting. Instead of being a fad subject to early and quick demise, this interest has progressed to the status of a cult—or rather several cults. Unfortunately, many of its early errors still survive. "This chair was sat upon by Washington"; "this bed was slept in by Franklin"; "this piece belonged to Thomas Jefferson"; These were phrases which too often accompanied the sale of old-time furniture at the turn of this century. Today, the "history" of an antique is often more important than the object itself.

Take for example the furniture of the early Federal era in America—1790-1820. The style then dominant is reflected in the work of Duncan Phyfe of New York who, with a wisdom born of his Scottish ancestors, put labels on his furniture before it left his shop or warehouse. Phyfe was a cabinetmaker who not only did custom work when asked, but also made furniture for stock. In other words, he had a factory and a store.

At least a hundred other cabinetmakers in America were doing about the same thing, making and selling about the same kind of furniture, in the same style and of the same woods, but lacking their names. Yet a Phyfe "labeled" sofa is considered far superior in quality. Its price is also highly superior. An unlabeled Federal sofa from Baltimore, Md., or Lancaster, Pa., is worth about an eighth to a quarter as much. The label—history—makes the difference. America's finest furniture was made in Philadelphia in the 1700s. When found without label it is in one class; with the label of Savery or Gostelow it is in quite another. Unidentified pieces may be just "fine" antiques selling at high prices. Labeled Philadelphia pieces are often of unlimited value.

Stiegel Glassware Has High Value

Glassware attributed authentically to the pseudo-Baron Stiegel of Manheim, near Lancaster, Pa., is worth more than any other American sort. Why? Largely because a lot of romance as well as history, has been written about this adventurer. Stiegel did have a glass works, in operation for a few years. The business failed and he was imprisoned for his debts in the manner of those days. His workmen, who were skilled before he hired them, went elsewhere to work, and made for other employers glasswares like those they had made at Stiegel's factory. What they made, wherever they went, were patterns they knew, by processes they knew.

So Amelung, Zanesville, and other glass factories, works of the early 1800s, now bask in the reflected glory of Stiegel. There were some English, Swiss, Flemish, and Swedish glass workers in America before the Revolution. They stayed on, working at various plants, and produced really good glassware as they taught apprentices the ancient art. These apprentices, in turn, helped lay the foundations of a great American glass industry.

Really to enjoy any antique it is well to begin with a firm base of knowledge upon which to plant enjoyment. If one wishes to have fine old things to live with, one should collect those which have specific appeal to his individual sense of proportion, line and form. And then, he should live with them.

A desk-on-frame of the late 1600s can be a never-ending source of delight, both as a desk and as a thing of beauty, silhouetted against a light-colored wall. An entire room done in turned furniture, with paneled walls and period rugs or carpets can be wholly dull in its influence. In one case we are living today with a beautiful thing out of the past. In the other we are attempting to reproduce the past in the present. That's how museums—not homes—are made.

American Windsor chairs, carved chests of the Connecticut Valley, block-front furniture of Rhode Island, Brewster and Carver chairs of Massachusetts, Early Dutch furniture of New York, Dutch and Swedish furniture of Pennsylvania, Delaware, and New Jersey, classic American Chippendale and Sheraton of Philadelphia, the Early Federal furniture of Baltimore and Washington, the imported English furniture (and its copies) of Tidewater Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia, get along together amazingly well. If you are collecting antiques to live with do not be afraid of any of them placed singly, or in juxtaposition.

Thousands of persons visit Mount Vernon every year. Few leave the old mansion without thinking, "What a livable place it is; how homey and delightful are even the formal rooms." Why not? Many kinds of American antiques meet there—mostly unlabeled pieces—the counterparts of which have gone begging on more than one occasion because they had no "history," either actual or manufactured.

Try thinking of your antiques collecting this way: do not buy history; buy beauty. Study your subject. And keep for yourself the fun of writing your own history of what you have collected and enjoyed. You'll find then that you have hit upon one of the bypaths to enjoyment which may, eventually, become a highroad to broad pleasure in all decorative art.

By a Staff Photographer

A Truckload of Antiques

From attics in villages and on back roads come antiques with no known history which will become treasured furniture for many homes. This Boston dealer is unloading a truckful picked up at such places—a desk, Terry clock, settee, tables, Windsor chairs, and more. Other parts of the desk are on the truck.

Wedgwood Club

At the meeting of the Wedgwood Club here in the Old State House, Boston, on Feb. 28, tribute was paid to the late R. T. H. Halsey, of New Haven, Conn., noted antiquarian and honorary member of the Club, who passed on Feb. 7. Mr. Halsey's interest in the Club extended from its founding in 1933 and was expressed in many ways. He gave an illustrated lecture at the April meeting last year. His kindly nature, and generosity in sharing his knowledge and his treasures, endeared him to all members.

A plea that the Club continue its useful work in wartime was contained in a letter from the director of one of the British art museums. He advises it not only to help foster and keep alive interest in the arts but to help in building morale. The letter told of the increase in the number of persons visiting the English museum during wartime, even with the most important works packed away, and of precautions taken to safeguard exhibitions.

"Majolica of the Nineteenth Century and Before" was the subject of the meeting: Mrs. Gertrude S. Cole, the speaker, stated that during the 1500s and 1600s the lustred tin-enameled ware of Spain was developed intensively and sent to many countries, including Italy. Because much was shipped from the island of Majorca, Italians associated it with this island, and gave the island's name to the ware.

At first, the word designated only Spanish lustred wares, but now it is applied to all tin-enameled pottery, lustred or not. Colors were painted on the enamel surface and fired again, their special brilliance being due to a transparent lead glaze which was added at a third firing.

Tracing the development of such ware in Italy and France during the Renaissance (about 1300-1600), Mrs. Cole told of the work of Luca Della Robbia, sculptor, whose glazed terra cotta he painted in intense blues, yellows, greens, and purples; of Maestro Giorgio Andreoli of Gubbio, sculptor, who is better known today for his lustred wares than for his sculpture; and of Bernard Palissy, French potter who ornamented dishes with molded representations of snakes, fishes, shells and other natural forms, then colored them with enamels.

It was brought out that Italian Majolica stimulated French, Dutch, and English potters to make similar polychrome wares in the 1600s and 1700s. These efforts flourished for a time, but by 1800 the product had fallen into complete disuse in England. But there came a revival in the 1840s and at the Great Exhibition of 1851 in London, the firm of Minton displayed its first pieces of modern majolica, including an elaborate fountain.

According to the speaker, Minton's imitations led to the manufacture of majolica by many continental, English, and American factories, and desire for the gayly colored ware was widespread. The Wedgwood firm resisted the fashion until 1857, when it started making majolica and continued for about 33 years.

In America, the product was fashionable in the 1880s, and the speaker gave a list of 10 or more American factories making it at that time. She also distinguished between the green glaze used by the first Josiah Wedgwood on cauliflower, pineapple, and dessert ware in the 1700s and that on majolica specimens made in the 1800s, illustrating her points with examples from her own collection.

The exhibition was a colorful one and included specimens of the various types under discussion. Starting with a mezza-majolica plate, it progressed through the tin-enameled ware of Urbino, Moustiers, Rouen, Nevers, Delft, Bayreuth, and Liverpool of the 1600s and 1700s, to some of the rather amusing Victorian pieces. These included an inkwell in the form of a yellow pear on a leaf, and a covered dish with birds and fruits which were plainly inspired by Palissy's "casts from nature."

Most of the marked Wedgwood pieces on display were dishes with designs simulating waves, seaweed, shells, fruits, and flowers. Mrs. Charley P. Gorely, Jr., pointed out that Wedgwood majolica was not confined to tableware and that this firm made ornamental ewers, figures, and large groups as high as 24 inches. Such were "Joseph before Pharaoh" and "Abraham Offering Up his Son Isaac," by Beattie. Flower pots and even large-sized garden seats were produced by this firm in majolica in the nineteenth century.

S. W. C.

Lewis' Labor Coup Bounces Landing Him on the Beach

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18 — John L. Lewis, Congress of Industrial Organizations mine leader, did not intend to do it, but he has thrown the heads of the American Federation of Labor and C. I. O. subordinate, whatever. Mr. Murray first learned of it on a station platform, between stops, on his return from a week's southern vacation. Though Mr. Lewis's plans were never fully elaborated a feature appears to have been the withdrawal both of Mr. Murray and Green as heads of their respective organizations.

Mr. Lewis' emissaries, furthermore, had been quietly in contact with A. F. of L. chiefs for some time, and one offer made was that Denny Lewis would merge his "nuisance" union, the United Construction Workers, with the larger A. F. of L. craft group, led by William Hutcheson.

Mr. Murray was indignant at the manner of the proposal. He called on Mr. Lewis to present the program to the C. I. O. Executive Board which Mr. Lewis declined to do. Meanwhile, he was called to the White House, and the whole subject canvassed. Mr. Roosevelt was particularly concerned lest the new situation might degenerate into a renewed labor quarrel that would handicap the war effort.

President Seizes Opportunity

Shrewdly making the most of the opportunity, the President also called in Mr. Green. It was out of these joint meetings that the present regular weekly conferences grew, culminating in the formation of what is now frequently called in Washington the "Labor Cabinet." One man who was left out was Mr. Lewis.

President Roosevelt has been attacked by business critics for holding these conferences. He argues, however, that he is constantly meeting business leaders, and that WPB is primarily a business organization, while he also has the Special Business Advisory Council of the Commerce Department under Jesse Jones to give the business viewpoint.

The labor leaders are warmly grateful for their opportunity to meet the President. An atmosphere of frank informality obtains. Frequently there is disagreement, but despite this, so far there has been strong personal three-way cordiality.

Never since the C. I. O. left the parent organization have the rival leaders been closer together. They have laid down the beginning of mutual agreements to guide action on strikes, wages, jurisdictional disputes and the like, that may eventually achieve the "accouplement" Mr. Lewis proposed.

President Aids Labor

On the President's side, for better or worse, an example of collaboration with labor was the President's frontal attack on proposals in Congress to eliminate the overtime provisions of labor legislation.

Out of the situation, too, has grown the Donald Nelson program of setting up joint management-labor production committees in every war plant over the country. These have been highly successful in a number of industries.

At the moment, however, the steel industry is shying away from them. Mr. Nelson tried to remove false impressions in his radio talk last night, while Mr. Murray in a statement announced he had instructed 1,200 local unions in the steel industry to get in contact with management, and reminded them of their obligation to increase production. What will happen if management refuses to set up its side of the councils in an industry remains to be seen.

Perkins Also Out in Cold

A word must be said about Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in this setup. She is as much out of the picture as John L. Lewis. Neither A. F. of L. nor C. I. O. deals through her. Mr. Roosevelt shows no disposition to replace her, but she does not take part in the talks.

For practical purposes, Mr. Roosevelt has no Labor Secretary. There is a woman present, however. She is Anna Rosenberg, acting as unpaid secretary. How she got into the picture is a mystery to Messrs. Murray and Green.

Decided to Be Own Boss

Mr. Murray, against his better judgment, took over the C. I. O. presidency, after extracting a pledge of full support from retiring Mr. Lewis, and stating positively in advance that he intended to be his own master in the new job. Mr. Murray felt from the beginning, however, that his new relationship with Mr. Lewis was almost impossible.

Mr. Lewis is a powerful, domineering figure, without question one of the most forceful leaders American labor has ever produced. For 30 years he relied upon the undeviating support of his Scottish subordinate, the modest, loyal, simple-mannered Phil Murray. Mr. Murray had, in turn, looked up to "John."

Now they found their positions reversed. "John" was the subordinate, though Mr. Murray still continued as Vice-President in the Lewis-led Mine Workers Union, from which he drew his only pay. At the Detroit C. I. O. convention last November there was no congratulatory telegram from "John" to "Phil," while the floor fight against Mr. Murray was led by Denny Lewis, brother of John.

Lewis Springs His Coup

What brought matters to a head, however, was the Lewis plan for labor peace through "accouplement," announced with sensational unexpectedness last January, regarding which, it is now learned, Mr. Murray had no formal advance knowledge from his C. I. O. subordinate, whatever. Mr. Murray first learned of it on a station platform, between stops, on his return from a week's southern vacation. Though Mr. Lewis's plans were never fully elaborated a feature appears to have been the withdrawal both of Mr. Murray and Green as heads of their respective organizations.

Mr. Lewis' emissaries, furthermore, had been quietly in contact with A. F. of L. chiefs for some time, and one offer made was that Denny Lewis would merge his "nuisance" union, the United Construction Workers, with the larger A. F. of L. craft group, led by William Hutcheson.

Mr. Murray was indignant at the manner of the proposal. He called on Mr. Lewis to present the program to the C. I. O. Executive Board which Mr. Lewis declined to do. Meanwhile, he was called to the White House, and the whole subject canvassed. Mr. Roosevelt was particularly concerned lest the new situation might degenerate into a renewed labor quarrel that would handicap the war effort.

President Seizes Opportunity

Shrewdly making the most of the opportunity, the President also called in Mr. Green. It was out of these joint meetings that the present regular weekly conferences grew, culminating in the formation of what is now frequently called in Washington the "Labor Cabinet." One man who was left out was Mr. Lewis.

President Roosevelt has been attacked by business critics for holding these conferences. He argues, however, that he is constantly meeting business leaders, and that WPB is primarily a business organization, while he also has the Special Business Advisory Council of the Commerce Department under Jesse Jones to give the business viewpoint.

The labor leaders are warmly grateful for their opportunity to meet the President. An atmosphere of frank informality obtains. Frequently there is disagreement, but despite this, so far there has been strong personal three-way cordiality.

Never since the C. I. O. left the parent organization have the rival leaders been closer together. They have laid down the beginning of mutual agreements to guide action on strikes, wages, jurisdictional disputes and the like, that may eventually achieve the "accouplement" Mr. Lewis proposed.

President Aids Labor

On the President's side, for better or worse, an example of collaboration with labor was the President's frontal attack on proposals in Congress to eliminate the overtime provisions of labor legislation.

Out of the situation, too, has grown the Donald Nelson program of setting up joint management-labor production committees in every war plant over the country. These have been highly successful in a number of industries.

At the moment, however, the steel industry is shying away from them. Mr. Nelson tried to remove false impressions in his radio talk last night, while Mr. Murray in a statement announced he had instructed 1,200 local unions in the steel industry to get in contact with management, and reminded them of their obligation to increase production. What will happen if management refuses to set up its side of the councils in an industry remains to be seen.

Perkins Also Out in Cold

A word must be said about Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, in this setup. She is as much out of the picture as John L. Lewis. Neither A. F. of L. nor C. I. O. deals through her. Mr. Roosevelt shows no disposition to replace her, but she does not take part in the talks.

For practical purposes, Mr. Roosevelt has no Labor Secretary. There is a woman present, however. She is Anna Rosenberg, acting as unpaid secretary. How she got into the picture is a mystery to Messrs. Murray and Green.

Measure for Army Auxiliary Of Women 21-45 Passes House

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 18 — A women's Army Auxiliary Corps, first counterpart of Britain's several women's auxiliaries, was authorized for the United States Army by the House of Representatives yesterday.

As soon as the measure passes the Senate, the Army expects to begin recruiting women volunteers for service with aircraft warning services and several thousand for noncombatant services at Army camps. The women, between the ages of 21 to 45, will wear uniforms and be enlisted for the duration of the war.

Except for its nurses corps, the Army has never enlisted women, though it used many thousands overseas during the last previous war as civilian employees, and borrowed some from British women's auxiliaries. By the defeat of the Nichols amendment yesterday, the House decreed that the WAAC will still differ in status from Army nurses in the matter of disability allowances. The WAACS will draw theirs from the United States Employees Compensation Commission along with other civilians.

Opposition: "No Place for Woman"

Despite the Army's request for passage for the WAAC bill, sponsored by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R) of Massachusetts, the roll call vote on the measure was 249 to 86.

Opponents used chiefly the argument that the Army is no place for a woman.

"You take a poll of the honest-to-goodness women at home, the women who have families, the women who sew on buttons, do the cooking, mend the clothing, do the washing, and you will find there is where they want to stay—in the homes," declared Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R) of Michigan.

Representative Hampton P. Fulmer (D) of South Carolina, characterized the bill as "the most ridiculous that has been considered in my 21 years in Congress. "I want to say to you that when you get through with it, when you get through with all of the paying offices connected with it, all of the uniforms, and the lipstick kits, and everything else, you are going to get into a worse mess than the Office of Civilian Defense ever was, he warned his colleagues.

Would Release Young Men

The bill's supporters pointed out that it had the support of Gen. George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff, who said it was needed to release active young men for combat duty or other necessary tasks.

The women, it was explained, could be assigned as clerks, machine operators, telephone, telegraph, teletype and switchboard operators, pharmacists, dieticians, hostesses, librarians, theater employees, welfare workers, post exchange employees, cooks, stewardesses, laundry workers and messengers.

The bill provides for a Director of the corps, who will receive a salary of $3,000 a year, with other allowances in lieu of quarters, rations and so forth, where they are not supplied. Her rank and pay will be comparable to a Major in the Army.

The Army's highest-ranking woman will still be Mrs. Julia A. Flikke, Superintendent of the Army Nurse Corps, who last week was promoted to the grade of Colonel for the duration of the war. She previously had held the rank of Major.

Before it passed the WAAC bill, the House voted down amendments raising the age limit to 50, prohibiting the sending of any member of the Corps outside the continental United States without her written consent, and providing regular service rates for disability and supreme sacrifice.

The Army already is using 6,000 women in its air raid warning systems, but has found it cannot always count on them, because they are unpaid volunteers.

Canada Gives Final Approval For U. S. Highway to Alaska

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP) —The Canadian Government has given final approval to construction of the new highway to Alaska, the War Department announced.

This approval, the Department said yesterday, was the final step in formal negotiations by the United States and Canadian Governments on these projects, which had been agreed upon generally by March 6.

Under agreement between the two countries, the Army Engineers will make the extensive surveys required, stake out the location of the highway for all of its more than 1,500 miles, and build a pioneer road—which the engineers said would be "passable, and not much else."

When this much of the task has been completed, the Engineers will turn the job over to the United States Public Roads Administration, which will build a 24-foot crushed rock highway. Estimates of the time required for the job have run from 18 to 24 months.

Men, Equipment Arrive

Hundreds of United States Army men and tons of equipment have arrived at Dawson Creek, the nearest rail point to Fort St. John, terminus of existing road to connections to the south.

Reconnaissance units, led by experienced northerners and equipped with dog teams, are being sent out from Fort Nelson, 300 miles north of Dawson Creek, to map the exact route.

The road is purely a military undertaking by the United States, with Canada providing right-of-way facilities. When the war is over, it will be part of the Canadian road system.

The United States troops, carried to Dawson Creek in special trains, are working against time as they prepare to build extension railway spurs to handle a big influx of railway cars. Hundreds of trucks are busy moving freight.

Before the spring thaw, which make the road from Dawson Creek to Fort St. John and the trails to Fort Nelson useless, they hope to have sufficient food and supplies in position at Fort Nelson to last for 150 days.

When the thaw sets in their only contact with the outside world will be by plane.

Military Compulsion

Military requirements, particularly the need for a highway supply route to airfields already built, dictated the choice of a far-inland route for the Alaska highway, a War Department official said.

This chain of airfields through northern British Columbia and the Yukon Territory form a link with air routes of Alaska, and—protected by the barrier of two great mountain ranges—is usable by planes the year round, even in the coldest weather.

Supplies for many of these fields have had to be brought in chiefly by air. The advantages of a highway linking them finally outweighed other factors involved in selecting a route, officials said.

One group of experts had contended that the route should be built farther to the west, paralleling the coast. They contended that such a route would be easier to construct and would facilitate the supplying of shore defense bases.

Chagrin in West

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PACIFIC NORTHWEST — Although a highway to Alaska has been envisioned by people of the Northwest states, of British Columbia, and of Alaska for 12 years, only the keenest disappointment is felt here at the news that the road will be located in the interior and not along the Pacific coast.

The new road, beginning at Edmonton, Alberta, runs through interior Canada to the Yukon Territory and on to Fairbanks, Alaska.

The highway as proposed here would have followed the old Caribou Trail to northern British Columbia. From there it would have been built east of the Alaska Coastal Range to Whitehorse, Y. T., and thence to Fairbanks. This is known as the "A" route.

This would have supported the Pan American Airways route to Alaska and from its feeder roads could have been built through mountain passes to connect with cities of the Alaska panhandle where one-third of the Alaska population is found.

The "B" route, finally selected, swings over to the east and would consequently have been farther from air attacks on the coast. This is a compromise route which will serve both Alaskan cities and the Peace River country of interior Canada.

While there is expressed on all sides a desire to waive all local interests to that of continental defense the question persists as to whether it is necessarily the better plan.

The Alaska Weekly remarks, "We do not presume to expert military knowledge but we are quite certain that the hundred or so miles difference between this route (the "B" route) and the one selected by the Army would scarcely stop an air attack on the highway in case the enemy should decide to bomb this supply line."

It continues, "If we are to pay for the highway we should not be deliberately and uselessly shut out from all benefits. If the highway has now become the building of a tractor trail for the transportation of military supplies only and for the development of interior Canada at American expense, the present plan will do well enough.

"But if we can build a safe military highway at less expense and in shorter time which will serve all the various interests involved and lend itself to eventual coast branches, it would seem worthy of official attention."

New Editors Plan Shorter Articles, More Art in Saturday Evening Post

PHILADELPHIA, March 18 (AP) —Two tall editors have taken charge of the Saturday Evening Post, modestly "dazed" by their new responsibilities but enthusiastically planning "face-lifting" changes for the big weekly magazine with 3,400,000 circulation.

Post policy will be "liberal independent," said the new editor, Ben Hibbs, former Kansas newspaperman, adding that "it is our essential patriotic duty to do anything that will further the satisfactory prosecution of the war," which he made clear included "the right and duty to voice constructive criticism."

Describing himself as "rattling around" in the office vacated last week by Wesley Winans Stout, who resigned to become a roving reporter, Editor Hibbs said "our policy will not be allied with the New Deal or any other political faction. The Post will not be namby-pamby or a Pollyanna magazine."

While reluctant to discuss changes in detail, Mr. Hibbs and Managing Editor Robert Fuoss indicated there would be:

1. Shorter articles and more of them.
2. "Definitely more photographic art—a bigger and bigger medium."
3. Increased material of appeal for women.
4. An editorial page to which leaders in various fields will contribute expert opinion.

"One thing I am determined to do," said Mr. Hibbs. "I hope in the same amount of space devoted to editorial content to increase the number of articles 30 to 40 per cent. There will be a good many shorter articles in line with current reading trends."

Mr. Hibbs, whose writing took him from the Arkansas City Traveler to the associate editorship of the Country Gentleman in 1929, said he liked writing "better than anything on earth" but would draw upon experts in various fields for contributions.

"My idea," he explained, "is that a page by one man is not as interesting or informative as one by a group of experts."

Aware of the "heavy responsibility," Mr. Hibbs said he accepted the job only after a night of prayerful consideration.

Mr. Fuoss, who was graduated from the University of Michigan in 1933 and moved swiftly through the ranks of weekly newspaper editor, advertising copy writer, and magazine promotion manager to managing editor, said:

"We are going to re-examine everything in the magazine from the front page logotype to the last word. There are no 'sacred cows' around here, nothing that can't be changed."

HOTEL CHESTERFIELD
130 W. 49th St. New York
AT RADIO CITY IN TIMES SQ.
18 STORIES—FIREPROOF
Accommodations for 1,000 guests
ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH AND RADIO
$2.50 PER DAY
SAME RATE FOR 1 OR 2 PERSONS
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET

BLACKSTONE
SAVINGS BANK
42 Washington St., Boston
Ask us about Low Cost Savings Bank Life Insurance
INTEREST BEGINS MARCH 21

FLOWERS
Contribute to MORALE which works for VICTORY
Telegraphed Anywhere
LIB. 4317
Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street Boston

The Only Genuine Art Corners
are made by ENGEL of Chicago!
Original Square and Round styles, also others illustrated are still in steady demand. New
POC-KETS
and TRANSPAROS are especially fine! For pkg. each of 3 types and samples send 30c in stamps, coin or money order to
1 of Buys 100
ENGEL ART CORNERS MFG. CO.
Dept. C-3, 4709 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

SAVE YOUR TIRES!
See 40 dealers at one visit to the
CAMBRIDGE ANTIQUE SHOW AND SALE
Hotel Continental
Garden Street Cambridge, Mass.
Mar. 23 through 26
Mon. 1 p. m. to 10 p. m.
Tues., Wed., Thurs., 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Nan and Emerson Burns, Mgrs.
East Walpole, Mass.

QUIET MAY
OIL HEATING SYSTEM
FOR INSTALLATION SERVICE FUEL OIL
Phone MO 3-0202
QUIET MAY
BLONDEL CORPORATION
85 Walnut Street
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

Military Command in Iceland Requires Skill and Diplomacy

Wide World-Associated Press

HEADQUARTERS, ICELAND BASE COMMAND — The mathematics, chemistry and propaganda that constitute modern war and the traditions of the United States Army are blended in Maj. Gen. Charles H. Bonesteel, who commands the American soldiers and marines in Iceland.

General Bonesteel's job is an intricate and many-sided one. Primarily he must be a leader and strategist. But diplomacy and social obligations have their place in a command as varied and as cosmopolitan as this.

Prime consideration of the Commanding General and his staff is the defense of Iceland against any German attack. It commands the North Atlantic — and in German hands would be an important base for operations against war materials going to Britain.

To protect the island, General Bonesteel is applying the accumulation of 38 years experience in the United States Army with a steady, directed energy that has won the admiration of colonels and buck privates alike.

Naturally he will not say whether or when he expects an attack, only that the forces must be ready "at any time" to repel invaders.

Command and Diplomacy

"In modern warfare," he says, "everyone must be a combat soldier. Bombing, parachute troops and air infantry have wiped out the old idea of a front line. Cooks and quartermaster troops must be as ready to fight as combat teams."

Diplomacy is as much a part of the General's job as commanding troops. The fighting men of five major services, the United States Army and Navy, the British Army and Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force are gathered on this island. There are also numerous Norwegian sailors and airmen, seamen from merchant vessels and the Icelanders, stolid, proud people quick to resent any fancied slight to their freedom.

This heterogeneous population has its problems of supply, housing and entertainment, problems which take time, thought and tact. National feelings are easily bruised. Priorities on supply are disputed.

General Bonesteel, in addition to his strongly military duties, must help straighten out tangled disputes, soothe injured feelings, and keep his command in harmony with its military and civil neighbors. It is a task which calls for calm and tact plus an immense amount of detailed work.

In this the General has been aided by his staff, and characteristically he gives all the credit to them for things that are good and assumes the blame when things go wrong.

British Counterpart

General Bonesteel's opposite number, Maj. Gen. H. O. Curtis, the General Officer Commanding the British Army in Iceland, is as much a product of the British Army as is General Bonesteel of the American. Bluff, be-medaled Curtis and Bonesteel get along well.

Both generals say co-operation is "remarkably close." There is a lack of the petty bickering which marred relations between the French Army and the BEF in France and Flanders two years ago.

General Bonesteel looks the part. He is tall, lean and limber as a rookie shortstop. His eyes are bright blue and piercing.

The Army's No. 1 soldier in Iceland, he is also its No. 1 worker. He is up every morning at 6:15. He eats what his soldiers eat.

Running an army demands as much paper work on the part of the boss as running an automobile factory, but General Bonesteel spends as much time as possible with the troops.

"You can't command from a desk," is a favorite saying.

"Not only must an order be given, but you must see that it is carried out exactly."

He dives into dugouts, sights rifles from positions to test the field of fire, turns up at odd places and unexpected moments to watch soldiers at work or in the field.

West Point Tradition

General Bonesteel's theory on inspection is that units should be commended on the spot for what is good. He explains that this leaves the unit in a better frame of mind and ready to work harder. "Of course," he adds, "errors must be seen and corrected."

His roots are deep in the Army. His father and grandfather graduated from West Point. He himself was born on an Army post, Fort Sidney, Neb. He grew up among soldiers.

His son, Capt. Charles H. Bonesteel, U. S. Engineers, is serving under him in Iceland. The General hopes that two grandsons will be in the classes of 1960 and 1963 at West Point.

Until the entrance of the United States into World War I, General Bonesteel's life was similar to that of thousands of other young officers in the United States Army.

He went to France as a Captain with the 7th Division, the last regular division to see active service abroad.

In the Army's lean years between wars General Bonesteel rose to Colonel in 1937 and Brigadier General on Sept. 1, 1940.

Although strict, he's well liked by his men. The older soldiers speak of him the way old ballplayers speak about John J. McGraw. A reason for this mixture of affection and respect may be found in the General's habit of never passing an enlisted man without saying "Hello" or asking some question about his welfare.

"He's Quite a Guy"

A Sergeant said, "I saw him the other day. He inspects the guard very close and then says, 'That's right, Sergeant, keep 'em smart. We'll show everyone we can turn out the best guard on this island.' He's quite a guy, the old man. He don't miss a trick."

The General's hours are long. He regrets he has little time for reading anything but professional literature, a few magazines and mystery fiction.

Like most soldiers whose service has been largely in the field, he appears to dislike the more elaborate forms of social life. But the General can and does unbend with great charm. Before the New Year's Day reception at headquarters, the younger lieutenants feared it might lack pep.

But the General danced with the U. S. Army nurses, and stuffed Icelandic and British visitors with rare delicacies. The guests said it was the best party ever given in Iceland.

But primarily General Bonesteel is the man who, when his transport tossed in Reykjavik Harbor, said, "We are here for business."

Hopper for New 'Germans'

NEW YORK (CBS)—Laws concerning German citizenship have been altered so that they become an important tool in Nazi domination of other countries, according to a recent British radiocast picked up here.

The chief provisions of these changes, as reported by BBC, provide that "a foreigner can be naturalized also without establishing residence in Germany"; that foreign groups living outside Germany can be naturalized by general order of the Minister of the Interior; and that Germans may acquire certain other nationalities without losing their own.

[Reichsführer Hitler became a citizen of Germany only by taking advantage of a technicality in German law. Unable to run against President Hindenburg as President of Germany because he was not a citizen, Hitler enlisted the services of a Nazi official then in the Government, who appointed him to the post of Counsellor of the Brunswick Legation in Berlin, thus obtaining citizenship. For German law provides essentially that citizenship comes automatically to anyone holding official position.]

The most important three provisions of the changes in the law were listed as the following:

1. A foreigner can be naturalized also without establishing residence in Germany. A Hungarian or Rumanian whose incorporation into Germany appears desirable to the German authorities because he can be used as representative of the party, thus can become a German citizen without changing his residence to Germany.

2. The Minister of the Interior may naturalize through general order groups of foreigners who live in a territory under German sovereignty or come from such a country. Thus through a simple administrative act, entire populations in the occupied territories can be turned into German citizens whenever it seems desirable, for instance if they are needed for military service. It is left to the Minister of the Interior to determine these groups.

In this way, German minorities can be created in conquered territories, or even German majorities!

3. The Minister of the Interior can designate countries whose nationality can be acquired by Germans without losing their German nationality. Thus if for instance Hungary or Finland are designated as such a country, every German who received the Hungarian or Finnish nationality remains according to the law, a German citizen. The Reich Government thus safeguards for itself the right to continue to look after the interests of these newly made Finns or Hungarians."

Beautification Campaign in Utah

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVO, Utah—A state-wide beautification campaign already under way in Utah will be facilitated in a large way by two new state drives now being inaugurated. One is to save scrap steel of every kind, and another is to utilize every bit of other scrap material which can help out the national war effort.

The scrap steel program will serve to clean up the larger piles of material which have been accumulating the last few years around industrial plants. The second campaign will reach to individual homes and grounds where materials on a smaller scale will be gathered up.

These twin drives, state leaders point out, fit in by accident but to excellent purpose with Utah's long-time program of preparation for a centennial celebration in 1947. To that end, efforts have been under way for more than a year already to clean up and improve all public, corporate and home properties, also planting of many thousands of trees and shrubs on these grounds and along highways in all sections of the state.

The cleaning up of debris of every kind, removal of ramshackle buildings, and the present accelerated drive to utilize scrap metal, is another important phase of the general beautification campaign.

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) Children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

A LETTER FROM HOME — Miniature masterpiece, setting forth in a short film a day in the life of an English mother whose children are in America and whose husband is somewhere at sea.—M, Y, C.

ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M,Y.

ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS—Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste. —M.

A YANK IN THE R. A. F.—Romance with actual combat shots. Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BADLANDS OF DAKOTA—With six-shooters firing all over the place, Deadwood, S. D., becomes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional ganster motif.—M. Y.

BOWERY BLITZKRIEG—Routine story and direction. Acting supplies vitality and wins sympathy for two types of youngsters.—M, Y.

BURMA CONVOY—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

BUY ME THAT TOWN—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting. —M, Y.

CADET GIRL—Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT—Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

CHARLEY'S AUNT—Bewigged and skirted Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CITIZEN KANE—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE—Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril.—M, Y

DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA—Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted — M, Y.

DIVE BOMBER — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

DOCTORS DON'T TELL—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who become involved with gangsters. —M.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY— Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DUMBO—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant whose big ears are a handicap until he learns to fly with them. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FLYING CADETS—Even small boys may find tame the story of a youngster, who attends flying school to be near his World War hero father, though the latter does not know him. —M, Y.

FORGOTTEN VILLAGE—Documentary about customs and life of a Mexican pueblo community, done with great dignity and beauty. Offers the conflict between modern medicine and witch doctoring as a contrast in degrees of enlightment.—M, Y.

FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

GAY FALCON—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GREAT GUNS—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

HARMON OF MICHIGAN — Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

HERE COMES MR. JORDAN — Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HOLD BACK THE DAWN—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

HONKY TONK—An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON—War melodrama of familiar patten about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

IT STARTED WITH EVE—One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing. —M, Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality.—M, Y.

JOHNNY EAGER—Melodrama about a gangster. Brutal and suggestive.—M.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year, is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama about a cherry British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.— M, Y.

LADIES IN RETIREMENT — Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

LADY BE GOOD—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets. —M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.— M, Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LE ROI — Raimu, superlative French comedian, in a ribald farce. Nothing escapes the authors' ridicule and satire.—M.

LITTLE FOXES—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALTESE FALCON—Brilliant remake of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere. —M.

MAN AT LARGE—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrificed marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MEET JOE DOE—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photoplay based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor." —M, Y.

MEN OF BOYS TOWN — Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic Priest.—M.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of who decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative. M, Y, C.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism.—M.

NEW YORK TOWN—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

NIGHT OF JANUARY 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH—Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing. M, Y.

NO TIME FOR COMEDY — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind.—M, Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M, Y, C.

OUR WIFE—Offensive comedy about two women battling for the love of a jazz musician.—M.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective —M, Y.

PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

PITTSBURGH KID—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M, Y

QUIET WEDDING—From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

REACHING FOR THE SUN—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successful in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions.—M, Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast.—M, Y, C.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M, Y, C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M, Y.

RINGSIDE MAISIE—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertained who, expecting acquittal, confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS —Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

SERGEANT YORK—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M, Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

SMILING GHOST—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

SMILIN' THROUGH — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M, Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M, Y.

SPOOKS RUN WILD—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.—M, Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a disatisfying result.—M, Y.

SUNDOWN — Handsome but trivial melodrama.—M, Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the film's suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

TEXAS — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn. M, Y.

THAT NIGHT IN RIO—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to shudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M, Y.

TILLIE THE TOILER—Tillie of the comic strips makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production, about a ski instructress, who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNDERGROUND—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper. —M, Y

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WEEK END IN HAVANA—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood.—M, Y, C.

WE GO WEST — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

WEST POINT WIDOW—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M, Y, C.

WILD GEESE CALLING — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing tale about a lady pundit married to a laconic sports columnist. Romantic slapstick. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOU BELONG TO ME — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity. —M, Y.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama of a young sailor determined to become a writer and to publish exposé of conditions aboard a ship on which he has worked. Harshness and brutality figure in portions of the narrative, which retains only the outline of the Jack London original. Well acted.—M, Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama in which a composer-pianist, pardoned after 12 years' imprisonment for a crime he did not commit, rediscovers his children who had been brought up to think of him as no longer living. Introductory vehicle for Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura ingenue.—M, Y, C.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama about a murderer who confesses and arranges for his baby daughter to be brought up by a policeman pal. Years later, when the child's mother threatens to blackmail the daughter, the father breaks prison to "take care of things." —M, Y.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern. Slender story about a rural jazz band which is persuaded to go to New York on a radio contract.—M, Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners in Alaska.—M, Y.

© Vitagraph

Gloria Warren

Newcomer in "Always in My Heart."

New Ships 'Up to Schedule' Echoes in Bay City Yards

By Nate White

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—With round-the-clock production officially approved by the shipyards and the Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, with launching and commissioning of ships "up to schedule," and with thousands of workers offering to "give a Sunday to Uncle Sam," the shipbuilding industry here around San Francisco Bay is moving forward with a tempo and with the objective of setting national records.

If the attitude of individual workers is co-ordinated in the mass output of ships, Bay yards not only meet but exceed production goals set them.

Although undercurrents of rumor and uncertainty, based upon charges by workers and the press that output in the yards was not sincere and wholehearted, an optimistic thread of "up to schedule" runs through all official reports of shipyards. There are indications that both yards and unions are trying to exceed "on-schedule" shipbuilding.

For instance the recently-approved around-the-clock, seven-days-a-week schedule is due to go into effect immediately at two big yards, the Todd-California and Richmond Shipbuilding Company, and doubtless will be inaugurated at other yards before long. This plan making Sunday like any other day, so far as rates of pay are concerned, is based on staggered hours in which each worker works six days a week.

'A Sunday for Uncle Sam'

On top of this plan is the popular, leaderless movement among workers in the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company's yard to "give a Sunday to Uncle Sam." Thousands of names, spontaneously attached to petitions, which would add an estimated 80,000 man hours of work to ship output have been obtained without any attempted ballyhoo.

Although off-the-record charges by workers, yard officials, and some union leaders disclose discontentment with the shipbuilding program, such confusion as there is in the yards obviously stems from the fact that there are thousands of new workers, dozens of new foremen, and demands for speeded production which have not yet been fully co-ordinated.

If the job requires co-ordination, as the charges indicate, there seems little doubt this can and will be achieved.

"It's a matter of individual initiative," a shipfitter told me. "Take my crew. We're shipfitters. We've worked out a system to keep ahead of the rest of the fellows, the steamfitters and pipefitters, for instance. No one told us to do it. We just did it."

Competitive Conditions

It seems that ship plates must be welded into position before pipes are installed to avoid a multiplicity of work for the shipfitters. With competitive conditions between trades in the yard running full pitch the shipfitters must keep ahead of the pipefitters or else be compelled to fit the heavy plates around a maze of pipes.

"Sure there's delay in getting materials. But you just have to keep at the boys in the cranes. As soon as a crane is idle you've got to be there to nab it and get your material rushed up top," my informer said.

While rumors persist that the shipbuilding program here is handicapped by suspicion and distrust between unions and management, what has actually been accomplished discounts the rumors. Approval of round-the-clock, seven-days-a-week production was first reached here and it is being put into effect here. Both management and labor unions co-operated in this program.

The "give-a-Sunday to Uncle Sam" movement also discounts rumors of ill will among shipyard workers. While it is obvious the workers do not want the yards to make profits on the time they donate to building ships, the movement has demonstrated the fundamental loyalty of the men to the national goal.

By "on schedule" a Bethlehem spokesman explained the company meant the standards set by the Maritime Commission and the Navy Department.

Britain Tells of Unsafe Sea Area

LONDON, March 18 (AP) — The Admiralty issued a warning today that all of the Bay of Biscay, except for a 20-mile strip along the Spanish coast, and thousands of square miles of the Atlantic Ocean southwest of England "are dangerous to shipping."

In defining the danger area, the Admiralty said that any vessel disregarding the terms of its notice would do so "at its own risk and peril."

Such a notice usually would mean that the defined zone has been mined or that Britain is planning to carry on unrestricted submarine warfare in those waters.

The new danger zone takes in roughly 160,000 square miles.

The Admiralty said its limits run from the French coast just south of Brest to a point northwest of Bishop's Rock off Lands End in Cornwall; then roughly west for 240 miles to a point in the Atlantic; south from there for 200 miles; then east to a point 20 miles off the northwest coast of Spain, and then back to the French coast, leaving free a 20-mile stretch along the Spanish coast.

Sunk by U-Boats

BERLIN, from German broadcasts, March 18 (AP)—The German High Command claimed today one American patrol boat had been sunk and that U-boats had destroyed five more merchant vessels totaling 41,000 tons off the American coast.

In the Mediterranean, it was announced, a German U-boat attacked a strongly protected convoy east of Tobruk and sank an 8,000-ton tanker.

Fare Referendum Granted to Council

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18—The Muzzicato bill permitting the New York City Council to order a referendum if the Board of Estimate seeks to raise the 5-cent city transit fare was passed by the Assembly by a vote of 147 to 2 here March 16. The referendum may be held at a special election or in a nongubernatorial election year, the measure provides.

The Bill, which also gives definite authority for the city to finance subway deficits out of tax funds—a practice which has been followed despite lack of legislative authorization—now goes to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for consideration.

Simultaneously the Senate reported out the Crews bill, a similar piece of legislation and is expected to pass it along to the Governor soon.

The Upper House also passed and sent to the Governor the Stephens small-loan bill prohibiting the dividing or splitting of any small loan under $300 and providing that interest or other charges cannot be deducted or received in advance and must be computed on unpaid balances and that the borrower must be informed of the interest and balance oustanding at each payment.

Part of Chair Turn; Editor at Linotype

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—The San Jose Mercury Herald, largest daily newspaper in the Santa Clara Valley, has moved into its streamlined plant at 211 West Santa Clara Street. The paper has departed from the traditional separation of editorial, business and mechanical departments of a newspaper and is now producing the entire paper in one huge room. The departments are merely divided by designating marks on the floor.

The business office has the entire plant in the morning, while at night the editorial staff occupies the whole front office. Under the new arrangement the copy desk man merely swings around in his chair to talk to the printer at a linotype, and the sports department can talk to the advertising department by simply making a half turn. The telephone operator has a view of the entire organization.

The novel arrangement is working out perfectly, and has brought the entire organization into closer co-operation.

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—March 18, 1942
10c

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edwards Family Develops Fun As Well as Flowers in Its Garden Project

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

They're extreme individualists, these gardening Edwards (Mother, Dad, Little Girl and Little Boy), and you might think a garden developed by four people, each with ideas of his own, might be a scrambled sort of place. But this one isn't. Fortunately the Chester E. Edwards family is made up of cooperative individuals. The retreat back of their Grand Rapids, Mich., home shows that it is possible for members of a family to express their individual tastes and still achieve a harmonious whole in their completed project.

Dad is the one who wants a profusion of bloom and color. He has his perennial borders and his rose garden—well, his share of the rose garden. "Each of us claims a particular division and raises our favorite tea roses," explains Mrs. Edwards.

Iron Grills Mother's Hobby

Mother loves flowers, too, but her particular garden hobby is iron grill work in the New Orleans tradition. She scouts about and finds buildings being wrecked, and picks up such things as wrought-iron balustrades and part of old-fashioned cage elevators. The family has helped her carry out her hobby, and now you should see the charming garden tea house that has resulted.

The Edwards garden is built on sloping land, with an upper and a lower part. The tea house seems to link the two sections. Its roof is on a level with an open veranda (the cemented roof of the garage) which looks out upon the upper garden and down upon the lower one. An ancient willow throws its branches gracefully over the tea house, and the effect is so artistic that it is a little hard to believe that its component parts were salvaged from obsolete office buildings. Mrs. Edwards says it took her four years to find all the grill panels she needed, but she got them and the family helped by bolting them together and putting in cement floor, steps, lights, screening. Their final contribution was to give the tea house a coat of paint. The children as well as Mr. Edwards had fun helping Mother in her venture and now all of them enjoy their tea house the more for the work that went into it, as Little Girl herself wisely remarked when it was finished. A final touch was the building of paths, set with colored stones, to lead in all directions from the vine- and willow-covered summerhouse.

Little Boy's Babbling Brook

Little Boy has his hobby, too. It's "the babbling brook." He thought it up himself and proposed it to his Dad. "Fine," said Father. "Maybe we can start next week." Well, next week sounded very distant to Little Boy, so he started digging alone, then and there. After a while Father helped, and now you should see the brook!

Here's Little Boy's own description: "My little brook runs from a water faucet on the hill at the edge of the upper garden, to the rose garden, through the evergreen slope, to the rapids. There are four pools and six waterfalls. I have made my fairy pools out of birdbaths and the tunnels out of rain pipes. I put glazed tile in for the lining. These tiles are all different colors. Next summer I'm going to put in some water wheels and a mill."

Little Girl is especially interested in cacti. She keeps them in decorated Mexican pots and strawberry jars. Now and then she takes them out of the garden to exhibit them—and win prizes. When she finds other children interested, she starts them on collections of their own with pots from her garden.

Dad, of course, has general supervision over the Edwards garden project. A garden on a hillside takes some engineering, and that is where Dad's skill is much in demand. With his aid, the family has carved out three terraces on the two steep slopes going down to the swamp, and has supported them with serpentine walls of concrete. The highest terrace has a wall which provides a seat and ends in a fireplace. Directly in front of the terrace, and joined to it, is a central fountain and pool with a wrought-iron aquarium in the center. On each side of this terrace are the fern beds.

Dropping down to the second terrace is the coleus garden, and hidden among the ferns and shrubs are the English violets and the lilies-of-the-valley. A third terrace of lawn extends across the garden for 60 feet and provides a place for games. The cactus, rock, and herb plots each have their allotted place on the sunny slopes of the lower garden.

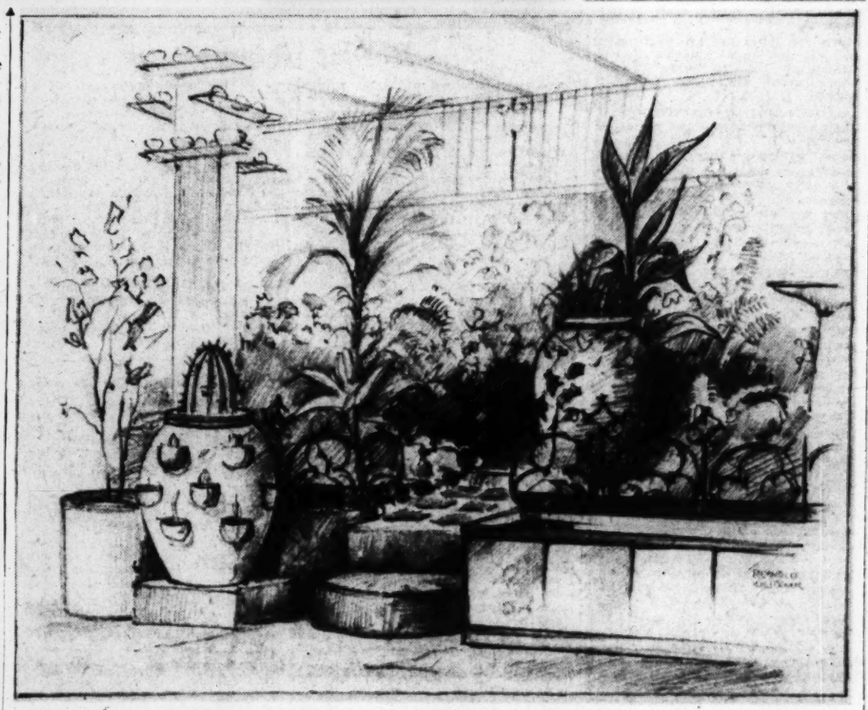
Have a Winter Garden, Too

The Edwards don't cease their gardening when frost comes in the fall. Here's what Mrs. Edwards has to say about this phase of their family activity:

"Building the winter garden has provided a lot of family fun. We converted an unsightly basement garage that disfigured the front of the house into an all-year garden. This garden is 18 x 32 feet. The front part extends out from the house 12 feet and is covered with glass. Under this glass portion we have built three terraces rising from the main floor to an elevation at the back of about five feet. The area under the house is a finished room 18 x 20 feet, and is equipped with furniture and garden accessories.

"The central portion of the garden is planted with sub-tropical perennials, and the terraces with ferns. Every year before the first frost we move into the garden dozens of varieties of our outdoor border flowers. These make a gay and fragrant garden for another three months. Here we continue our garden parties throughout the winter."

Mrs. Edwards believes that gardening means more to a family than raising flowers. "It represents family fun," she says, "and a happy working together, each expressing individual ideas that will contribute to a garden of beauty and harmony."



Two sketches of the Edwards garden by Reynold Weidener. Gardening is a co-operative adventure with the four members of this Grand Rapids, Mich., family. Upper: Their outdoor pavilion and fireplace. Lower: Their indoor garden where they continue to have garden parties all winter.

Spring Pastels Captured In New Earthenware

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"When I find just the right bowl to put on that mahogany lowboy, this corner will look the way I want to have it." How many of us have said words like these, and on how many occasions! Somehow the "right" bowl—or candlesticks or vase or whatnot—seems continually elusive. The search is fun, of course, but not nearly so much fun as the discovery.

We've just made such a discovery, though in our case the situation is going backwards. We haven't, at the moment, a lowboy or table or shelf that needs a decorative piece; but we've found some pieces we can't resist. They seem lovely enough to justify the special purchase of just the right table or other object to put them on!

These pieces are a new earthenware known as Florentine Ware. They are as dainty as fine china, in happily original designs that combine a rich cream color with delicate pastels.

The problem comes in trying to choose a piece. They all have charm. One of the nicest, which would completely "make" a party luncheon table, is a long, low bowl with irregular outlines, cream-colored on the outside and, within, a soft green. But that's only half the story, and not the best half either.

In the bottom of the bowl, toward each end, you can trace the raised design of a rose stem with several leaves, just as a real rose stem might be laid. The rose itself is there, too, rising about an inch above the bottom of the bowl. Its delicate pink petals are open, to hold a candle. Float a real pink rose or two against the green of the bowl, place matching green candles in the open pink petals of the holder, and you have an effect that is far lovelier than words can describe.

One small bowl has just a single rose near the center. Small separate candlesticks, dainty enough for a boudoir, each have a round, cream base surmounted by small green leaves and an open pink rose into which the candle fits.

There are other pieces, too, and almost all can be chosen in combinations of the cream color with either pink or green or an especially satisfying shade of blue. The pleasing pastel tones have caught, for permanent enjoyment indoors the year round, the tints that we associate with spring. **H. H.**

Paint, Paper, and Artistic Re-arrangement Make Rooms Bright and New for Spring

By Helen P. Henley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If some of that increased income that we have been reading about has come your way and you want to use part of it to bring newness and freshness into your home this spring, don't begin by throwing out everything you have and starting all over. This is the sound advice given by Miss Marion B. Gardner, member of the Home Economics Department and in charge of Design at Simmons College, Boston.

Miss Gardner speaks from a rich knowledge of all that the past has given us towards making homes beautiful, and with a clear appreciation of the needs of the present-day home. That she knows how to apply this knowledge and achieve delightful results is eloquently proclaimed by the charm and graciousness of her own apartment.

As we sat chatting in her fifth-floor living room overlooking the Fenway I decided that anyone who could make so completely comfortable and livable a room would be fully equal to the difficult question I had brought her.

"Just how can homemakers bring a refreshing note of newness into their homes this year, considering the wartime need for economy and for the wise use of what they have?"

"The question to ask yourself," she replied, "is, 'How little do I need to do to make this room beautiful?'

"Of course the first and most important step would be to apply clean paper or paint, in proper color harmony. After that, more often than not, only a slight change is needed—maybe the removal of one or two pieces, to be replaced by one or two new ones. New seat covers for the chairs make a nice change, too.

Lamps Important

"Plan to have a few things, well-chosen in their relation to each other, to the home, and to the character of those who live there. You don't need so many things—just the right things!" she continued.

"Lamps are especially important. Be sure your rooms don't look like lamp departments! To make rooms seem more spacious, match lamps to the walls."

I looked at the pair of soft blue-green floor lamps matching the delicate tint of the walls. They had pleased me when I entered the room. Now I learned why. As Miss Gardner went on, I noted how perfectly these lamps fulfilled the requirements she outlined.

"Too often people put big lamps on small tables, or use big shades that are out of proportion, and therefore ugly. Lamps must be related to things surrounding them. And there's no half-way about it—lamps are right, or they're wrong!" Miss Gardner smiled and shook her head as if remembering some very wrong ones. I continued to look with pleasure at her very right ones.

"How can people without special training in design and color, choose a good color scheme?" I asked her.

Build Around a Fabric

"One safe way," she answered, "is to select, for draperies or covers, a piece of material with good color harmony. You can build your whole scheme around it, keying your colors to it." Then, as if anticipating another question, my hostess said with an extra twinkle in her eyes, "When in doubt about colors—match."

In her own apartment, Miss Gardner has used, with great success, a soft blue green in walls and lamps; a deeper tone of green in a pair of draperies and in the love seat near the window; cedar and gold in other appointments to add their pleasant harmonies; black lacquer in a chair, a Chinese chow basket, and a small box; and underfoot, a rug in soft eggplant color.

"When arranging a room," Miss Gardner continued, "place your most special piece in the right light so that the eye is led to focus there naturally."

A Focus for the Attention

At this point, my eyes irresistibly looked towards the windows, noting how Miss Gardner had curtained them to focus attention on the center window. The large corner bay has five windows looking down to a view of the Fenway and Boston spreading beyond, which Miss Gardner rightly values as an important part of her room.

The pair of windows at either side of the center one are hung with gold drapes. At the center window alone are drapes in the deeper tones of soft blue green. The effect is quietly dramatic and most satisfying.

It was easy to see, too, that, as Miss Gardner explained, draperies tend to make a room smaller and cozy. Drapes that match the walls, however, have less tendency to decrease the size of a room than contrasting ones.

"My color scheme isn't new at all," Miss Gardner explained. "But you are going to see more of these light colors used than has been customary. Because of the war, dyes must be made to go farther and cover more material. Light tints will come into homes again, bringing a fresh, light, clean effect that people will like.

"To meet our needs, homes will have to be more attractive, comfortable, and cheerful. Furniture and household equipment will be more cleanly, clearly, and concisely executed. They will combine basic utilitarianism with the dignity and simplicity that are inherent in the American way of life.

Add a Fresh Slip Cover

"We'll all be learning to make better use of what we have. We'll be taking furniture from our attics and making it over to fit our need, restyling it, simplifying it. All we'll need to do with some pieces, possibly, will be to add a fresh, gay slip cover.

"And don't think you can't make slip covers, or put new upholstered seats in chairs." Miss Gardner spoke with a courageous determination that I am sure must many times inspire her students to conquer whole new worlds. "If you can make a dress, you can upholster a chair. It's surprising what a few brass tacks and a strong right arm can do!"

And the very best counsel of all came right here. "Don't ever say 'I can't.' Say instead 'I'll try to the best of my ability'—and you'll find you can do it!"

Don't Be Dismayed by Misfit Furniture

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If our bedroom resembled a storeroom of miscellaneous, left-over furniture, we'd have to make the best of it for a time, Karl and I agreed as we made a purchasing list of bare essentials for setting up housekeeping.

I could see that the bedroom was not going to be very different from some parties I had known, where the guests had nothing in common but acquaintance with the hostess. What could the little mahogany commode of English accent find to say to those substantial, plain walnut beds that Karl's mother and father had slept on in German Switzerland? Even the dresser, which had also come from his home, didn't "belong." It was walnut, too, but a flamboyant, highly polished burl. Definitely ugly. Still uglier and an utter foreigner to all the other pieces was an old-fashioned, rectangular mirror whose wooden frame was a discouraged chocolate color.

Pictures in Abundance

It's several weeks now since we really got settled, and we love our bedroom. What happened? Pictures. Pictures and colors.

It had seemed to us, when we packed them for the voyage to America, that we had pictures enough to adorn a four-room apartment. I had suggested—with American enterprise—that there was nothing to prevent our opening our picture gallery to the public three days a week. The proceeds might soon buy a second easy chair.

But with our name signed to the lease of a two-room apartment, we foresaw some of our pictures being packed away in the trunk. We delayed the evil day when a choice must be made. Karl is no radical in politics. And he wears sober, well-proved styles in clothes. He believes in stiff collars, and his ties lack daring. But in an art gallery, he always dashes on to the Cézannes and Van Goghs, while I linger, ruminating, among the quiet Corots.

The Day of Decision

So I feared that my "Vase of Flowers Beside a Blue Plate" looked too much like flowers and a plate for its own good when the day of decision should come.

"Today we will hang the pictures," Karl announced resolutely one morning, as I crunched the last corner of toast. With masterful air he lined them up and went for the tool chest.

What became of living room and hall is one story, but it's the bedroom I want to tell you about.

Above the golden brown burl walnut dresser we hung a pastoral scene at dawn—a small boy silhouetted against the morning sky as he gives drink to half a dozen cows. Its homely naïveté seemed to put the dresser at ease, and the rather gawdy gilt frame which we had considered changing enlivened the golden brown walnut of the dresser. The ornate hardware we took off the dresser drawers, leaving them with simple handles. A pair of simple, tulip-like, brass candlesticks, and a Florentine glove-box painted in imitation antique gold and blue, completed the harmony.

Demands Something Distinguished

The smaller, old mahogany commode demanded something more distinguished. To our amazement, its plain, unadorned lines, its size and reddish tint responded perfectly to a very modern mountain scene viewed from the Lake of Thun. It's all blue except for a brown foreground tinged with apricot. It's the foreground which weds it completely to the rich mahogany surface of the commode. An old white Wedgwood pitcher found its place here. A bottle of amber perfume, golden birds and flowers on a blue Chinese vase, and high lights of bright gold on the picture frame save the ensemble from being too soft. That side of the room looks satisfied—pleased with itself.

Deciding to use only one bed in our bedroom—the other being needed as a living-room couch—we placed it flat against the third wall, used the footboards of the two bedsteads so that as little wood as possible would be seen, and hung above it a large portrait of a mountain clad in snow white and many shades of winter blue. The lovely patchwork quilt from Mother looked unappreciated here. But the wrong side was plain blue—what could be better! We have a quilted blue silk bedspread.

The recalcitrant mirror hangs between two windows, where its oddity offends no one, and interests some.

At one end of the bed a small mahogany bookcase had to fit in, but we fixed that with a dainty English water color—choir stalls of greening red sandstone against the wall of a ruined abbey.

Tailored white marquisette curtains are complemented by two dollars' worth of mill-end cretonne—large figures in cream, tan, green and blue on a luscious ground of very ripe apricot.

Surprising Revelation

Another revelation: Our one easy chair, an old-fashioned, grandmothery affair covered in reddish amber, fits between the dresser and the window, looks as though it belonged, and adds the red pepper seasoning to the whole room. Isn't it surprising how things you were about to discard or change may suddenly come to fulfillment in their old age? A small, colored woodcut hung low over the chair, echoes the dark apricot.

Karl has seen to it that another old friend has been honored. At the expense of some wide open spaces in the living-room he dragged a little old Persian rug of docile salmon pink background to the center of the bedroom where the blue bedspread shows you all the sky blue in its pattern.

Now that each unit of furniture is at peace with itself and reconciled to the others by harmony of color, the room is at peace.

We don't disagree over the pictures anymore. Karl even likes my "Vase of Flowers Beside a Blue Plate" since he hung it over the sideboard. But there is keen competition for the seat in the bedroom, when we settle down to work.

A New Kind Of Clock

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Isn't it funny that we go along, putting up with inconveniences for years, even for generations, because we've become used to them and consider them more or less inevitable?

It has been that way with clocks. All these years we have been placing them carefully against a wall to hide their undecorative backs, or trying to set them at just the right angle for greatest visibility from different parts of the room—only to find, more than likely, that the faces are usually just out of range for accurate time-telling.

Now somebody has done something about clocks. The result is a new electric clock with two faces, which is nevertheless not "two-faced," because it tells the same time in both directions! This clock is rectangular, with its two faces back to back, operating from a single movement. It comes in a variety of designs and finishes to fit right into your own color scheme. You can imagine how conveniently it takes its place on a nightstand between twin beds, or on a table or desk out in the room, away from the wall.

In fact, it will fit so many uses that it inspires the inevitable comment that usually greets the answer to an overlooked need, "Why hasn't somebody thought of this before?"

On the Soapbox—*Paging All Collectors*

Today's Woman invites its readers to mount an imaginary soapbox and express their views on their pet topics, public, civic, domestic. Please step this way. The box is ready. The audience is waiting.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
Wheaton, Illinois

I am very much in favor of hobbies so this is not a protest—or is it?

I know someone who collects pitchers—little pitchers, middle-sized pitchers, and big pitchers. A corner whatnot is crowded with china, glass, pottery, and metal pitchers in all colors of the rainbow and some colors the rainbow never knew. They stand close together, these pitchers, whispering secrets in each others' ears.

I have a friend who collects horses. If you peep in the door, you will see them galloping or cantering along the mantel and over the top of the windows. There are tiny glass ones no bigger than a thimble, sad ones and gay ones and humorous ones. Some are made of wood, some of straw, and some of iron, but they all seem to be going somewhere.

Another friend collects little elephants. They are busy fellows playing at book-ends, paper weights, and doorstops and some just playing.

Once a woman showed me a box of little silver spoons gathered from all corners of the earth.

A girl I know collects dogs, iron dogs, celluloid dogs, china, glass, wooden, and ivory dogs. Some with curly tails, some with straight tails and some with no tails at all. There are fox terriers and spaniels, dachshunds, collies, pointers, and just dogs. They stand at attention atop her dresser as if waiting for something to happen.

I am not unmindful of the business created by the purchase of these little pottery dogs, horses, elephants, and pitchers, or the joy that swells the bosom of the gift-shop proprietor when he sees that tray of whatnot ornaments thinning out at last.

I am all for bigger and better business even in toy animals and souvenir spoons, but I have a suggestion to make.

The next time you and you and you stand in front of your whatnot filled with pitchers or dogs, or gaze with admiration and amusement at the parade of horses or elephants or whatever it is you are collecting, draw a line in front of them, an imaginary one, of course. You can mentally erase it later. Then in front of the line place a little pottery pig with a hole in his back (not imaginary).

Every time you feel the urge to add to your collection of dogs, elephants, horses, pitchers, or whatever, drop a coin in the pig.

When the pig is ready to burst his sides with pride—or coins—turn him upside down and see how many little warm sweaters and caps and mittens those coins will buy for some little evacuees across the ocean. **Flora**

Contributions to the Soapbox should not exceed 500 words. Space rates will be paid on publication of material. This feature was planned in a spirit of fun, and in that spirit it will be conducted. No unused manuscripts can be returned.

Our Uncle Sam Says:

Nice, comfortable mattresses are included in the modern household equipment that we've come to take pretty much for granted. Now, realizing that the ones we are using may have to serve for an indefinite period, we look upon them with new appreciation and quite cheerfully undertake the extra chores which will extend their time of usefulness.

Here is the procedure recommended by the Consumers' Counsel Division of the United States Department of Agriculture:

1. Protect the mattress from tearing and from dust by a muslin mattress cover, and by placing a mattress pad between the spring and mattress.
2. Turn mattresses, both lengthwise and crosswise, at least once a week.
3. Air mattresses daily and sun them frequently.
4. Dust with a vacuum cleaner or a stiff brush once a week.
5. Don't sit on the edge of the mattress.

Aids in Varnishing Linoleum

Keeping linoleum floors bright and fresh with regular coats of varnish is simplified by a special device. This is a varnish spreader which operates like a mop. A small quantity of varnish is poured on the floor that has been thoroughly cleaned. Then it is smoothed out by the long-handled spreader. Varnishing much-used linoleum about twice a year preserves the colors and prevents the grinding in of dirt.

Pure Vt. Maple Syrup and Sugar
1 Gal. Fancy Maple Syrup . $2.75
½ Gal. Fancy Maple Syrup . 1.50
5 lb. Pail Maple Sugar . . . 2.00
Shipped Express Collect by Special Rate
Brown's River Maple Products
JERICHO, VERMONT

TRANSFORMATIONS

YOUR hair is always ready—Beautifully dressed—just slip it on over your own hair—undetectable, economical; adjusted instantly. No long hours at the beauty shop. A boon for the lady with thin hair.
Call for demonstration, or write—no obligation. Mail orders solicited.
Bring your old Transformation, personally, and we will re-dress it FREE. Out-of-town residents enclose this ads.
B. CLÉMENT 665 Fifth Ave. at 53rd St. Suite 614 N. Y. City Plaza 5-2540

Rinso
AND I'M MIGHTY THRIFTY, TOO
I COST LESS THAN 1¢ A DAY FOR DISHES
RINSO'S LIVELY SUDS FAIRLY MELT AWAY GREASE. AND THERE'S NO CLOUD OF SNEEZY SOAP-DUST FLYING AROUND
DARLING, I'M THROUGH WITH THE DISHES ALREADY! AND HOW THEY SPARKLE!
RINSO MUST BE REAL GENTLE 'CAUSE YOUR HANDS FEEL SMOOTH AS SILK!

These grease-cutting suds make glasses, silver shine

● And you can't top the New "Anti-Sneeze" Rinso for the weekly wash, either! In tub or washer, it gets clothes *shades whiter* than old-type soaps. Remember, Rinso is 98% free of sneezy soap-dust!

New Films for Boston Screens—Concert Reviews—Art Exhibition

'Our Russian Front' Arrives; Benny Picture Due Thursday

"Our Russian Front" was photographed by a corps of Soviet cameramen on the Russian lines. It was prepared for American audiences by Lewis Milestone and Joris Ivens, provided with a commentary by Elliot Paul which is spoken by Walter Huston, and scored by Dimitri Tiomkin. The film, which arrived at the Trans Lux Tuesday evening under the auspices of Russian War Relief, Inc., is an effective and splendidly photographed propaganda documentary stressing the ties binding the U. S. A. with the U. S. S. R. and reasserting the need for continued American aid to the Russian people.

The words of W. Averill Harriman and President Roosevelt are added to the voice of Mr. Huston in paying tribute to the Russian effort.

The film is concerned as much with the war behind the war—the war of production and of civilian defense — as with the fighting at the front.

Pictures of army mobilization are followed quickly by shots of industrial production being stepped up. A pensioner returns to his drill so that a younger man may carry a gun. Civilians are shown doing the work of laborers and engineers, digging trenches, building battlements. In a mine behind the Urals, one man operates five drills because four of his comrades are at the front. Reiterated throughout the film are these sentiments: "The workers know they are Russians and soldiers. . . All work together. . . . The everlasting cause, the fight for freedom. Defense of home and native land. . . . Day and night, the fight goes on. Their fight, the world's fight against Hitler. . . ."

The extent and variety of activity makes an impressive document. Women operate tractors and mighty forging machines. Children aid in the harvesting and do sentry duty to spot planes. A bearded grandfather stands guard with an old-fashioned gun. A grandmother knits. A child decorates a box to be sent to soldiers at the front. Nurses leave for the front in truckloads. Cossacks, "who could sleep in the saddle," practice once more, are trained by Budenny to find detachments of the enemy and ride them down. Behind the Urals, Siberia steps up production of steel, coal, bauxite, aluminum, copper, oil, nickel, wheat, and rubber.

Guerrillas are shown receiving instructions to harass tanks and supply trains, to snipe, sabotage, and burn whatever might be useful to the invader. The Russian air force, which Hitler once told the Germans had been driven from the air, climbs to fight the foe. At home, girls too young for other tasks take charge of nurseries. Such, in brief, is the pictorial record which comes to us, carrying a message that the Russians are fighting for life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

★ ★ ★

Opera at Metropolitan

This week will find the Metropolitan temporarily withdrawn from the list of movie houses, when the Metropolitan Opera Company arrives Thursday to begin a 10-day engagement. The Keith Memorial is announcing a continuation of the run of "How Green Was My Valley," beginning its sixth week there tomorrow. New films are announced, however, at the State and Orpheum, and at the Paramount and Fenway.

★ ★ ★

'To Be or Not to Be'

"To Be or Not to Be," which heads the incoming program at the two Loew houses, has Jack Benny and the late Carole Lombard in the principal roles as a Polish actor and actress, who, when caught in the Nazi invasion, manage to circumvent the invaders and escape into England. In the cast are Lionel Atwill, Felix Bressart, Tom Dugan, Charles Halton, and George Lynn. This film was directed by Ernst Lubitsch for Alexander Korda.

The other feature will be "Brooklyn Orchid," a new Hal Roach comedy, starring William Bendix, Joe Sawyer, Marjorie Woodworth, and Grace Bradley. The story is said to be concerned with two taxicab proprietors and a beauty contest winner with whom they become involved.

★ ★ ★

'Playmates'

Kay Kyser, John Barrymore, Lupe Velez, Ginny Simms, Patsy Kelly, and the Kay Kyser band are to be seen and heard in "Playmates" at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday. The story, in which both Kyser and Barrymore play themselves, is about the efforts of the actor to secure a contract on a radio program.

"Young America," the other feature, finds Jane Withers as a rich girl from the city who decides to become a country girl. Jane Darwell, Lynne Roberts, William Tracy, and Robert Cornell are among the players.

★ ★ ★

At Keith Boston

"Valley of the Sun," starring Lucille Ball and James Craig in a story of the frontier, will have its New England premiere Friday at the Keith Boston. On the stage will be Alvino Rey and his orchestra.

★ ★ ★

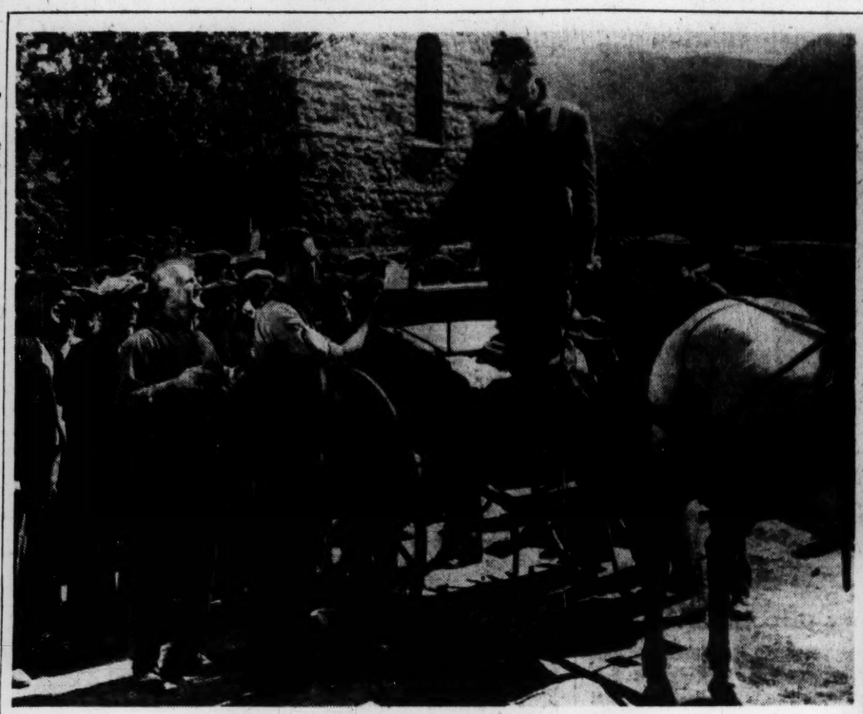
At South Station

Beginning Friday, short features at the South Station Theater will include the following: "The Medical Corps—Fort Sam Houston, Texas," "Information Please," with John Gunther as guest, travel film on Yellowstone National Park, sports films on college champions and badminton and table tennis, "Stranger Than Fiction," film on an ice mine, "Excursions in Science," color cartoons, Edgar Kennedy comedy, and newsreels on domestic affairs and the war.

★ ★ ★

At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "All That Money Can Buy," with James Craig, Walter Huston, and Anne Shirley, and "Obliging Young Lady," with Joan Carroll, Ruth Warrick, and Edmond O'Brien.



Scene From 'How Green Was My Valley'

Continuing for a sixth week on the screen at the Keith Memorial.

© United Artists

Jack Benny

In "To Be or Not to Be," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum.

Katharine Baxter in Recital

Granados, one of the composers represented on the program which Katharine Baxter, pianist, gave in Jordan Hall last evening, may be accounted as Spanish as they come. He was a Spaniard, and he devoted his career to bringing about a musical awakening in his country in the period of before and during the first World War. One of his last enterprises was to make a visit to the United States to bring out an opera of his on a subject drawn from Spanish ways and manners. A particular purpose which he entertained was to stand before the American public as a true Iberian, making known the genuine thing in Spanish music as distinguished from the make-believe of the French Bizet, composer of "Carmen," and perchance of Chabrier also, composer of the orchestral rhapsody, "España."

Granados made no particular impression on audiences in New York with his opera and he certainly shook nobody's faith in "Carmen" as real, or at any rate real enough, Spanish. The same with the piece which the pianist presented last night. A hearer might concede that it is 10 per cent Spanish in mood, but would be likely to insist that it sounds 90 per cent Chopin in style. It would figure out, therefore, that if Chopin is a simon pure Pole in his music, Granados is for the most part a Pole, too.

Nor did the music of Granados under the performer's hands seem to owe more to Chopin than did that of Brahms, whose Ballades in D minor and G minor and Intermezzi in A major and A minor she played. Who, then, musically speaking, is Spanish, who Polish, and who German?

However the question may be settled, Miss Baxter excelled in her interpretation of the Granados and Brahms pieces and of Chopin's own Nocturne in B major, Op. 62, No. 1, as well. She seems to want things a little on the sentimental or the witty order to be her best. As humorist, she excelled again in a Pastourelle of Poulenc and in a Prelude, the one in C major. Op. 12, No. 7, of Prokofieff. She was somewhat matter-of-fact in her study of the Bach Prelude and Fugue in G sharp minor of Book II, and a little pedagogic, perhaps, in her setting forth of the Beethoven Sonata in D minor, Op. 31, No. 2. This little inclination of hers for explicitness comes in well in the piano music of Brahms, which is too often done in a confused fashion, as though the executant did not wholly grasp the grammar of the discourse. Miss Baxter knows the grammar as well as the rhetoric of whatever she selects as material for recital.

W. P. T.

On the Stage

"High Kickers," George Jessel's musical comedy, will open a two-week engagement in Boston on Monday, April 6, according to report in New York. The show closes its Broadway engagement on March 28.

★ ★ ★

"Louisiana Purchase" is announced to conclude its engagement and its tour Saturday evening at the Shubert Theater. "Tobacco Road" also is winding up its stay at the Plymouth Theater the same evening.

★ ★ ★

The Vagabond Club of the Y. W. C. A. is presenting a musical, "The Belle of Bagdad" in the Lee Auditorium tonight and Thursday evening . . . The Idler Club of Radcliffe will give "Ladies in Retirement" at Agassiz Theater, Cambridge, Friday and Saturday evenings . . . "Out of the Frying Pan" is attracting the attention of student players. It was given by Pen, Paint, and Pretzels at Tufts College last week and will be produced by the Junior Laboratory Theater at Emerson College on May 6.

"Gone With the Wind" will return to Broadway for a new engagement on March 31, when it begins a popular-priced showing at the Astor Theater, which shared with the Capitol Theater the double premier of the production in 1939. According to M-G-M, "Gone With the Wind" has had a total of some 52,000,000 paid admissions in more than 12,500 engagements.

© RKO Radio Pictures

Ginny Simms and Kay Kyser

In "Playmates," coming Thursday to the screen at the Paramount and Fenway.

'Johnny 2 x 4'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

"Johnny 2 x 4," which opened at the Longacre Theater Monday night, is a stage version of a Hollywood B-picture version of gangsterism and speakeasy doings in Greenwich Village before and after prohibition. In the dingy atmosphere of Howard Bay's basement setting, Rowland Brown's melodrama comes and goes between specialty numbers, songs, dances, piano and trumpet solos.

The entertainment is practically continuous at the "Johnny 2 x 4" Club but the story is intermittent. Mr. Brown chronicles the rise and fall of an assortment of characters. The appeal of the show is based upon its variety acts, and their appeal will depend upon one's enthusiasm for night club floor shows.

A couple of people are shot in "Johnny 2 x 4." Several fortunes are made and lost. The heroine becomes a film star, which bores her. At last, even Johnny himself cannot stand the gloom of his basement bistro so he departs and turns the keys over to his bartender.

According to a program note, Mr. Brown is trying to prove that film technique can be used in the theater. Whatever possibilities existed for creating a motion picture feeling out of the play have been insufficiently realized.

The cast appears to have applied itself industriously to Mr. Brown's script. Jack Arthur is rough and friendly as Johnny, and Barry Sullivan assumes a conventional gangster attitude. Isabel Jewel as a prostitute, Evelyn Wyckoff as the heroine, Bert Frohman as a gangster, and Harry Bellaver as another roughneck are among the players. The show is free in its use of offensive language, seedy atmosphere, and criminal violence.

Free to Public

Boston University announces a free public concert at the Hayden Memorial Auditorium, 685 Commonwealth Avenue, on the evening of March 24, at 8:15 o'clock. An unusual number will be the Horn Concerto No. 2 in D major, by Haydn, in which Willem Valkenier will take part as soloist. Announced as novelties on the program are Symphony No. 1 in C minor, by Dankevich, and "Raftsman's Dance," by DeFilippi.

Music for Four Hands

Four-hand pianoforte music (for the most part contemporary) constituted the program, last night, of the opening concert of a series of three sponsored by the Institute of Modern Art. The four participating hands—those of Leonard Bernstein and Harold Shapero—shared a single keyboard in performing a sonata by Paul Hindemith and another by Mr. Shapero, and made use of two pianos in Stravinsky's Concerto for that medium and in Busoni's Duettino on themes by Mozart.

The piano "duet" has traveled far since Mozart's day; further still, curiously enough, in the past half-century. The contrast between its sentimental, domestic, or utilitarian past and its creative, experimental, and often obstreperous present must have astonished some members, at least, of last night's audience.

★ ★ ★

In Hindemith's sonata, cast in his usual consistently dissonant idiom (resolving, however, into grateful consonances at crucial points) and written with his usual careful scholarship, the composer has achieved an expressive depth and variety beyond his wont. The thoughtful and somber first movement, the lively second movement, with its strong, irregular rhythms and effectively contrasted high and low sonorities, and the dramatically intense finale with its scherzo-like interpolation, make pp one of the most satisfying of Hindemith's recent works.

Mr. Shapero, too, in his own sonata for four hands at a single piano, took full advantage of the opportunity this arrangement offers for exploiting the characteristic contrasts in tone quality between the upper and lower ends of the keyboard. His extremely ingenious and entertaining work possessed a first allegro cleverly developed out of fragmentary thematic material, a less successful slow movement of predominantly harmonic character, and an exhilarating finale in which Latin-American rhythms, among others, were brilliantly exploited. The sonata brought enthusiastic applause.

★ ★ ★

Very different in spirit from both these sonatas is the Stravinsky concerto for two pianos. First performed in 1935, it is an ironic, powerful work of a kind that suggests analogies with products of other arts in Paris during the same chaotic and ominous period. The attention is firmly held by the rather dour neo-classicism of the opening movement, the harsh and restless Nocturne, with its violently superimposed irrelevances brilliantly placed in the tonal canvas, the studied and distorted banalities of the variation movement, the brutal stridency of the fugal finale at its prolonged climax—its impact magnified to almost intolerable violence by the resonance of the small concert hall.

The gracefully spirited Mozart-Busoni Duettino, so admirably true to the spirit of Mozart that Busoni's contribution must have been either small or marvelously tasteful, rounded out the program pleasantly.

S. S.

Paintings By Osgood On Display

At the Copley Society of Boston, 296 Commonwealth Avenue, oil paintings and drawings by the Rev. Phillips Endecott Osgood of Emmanuel Church will continue on view through next week.

These little pictures are brimful of enthusiasm. The painter records beautiful sights seen in the home environment. His brush is obedient and descriptive. It portrays delightful places in New England: apple-blossom time in Vermont, back yards of Nantucket, hills, valleys, gabled houses, fishermen's shacks. He may pause before a Rockport doorway to set down its graceful design and the atmosphere of welcome that envelops it.

He takes note of those charming features which distinguish New England, the quaint, and picturesque and cultural attributes. Machinery and speed and industrialism have not dispersed the serenity and idyllic calm that he has discovered and relished in little corners. Flowers count for a good deal in his canvases. The painter is not given to technical mannerisms; he works for joy in the subject and for the fun that comes with a hobby thoughtfully cultivated.

Dr. Osgood's talents are not confined to miniature-like paintings. His pen drawings show marked accomplishment. They are neatly and legibly executed. They show human foibles and idiosyncrasies. They are not caustic or cynical, but gently satirical. Some are puns in pictures; some jocular. They indicate keen observation of situations and people. It is all in good fun.

D. A.

Jack Benny's first film for Warner Brothers will be "George Washington Slept Here," based on the Broadway comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. The picture is expected to go into production within 10 days under William Keighley's direction. "The Widow Wouldn't Weep" is to follow this film on his schedule.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOW PLACE OF THE NATION **RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL** ROCKEFELLER CENTER

Highlight entertainment . . . fun-filled from start to finish

FREDRIC MARCH LORETTA YOUNG

"BEDTIME STORY"

with Robert Benchley — a Columbia Picture

ON THE GREAT STAGE: Gaiety, melody and dance in Leonidoff's colorful revue with Rockettes, Corps de Ballet, Glee Club and specialties. Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Erno Rapee.

FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE Phone Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Splendidly Moving."—Mantle, News. LOUISE RAINER in Sir James M. Barrie's A KISS FOR CINDERELLA with RALPH FORBES & Cecil Humphreys. MUSIC BOX, 45 St. W. of B'way. Circle 6-4636. Evgs. $2.75-$1.10. Mats. Thur. & Sat. $2.20-$1.10. SUNDAY PERFORMANCES at 8:40.

"Enormously exciting." — Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for" — Watts, Her. Trib. ANGEL STREET with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL. GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40. Evgs. 55c-$3.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 55c to $2.20. Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

"A honey for your money." — Winchell. George Abbott's New Musical Hit BEST FOOT FORWARD with ROSEMARY LANE. Book by John Cecil Holm. Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane. BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40.

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years." — Walker, News. JOHN C. WILSON presents BLITHE SPIRIT. Clifton WEBB, Peggy WOOD, Leonora CORBETT, Mildred NATWICK. NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY. MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230. Evgs. 8:40. MATS. WED. and SAT. at 2:40.

"A GREAT SHOW"—Herald Tribune. 50c, $1 and $1.50, plus tax, no higher. 2ND YEAR—2ND EDITION. Now Thrilling Its 2ND MILLION. IT HAPPENS ON ICE. CENTER Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474. Evgs. except Mon. Mats. Sun., Wed. & Sat., 2:40. 501 Seats for Every Perf. 50c. EVGS. at 8:40.

"'Junior Miss' is a joy."—Watts, H. Trib. JUNIOR MISS. The New Comedy Smash. LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of Broadway. CH. 4-4256. EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. 2:40. 280 SEATS EVERY PERFORMANCE AT $1.10.

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times. LIFE WITH FATHER with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY. Empire, Broadway and 40 St. 300 Seats at $1.10. Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40.

"Belongs on your must list"—Brown, World-Tel. CHERYL CROWFORD presents George Gershwin's PORGY AND BESS with TODD DUNCAN—ANNE BROWN. ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor. MAJESTIC Thea., W. 44 St. Cl. 6-0730. Evs. 8:30. Evgs. incl. Sun. $2.75-55c. Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

5th Week! KEITH MEMORIAL. The Best Film of the Year! "HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY" Extra! Latest WALT DISNEY Cartoon. Plus 2nd FEATURE NIAGARA FALLS

STATE Loew's ORPHEUM. Spencer TRACY • Katharine HEPBURN. "WOMAN OF THE YEAR" Plus "Man Who Returned to Life"

NOW! METROPOLITAN. Paulette GODDARD • Ray MILLAND. "THE LADY HAS PLANS" Plus "Castles in the Desert"

SOUTH STATION. BALI-REFUGEES-BILLIARDS-TED WEEMS-MEXICO-RODEO. 2ND BIG PROGRAM

BOSTON (STAGE)

MAJESTIC • TONIGHT, 8:30. MAT. TODAY, 55c-$2.20. OLSEN & JOHNSON'S Scream-Lined Stage Revue. HELLZAPOPPIN. Stage Show That Dynamited Broadway with Jay S. Filipoa & Happy Feltus. N. Y. Cast & Production of 100 Funation. EVES. $3.30 to 55c. WED. MAT. $2.20 to 55c. SAT. MAT. $2.75 to 55c.

COLONIAL TONIGHT AT 8:30. MATS. TOM'W SAT. THE GREAT PLAY OF OUR TIME. LILLIAN HELLMAN'S. WATCH ON THE RHINE. LUCILE WATSON • PAUL LUKAS • MARY CHRISTIANS

BOSTON (OPERA)

METROPOLITAN THEATRE. METROPOLITAN OPERA. MARCH 19 to 28. TOM'W EVE., "LOHENGRIN". Tickets Now on Sale at Box Office, Metropolitan Theatre (Knabe Piano Used Exclusively)

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE | LAST 6 TIMES | EVES 8:30. MATINEE TODAY 2:30. A THEATRE GUILD production. THE RIVALS. Bobby CLARK | Margaret ANGLIN | Walter HAMPDEN. Evgs. $2.75-55c; Wed.-Sat. Mats. $2.20-55c

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial—
"Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman. Presented by Herman Shumlin. With Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas and Mady Christians. 8:30. Matinees, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—
"The Rivals," presented by the Theater Guild. Starring Bobby Clark, Margaret Anglin and Walter Hampden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Majestic—
"New Hellzapoppin," by Olsen and Johnson, presented by Messrs. Shubert. Featuring Jay C. Flippen and Happy Felton. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth—
"Tobacco Road," by Jack Kirkland with John Barton. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—
"Louisiana Purchase," with William Gaxton, Vera Zorina and Victor Moore and Irene Bordoni. Music by Irving Berlin. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Little Theater

The Playhouse, 36 Joy Street—
"The Old Ladies," by Rodney Auckland. Presented by the N. E. Repertory Company, 8:30.

Music

Robinson Memorial Chapel, 72 Mt. Vernon Street—
Concert by the Boston University's Seminary Singers. Open free to the public. 8.

Little Theater, 84 Exeter Street—
Piano recital by Gloria Shain. Open free to the public. 8:30.

Jordan Hall—
Concert by the Conservatory Orchestra, Francis Findley, conductor. Einar Hansen, soloist. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—
"The Plainsman," Cary Cooper and Jean Arthur. 2:40, 6:15, 9:55. "Vivacious Lady," Ginger Rogers and James Stewart. 1, 4:30, 8:10.

Exeter—
"Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2, 5:05, 8:10. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 3, 6:05, 9:10.

Fenway—
"Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan, Robert Cummings and Betty Field. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:20. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol and Baby Sandy. 1:40, 5, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—
"How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth, Tom Brown and Zasu Pitts. 11:35 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Brother Orchid," Edward G. Robinson, Ann Sothern. 1, 4:30, 8. "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 2:45, 6:20, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Castle in the Desert," Charlie Chan. Sidney Toler. 10:20 a. m., 1, 3:30, 6:05, 8:35. "The Lady Has Plans," Paulette Goddard and Ray Milland. 11:25 a. m., 2:05, 4:40, 7:10, 9:45.

Modern—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:30. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 9:55 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:45, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucille Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 9.

Paramount—
"Kings Row," Ann Sheridan, Ronald Reagan, Robert Cummings and Betty Field. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. "Melody Lane," Leon Errol and Baby Sandy. 9:40 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.

R-K-O-Boston—
"Ride 'Em Cowboy," Abbott and Costello. 10:24 a. m., 1:25, 4:26, 7:27, 10:19. Stage Show. 11:57 a. m., 2:50, 6, 9.

Scollay—
"The Man Who Came to Dinner," Monty Woolley and Bette Davis. 11:20 a. m., 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Steel Against the Sky," Lloyd Nolan. 10:05 a. m., 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Fitzpatrick Travel, Ball." "Lowell Thomas Travel, Mexico," "Strange Testament," "The Greenie," "Stranger Than Fiction." "Hollywood Meets the Navy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Woman of the Year," Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy. 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 10. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard and Lucille Fairbanks. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:50.

Telepix—
"Pete Smith's Army Champions," "Kitchen Quiz," "Billiard Champions," "The Playgirls," Hedda Hopper's "Hollywood." Two cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Our Russian Front," commentary by Walter Huston. 9:30, 11:42 a. m., 1:54, 4:06, 6:18, 8:30, 10:40. "Pardon My Stripes," 10:34 a. m., 12:46, 2:58, 5:10, 7:20, 9:30.

Uptown—
"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll and Edmund O'Brien. 1:15, 4:50, 8:30. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:40, 6:15, 9:50.

Washington Street Olympia—
"Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 11 a. m., 2:30, 6:05, 9:35. "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell. 11:55 a. m., 4:30, 8:05.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Tarzan's Secret Treasure," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45, 8. **Allston:** "Mr. Wise Guy," with the East Side Kids. "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Confirm or Deny," Don Amech and Joan Bennett. 2 and 8. **Regent:** "Hold Back the Dawn," Olivia de Havilland, Charles Boyer. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Appointment for Love," Charles Boyer and Margaret Sullavan. "Mob Town," with the Dead End Kids. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Call Out the Marines," Victor McLaglen. 1:59, 8. "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. 3:11, 9:21.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Blondie Goes to College" Penny Singleton. 1:45, 4:55, 8:10. "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks Jr. 5:05, 6:20, 9:35. **Brookline Village:** "Sullivan Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. 3:30, 6:25, 9:30. "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo and Melvyn Douglas. 2, 5, 7:55. **Cleveland Circle:** "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Cenral Square: "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2 and 8. **Harvard:** "All Through the Night," Humphrey Bogart. "Rise and Shine," Jack Oakie, Walter Brennan. 2 and 8. **University:** "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper. 1:45, 6:05, 9:35. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Blondie Goes to College," Penny Singleton. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2. Evenings 7:30-11. **Strand:** "Dangerously They Live," John Garfield and Raymond Massey. 1:54, 7:54. "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 3:10, 9:10. **Codman Square:** "Kathleen," Shirley Temple. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.

EGGLESTON SQUARE—Eggleston: "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 2:40, 8. "A Date With the Falcon." 1:30, 7:50. **Park:** "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Secrets of the Lone Wolf," Warren William. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM — New Loring Hall: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:53, 8:08. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Sundown," Gene Tierney. 1:53, 8:08. "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 3:26, 9:41. **Hyde Park:** "Beau Geste," Gary Cooper. "Borrowed Hero," Florence Rice. 3 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Nothing but the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 2:30, 8:15. "Design for Scandal," Rosalind Russell. 4, 9:45.

MALDEN—Granada: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:55, 6:20, 9:45. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 1:30, 4:50, 8:20. **Maplewood:** "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "Three Girls About Town," Joan Blondell. 1:45, 7:30. **Mystic:** "Bombay Clipper," William Gargan and Irene Hervey. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Dr. Kildare's Victory," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 3:10, 8:20. **Orpheum:** "Dude Cowboy," Tim Holt and Ray Whitley. "South of Tahiti," Brian Donlevy. 1:45. Evenings, 7-11. **Strand:** "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. 3:10, 9:10. "Big Boss." 1:55, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. "Remember the Day," Claudette Colbert. 1:30, 7:30. **Medford:** "Look Who's Laughing," Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy. 3:50, 6:40, 9:55. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Confirm or Deny," Don Ameche and Joan Bennett. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Corsican Brothers," Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 3:15, 9. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2, 7:45.

NEEDHAM — Needham: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:05, 8:05. "Shut My Big Mouth," Joe E. Brown and Adele Mara. 4:45, 6:45, 9:45.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Sullivan's Travels," Joel McCrea and Veronica Lake. "Tragedy at Night," John Howard. 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Louisiana Purchase," Bob Hope and Vera Zorina. "Pacific Blackout," Robert Preston. 2 and 8.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 3 and 8. **Revere:** "Son of Fury," Tyrone Power and Gene Tierney. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. 2 and 8. **Davis Square:** "Keep 'Em Flying," Abbott and Costello. "No More Orchids." 2 and 8. **Strand:** "Smilin' Through," Jeanette MacDonald. "Man at Large," Marjorie Weaver. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino and Louis Hayward. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15. **Strand:** "Lydia," Merle Oberon. "Badlands of Dakota," R. Stack and Ann Rutherford. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15. **Telenews:** Bette Davis. "South of Tahiti." Brian Donlevy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Camera: "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. "South of Tahiti." Brian Donlevy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD, Wakefield: "Moonlight in Hawaii," Mischa Auer and Jane Frazee. 2:06, 7:54. "Men in Her Life," Loretta Young and Dean Jagger. 3:33, 9:09.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Chocolate Soldier," Nelson Eddy. "Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "International Lady," George Brent. "Lydia," Merle Oberon. 1:30, 7:30. **Watertown Square:** "No More Orchids," Carole Lombard and Walter Connolly. "Officer and the Lady," Rochelle Hudson and Bruce Bennett.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Swamp Water," Walter Brennan and Walter Huston. "Blues in the Night," Priscilla Lane and Lloyd Nelson. 2, 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Ball of Fire," Barbara Stanwyck and Gary Cooper. Walt Disney Cartoon and "New March of Time." 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Two-Faced Woman," Greta Garbo. "Down in San Diego," Bonita Granville and Ray MacDonald. 1:45, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "H. M. Pulham, Esq.," Hedy Lamarr and Robert Young. 3:25, 7:34. "Sing for Your Supper," Charles Buddy Rogers. 2:10, 6:40, 10:02.

The Home Forum

The Painted Chest

SAROLTA LUKACSY'S HOUSE stood at the end of the village, with its painted green shutters clamped back against newly whitewashed walls. Inside, the two little rooms were furnished according to Hungarian peasant fashion, with rudely carved home-made furniture and a row of gay pottery plates hung round the walls for decoration. Opposite the stove stood Sarolta's chief treasure. This was her marriage chest, which had been her mother's before her. It had ornate iron clasps and was covered with faded peasant-motifs, painted on each of its panels to signify the happiness and love of the newly-wed couple. Dark red carnations glowed against a dull green background; tulips, the favorite flower of the Hungarian Plain, made a border just under the lid and, on top, crowning two hearts pinned by one arrow, were the entwined initials of her mother and father with the date of their wedding between.

* * *

And now Sarolta's own son, Marcusz, was going to be married, to a town girl from Budapest whom she had never seen. Marcusz was bringing her home today, so the little house was swept and neat as a new pin. Sarolta had arranged one of the two rooms for them with loving care, decorating it with bouquets of flowers and all the best embroidered cushions. House-proud, she had invited some friends to see the result. At once the other women had noticed that the painted chest had been moved out of her room into that of the bridal pair.

"Yes, that is my wedding present to them," Sarolta said proudly, stroking its beeswaxed sides. "There's no money to spare for anything new, but a fine chest like that isn't to be seen every day, either!"

* * *

Margit Kovacs, the rich farmer's wife, looked at it and sniffed. "Do you think a smart city girl will care about an old-fashioned thing like that? When my nephew married, his wife bought a new suite of furniture right out of a shop, and a tea-trolley as well—"

"A tea-trolley! What is that, please?" Sarolta asked humbly, her workworn hand falling from the chest.

"Why, it's—it's a sort of little table on wheels with a shiny glass top. It looks smart, though I don't know what you use it for exactly. But all young couples have one nowadays, they tell me. And if Marcusz's wife comes from Budapest—"

* * *

After Margit had gone with the rest of them, Sarolta sat a long while thinking. "It is true we are rude, simple people," she thought. "We do not know even what a tea-trolley is. But Marcusz's wife must not be shamed before the city friends who may visit here." Suddenly she got up with determination and called out of the window to the driver of a wagon passing through on its way to the town of Kisvarda. "Will you give me a lift? I have business to do in the town."

The man helped her to push the painted chest into the wagon while she crouched down on the straw beside it, with her arms flung across its top to keep it steady and uninjured. But she took care not to look at it, lest her resolution should waver. The wagon lumbered between the flat, sullen fields beginning to flush with green, now that spring had come. Presently the spire of Kisvarda's principal church appeared on the horizon; and soon after, Sarolta was set down at the tourist-shop in the great square, with its peasant-carved toys, its bright squares of embroidery and cases of antique jewelry sparkling back at her from the window.

* * *

The chest weighed heavy across her back and she was glad to unload it gently upon the floor in the middle of the shop. The lady who kept the shop seemed to admire it at least, which was something. She gave Sarolta quite a good sum of money for it, and directed her to the best furniture-store in the town. When the old woman had gone, she remarked to her assistant: "It's a pity those stupid peasants don't appreciate beauty! Still, if they weren't willing to exchange their heirlooms for modern trash, where should we be?"

Sarolta was quite dazzled by the shiny new furniture, all made by machine, if you please. She felt a sort of proud sadness as she carried the new tea-trolley out to the wagon which was now ready to take the homeward journey. She tried not to think of the mark the old chest had made against the wall of her own little room where it had stood for so long. But there was not much time to think of anything; and the new tea-trolley was hardly placed in position in the other room before Marcusz came up the street from the railway-station with his bride on his arm.

* * *

Sarolta had thought to be afraid of her, but she was not. How could one be afraid of such a pale, gentle little thing, who seemed so much in need of good country air and food after hard work and city poverty? She seemed grateful for everything and took an almost childish delight in the free kindliness of the country people about her. Presently she left off her smart city clothes and began to dress like the other young wives, in full-skirted ginghams during the day and fine embroidered skirts from Sarolta's own trousseau on Sundays. To go with her new Sunday best, Marcusz saved up and bought her a pair of red boots reaching to the knees; and the red boots gave her more pleasure than the smartest French high heels would have done.

"There's just one thing more she wants," Marcusz told his mother, "and that I can make myself; so it won't cost us anything."

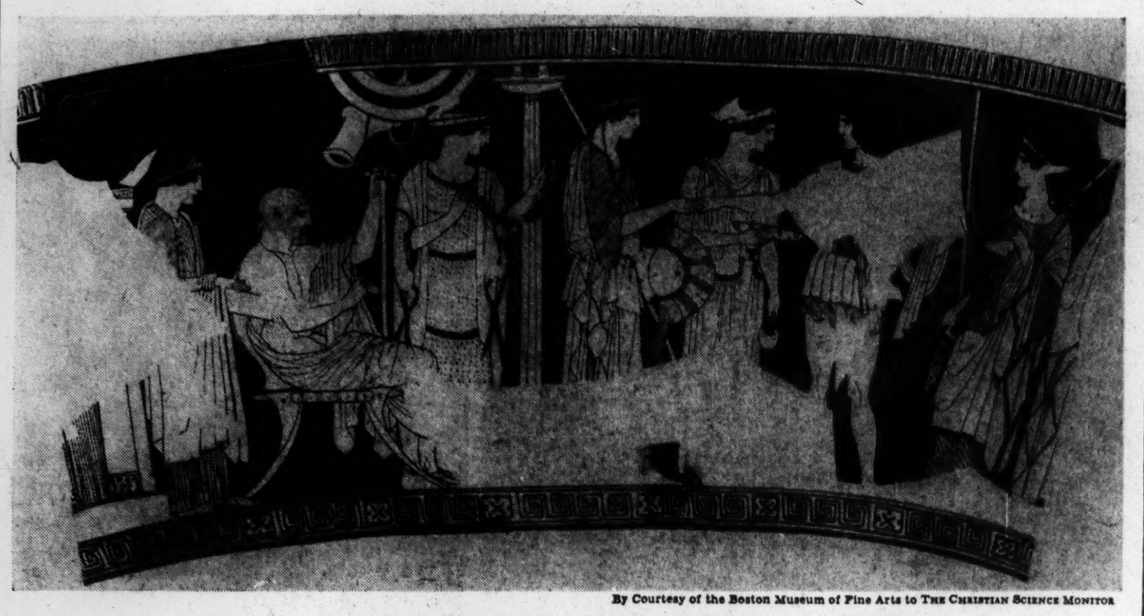
* * *

He got some wood from the carpenter and made a chest, painting it the same soft blue as the walls of their room. Then, with his tongue out and his fingers holding the brush stiffly, he painted a row of blackbirds in a frieze just under the lid, with a row of bright yellow tulips beneath them. His wife stood watching beside him, her hands on her hips. "Lovely, lovely!" she said; "but don't forget, Marcusz, to put a red heart—two red hearts—on the lid with our names and the date. I see it is the fashion here. Nearly every house has one like that, and I would not be out of the fashion."

The smell of paint went all through the house, mingling with the smell of the cooking. But Sarolta did not mind. She was happy, too. "It is right, after all, that each new couple should fashion their own chest and their own joys for themselves," she thought. "Indeed, I don't regret parting with that faded old chest of mine now, when I see what pleasure Marcusz takes in making his own. Besides, they have the tea-trolley as well."

And she would take a peep now and then at the trolley, standing in its corner with an embroidered cloth in the center and a handsome vase of flowers in the middle of the cloth. Sometimes, when they were out, she would even steal across into their room and wheel the grand piece of shop-furniture up and down to show a few select friends how it worked.

ELIZABETH KYLE



By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A DETAIL OF DECORATION FROM A GREEK KRATER: *Attributed to "Niobid Painter"*

NEARLY TEN YEARS AGO, the Museum of Fine Arts of Boston acquired a red-figured vase of the shape known as volute-krater. At that time it consisted of many fragments and had many gaps. Since then, seven small fragments have been found which belong to the krater, and it has been pulled apart and reconstructed again with the newly discovered material included. While gaps still exist, and no attempt has been made to disguise them, it is now possible for us to get an impression of the beautifully painted frieze of pictures encircling the vase.

The Boston krater was decorated by a Greek artist, known as the "Niobid painter" who worked in the early classical style. The drawing is executed with assurance that comes with artistic understanding. Dignity and stateliness qualify the handsome figures clad in the flowing and graceful costumes of the day. Their heads are drawn in profile and they all stand about the same height. Restraint and composure prevail, although the scene depicted is charged with feeling.

The drawing represents a scene in which a young soldier is taking leave for battle. His is the second figure from the right. He wears his cuirass, has both sword and spear, and is about to receive a helmet and another spear from a woman who is probably his wife, and whose hand he is clasping. Lacey Davis Caskey, curator of Classical Art at the Boston Museum, writes: "This is one of the best of the sixty or more vases which have been attributed to him ('Niobid painter'). His pictures have been rightly characterized as coldly grandiose, but here there is genuine feeling in the principal scene, in which the eyes of all the relatives are solemnly fixed on the young warrior."

The red-figured type of vase, of which this krater is an example, was created about 530 B. C. Red figures replace the black figures which were formerly drawn upon red backgrounds. The figures were sketched on the clay, a band was painted around the outline, and details of figure and costume were carefully drawn. Black varnish was used as a background and the vase was then fired. Greek vases were objects of pictorial and graphic art as well as beautifully shaped vessels, and they attracted interest for their superb decorations. Detached from the vase and the backgrounds, the painted decorations are intrinsically beautiful and comparable with great pictures limned in any epoch.

DOROTHY ADLOW

When the Sap Begins to Run

A BRIGHTER SUN, a westerly wind, or a bird back from the southland—these are things the Vermont farmer looks for while he stiffens his body against the cold of late winter days. Here in Vermont our minds are forever reaching ahead, thinking of the warmer days to come with softer winds blowing new hope and new life into trees and earth and people. For, when that time comes, it is maple-sugar time.

With the world so full of important things, Vermont's maple-sugar industry may seem like a drop in the bucket, just as Vermont may seem like the shadow of a pin on the map of the world. But maple-sugar making is as long and steady in the lives of Vermonters as the state itself. Through the years, Vermont farm families have waited, with hearts and minds attuned to the slightest change, for that warm morning when their maple trees would be ready to yield up their sap. Green Mountain farmers farm their maple trees with as much care as they farm their soil, until each drop in the bucket multiplies to form a large part of one season's income for ten thousand farmers.

We are one family of these farmers, and, like all the others, the success or failure of our maple-sugar season depends much upon the vagaries of the weather. Sometimes spring creeps upon us unexpectedly. No one knows what day it will arrive. Usually it is around the twentieth of March when the sap begins to flow. In other years, April finds us still waiting for some hint of sugar weather. If that happens, we know that whatever syrup and sugar is made must be made in a hurry, for the sun climbs a bit higher in the sky each day and the tree buds start swelling to the bursting point and then the sap is no longer good for making syrup. In any case the only thing we can do is to be ready for sugaring with plenty of wood cut for fuel and the equipment waiting, spotlessly clean. . . .

Warm sunny days and cold freezing nights are needed to start the sap flowing. This alternation is what makes good sugaring weather. Occasionally in mid-winter, a warm day starts sap flowing from the roots toward the tops of the trees, but the warm days are then too few to make sugaring profitable. Tree holes, once bored, soon dry up when days turn colder and the sap stops running.

Every year there are early reports of enterprising farmers who have made a few gallons of maple syrup long before we have begun. Usually their sugar maples grow in the valleys on warm exposed southern slopes where the sun strikes warmly on the trees and the cold winds have lost their force. Our maple lots are later because we live in the hills, but that doesn't trouble us. We have learned that we are usually sugaring for days after the tree buds have started in the valleys, and while the farmers in the valleys get the better runs in their sugar orchards some years, other years we get the better runs. It all evens up in the end.—From "A Drop in the Bucket: The story of maple sugar time on a Vermont farm," with photographs by Clifford Scofield and text by Muriel Follett. (Brattleboro, Vermont: Stephen Daye Press.)

The Neighbors

Peace and Plenty—
Blessings be on them
The fair-haired women
With light on their faces!
You meet them in lanes
Coming home with the children,
They call to the cows
In quiet places.

I have seen them gathering
Corn in the cornfields,
At country fairs
I have known them to walk,
And often they sit
At ease with their neighbors,
Hands busy with work
As they share in the talk.

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

Make Whistles Of Your Life

(After reading Thoreau)

On these March days, make whistles of your life—
Now that the sap flows and the buds expand!
Man is a willow tree; in him is rife
That spring whose yellow shoots are in your hand.
A pine tree may be good for hoards and shingles;
An oak tree may be used for beams and ships—
You are a willow tree whose music mingles
With every piping of the south wind's lips.

A pine tree needs no April to grow green in;
An oak tree's leaves must wait the end of May.
But willow boughs warm early, and are seen in
A whistling mood when March has led the way.
Seize the quick branches; whittle from your heart
Notes which make robins fly and grass to start.

ADIN BALLOU

Vecinica Bunăvoinţă a Domnului

Traducerea românească al articolului referitor la Ştiinţa Creştină care apare pe această pagină

FOARTE DES CITIM azi despre lipsa unui product oarecare, sau îndrumarea lui către o nouă întrebuinţare. Când intrăm într'o prăvălie, ni se spune câteodată că nu se va mai găsi articolul pe care dorim să-l cumpărăm. In diferite părţi ale lumii, mulţi au început să se obişnuiască cu lipsa unora din lucrurile pe cari le-au posedat de obiceiu. Senzaţiuni de îndoială şi descurajare, chiar dezesperare, s'au produs câteodată, datorit perspectivei de nesiguranţă produsă de aceste schimbări.

Dar există un fapt neschimbător şi vecinic care luceşte ca o lumină preţioasă în întunecrul cugetării omeneşti. Orice s'ar întâmpla în mersul evenimentelor omeneşti, iată lumina care se revarsă asupra drumului periculos al omenirii, strălucirea care îmbărbătează pe călător şi-i face pasul sigur, chiar atunci când calea sa şerpueşte în pustiu.

Aceasta nu este o lumină nouă care a răsărit subit în lume; este faptul că Dumnezeu este aproape şi neschimbător. A fost anunţat de profetul Ieremia când a istorisit cu întristare apucăturile păcătoase ale falşilor profeţi, şi a proclamat Cuvintele Domnului (Ieremia 23:23, 24), "Sunt oare eu un Dumnezeu care vede în depărtare? Se poate ascunde cineva în loc tainic şi eu să nu-l văd? —zice Domnul. Oare eu nu umplu cerul şi pământul?—zice Domnul."

Se poate că, atât cât ne putem da seama, nu am fost neascultători faţă de porunca Domnului sau nu ne-am îndepărtat de dânsul. Totuşi, dacă ne-am abătut neputincio şi în treburile noastre lumeşti, fără să ne îndreptăm către Mintea divină după ajutor, sau dacă am căutat pacea în îndeletniciri materiale, ne-am făcut cu siguranţă vinovaţi de ignorarea lui Dumnezeu. Descoperitoarea şi Fondatoarea Ştiinţei Creştine, Mary Baker Eddy, a scris în "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Ştiinţă şi Sănătate cu Cheia Scripturilor, p. 304) că "ignoranţa şi crezarea falsă sunt acelea cari, bazate pe un simţ material al lucrurilor, ascund frumuseţea şi bunătatea spirituală."

In toate timpurile am avut exemplele acelora a căror viaţă a fost mărturie de credinţa lor în vecinica prezenţă divină, şi drept urmare, salvarea de pericol caracterizează viaţa lor. Este cert că Daniel trebue să-şi fi dat seama că Dumnezeu într'adevăr "umple cerul şi pământul", şi drept consecinţă a eşit neatins din groapa leilor în care fusese aruncat ca urmare a unui decret semnat de Regele Darius. Şi citim despre cei trei Evrei cari, în aceiaşi perioadă, s'au hotărît să înfrunte încercarea cuptorului de foc decât să urmeze porunca de a se închina viţelului de aur ridicat de Nabucodonosor. E sigur că aceşti oameni au simţit prezenţa unicului Dumnezeu, ameninţări cu moartea prin mijloace crude neputând să-i împiedece de a se închina lui.

Şi apoi, odată cu învăţătura marelui Nazaretean, conţinută în Noul Testament, a venit o eră nouă a dovezilor atotputerniciei lui Dumnezeu. Pe lângă dovezile, sau demonstrările făcute de Hristos Isus, despre bunăvoinţa lui Dumnezeu în vremuri de nevoie pentru cei ce au căutat ajutorul său, a fost el-însuşi apărat când mulţimea s'a întors în contra lui şi, mânată de răutate, era gata să-l arunce de pe sprânceana muntelui. "El însă, trecând în mijlocul lor, s'a dus de acolo" (Luca 4:30). Mânia celor din sinagogă a fost în zadar şi fără efect în faţa conştienţei lui Isus despre vecinica bunăvoinţă a lui Dumnezeu.

Chiar în mijlocul unei securităţi aparente poate surveni intrarea neaşteptată pe scena omenească a unui caz de nevoie. Fie că este vorba de micile treburi ale unui individ sau de marile chestiuni ale unei naţiuni, revendicarea este aceiaşi, şi anume, că nu se află ajutor în caz de nevoie neaşteptată. Scriitoarea călătorind singură cu maşina, a trăit o dovadă concludentă de aproprierea şi bunăvoinţa unui Dumnezeu atotputernic şi vecinic prezent. Un corp ascuţit se fixase în gâtul ei, producând durere acută şi ameninţând siguranţa. A survenit gândul, "Dacă s'ar ivi numai un loc de oprit pentru un pahar cu apă spre a elimina corpul!" Dar tot atât de repede a urmat gândul prezenţei lui Dumnezeu ce nu părăseşte niciodată, şi ea a exclamat, "Dar bine, ce ar putea să facă un pahar cu apă mai mult, decât ar putea Dumnezeu să facă pentru mine?" A devenit aşa de clar că Dumnezeu, bine atotputernic, era deja "în apropiere", precum şi "în depărtare", încât chestiunea de a obţine alt ajutor decât cel divin a fost repede rezolvată. Mizeria a fost repede alinată, şi o oră mai târziu obstrucţiunea a fost complect înlăturată. Mary Baker Eddy ne-a asigurat la pagina 167 din Science and Health că "numai sprijinindu-ne complect pe Adevăr putem realiza putere de tămăduire ştiinţifică."

"Oare eu nu umplu cerul şi pământul?—zice Domnul." Răspunsul Ştiinţei Creştine este un Da răsunător şi emfatic. Şi numeroasă sunt dovezile sale de vindecare, fiindcă Ştiinţa Creştină este bazată pe adevărurile din Biblie, cari au fost demonstrate în operile lui Hristos Isus, şi cari sunt explicate în mod ştiinţific şi limpede în expunerea lui Mary Baker Eddy despre Ştiinţa Creştinătăţii.

Informaţiile referitoare la literatura Ştiinţei Creştine în limba română, se pot obţine dela Societatea de Editură a Ştiinţei Creştine (The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

God's Ever-Availability

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WE FREQUENTLY read today of the shortage of some commodity, or of its deflection to a new use. When we enter a store, we are sometimes told that there will no longer be available the item which we desire to purchase. In various parts of the world, many have begun to accustom themselves to doing without some things which they have usually possessed. Feelings of doubt and dismay, even despair, have sometimes arisen owing to the uncertain outlook produced by these changes.

But there is one changeless and eternal fact which glows as a precious light in the darkness of human thinking. Come what may in the march of human events, here is the light that shines on humanity's perilous path, the radiance that heartens the traveler and makes sure his footsteps, even while his way winds through the wilderness.

This is no new light that has suddenly shone in the world; it is the fact of the nearness, the unchangingness of God. It was announced by the prophet Jeremiah when he sorrowfully recounted the wicked ways of the false prophets, and voiced the Word of God (Jeremiah 23:23, 24): "Am I a God at hand, saith the Lord, and not a God afar off? Can any hide himself in secret places that I shall not see him? saith the Lord. Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord."

Perhaps we have not been disobeying God's government or turning from Him, so far as we have been aware. However, if we have floundered helplessly in our human affairs, turning not to divine Mind for help, or if we have sought peace in material distractions, we have surely been guilty of ignorance of God. The Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mary Baker Eddy, has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 304) that "it is ignorance and false belief, based on a material sense of things, which hide spiritual beauty and goodness."

Through all time have come to us examples of those whose lives bore witness to their faith in the divine ever-presence, and the consequent salvation from danger it wrought in their lives. It is certain that Daniel must have realized that God did indeed "fill heaven and earth," and consequently he came forth unharmed from the lions' den into which he had been thrown as a result of a decree signed by King Darius. And we read of the three Hebrews who, during the same period, chose to face the ordeal of the fiery furnace rather than accede to the command to worship the golden image set up by Nebuchadnezzar. Surely these men felt the presence of the one God, from the worship of whom threats of death by cruel means could not turn them.

And then with the ministry of the mighty Nazarene, as recorded in the New Testament, came a new era of proof of God's omnipotence. In addition to the proofs, or demonstrations wrought by Christ Jesus, of God's availability in times of need for those who sought his help, he was himself protected when the throng turned on him and, moved by malice, would have cast him from the brow of the hill. "But he passing through the midst of them," we read (Luke 4:30), "went his way." The wrath of those in the synagogue was unavailing and ineffectual before Jesus' consciousness of God's ever-availability.

Even in the midst of apparent security there may be the unexpected entrance into the human scene of that which we term an emergency. Whether in the small affairs of one individual or in the great affairs of a nation, the claim is the same, namely, that no help is available in time of sudden need. The writer, when traveling alone by motor, experienced a conclusive proof of the nearness and availability of an all-powerful and ever-present God. A sharp particle became lodged in her throat, occasioning acute distress and threatening safety. The thought came, "If there were only a place to stop for a glass of water to dislodge the particle!" But just as quickly followed the thought of the never-failing presence of God, and she exclaimed, "Why, what could a glass of water do that God could not more than do for me?" It became so clear that God, all-powerful good, was already "at hand," as well as "afar off," that the question of obtaining any but divine aid was promptly settled. The distress quickly subsided, and an hour later the obstruction was completely dislodged. Mrs. Eddy has assured us on page 167 of Science and Health that "only through radical reliance on Truth can scientific healing power be realized."

"Do not I fill heaven and earth? saith the Lord." The answer of Christian Science is a ringing and emphatic, Yes. And many are its proofs of healing, for Christian Science is based on the truths of the Bible, which were demonstrated in the works of Christ Jesus, and which are scientifically and clearly explained in Mrs. Eddy's exposition of the Science of Christianity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Rumanian]

Sugar Run

Now the oldest farmhand walks
In the hills behind the ox
Hauling vatloads on the sledge
From the maple woodlot's edge.
Neither word has he nor song.
Strong as season's change is strong
Forward leans the ox. The snow
Melts and runnels as they go.
Crows from farther ridges call.
Silent stand the trees and tall,
Bringing sweetness to the hand
From a hard and rugged land.

CHARLES MALAM

The
Christian Science
Periodicals

Established by
Mary Baker Eddy
Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science

The Christian Science periodicals are the organs of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Sentinel
"Intended to hold guard over Truth, Life, and Love" ("The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" by Mary Baker Eddy). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and special information regarding the Christian Science movement. Published weekly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; three months, 88c; single copy, 10c.

The Christian Science Journal
"Designed to put on record the divine Science of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing and a directory of Christian Science Churches, Societies, Reading Rooms, Practitioners, and Nurses. Published monthly. Price for one year, $3.50; six months, $1.75; single copy, 35c.

Christian Science Quarterly
Contains the Lesson-Sermons read at the Sunday services in all Christian Science churches throughout the world. Printed in eight languages—in English; and in Danish, Dutch, French, German, Norwegian, Spanish, or Swedish, with English on alternate pages. Price for one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. In Braille, grade one and a half, published monthly. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

The Herald of Christian Science
"To proclaim the universal activity and availability of Truth" (Ibid.). Contains articles, editorials, testimonies of healing. German or French editions issued monthly. Price for each edition, single copy, 20c; one year, $2.00. Scandinavian, Dutch, or Braille editions issued quarterly. Price for each edition, single copy, 25c; one year, $1.00.

The Christian Science Monitor
"To spread undivided the Science that operates unspent" (Miscellany, 353). A daily newspaper for all the family. Price, one year, $12.00; three months, $3.00; single copy, 5c.

These periodicals may be purchased at any Christian Science Reading Room, or ordered direct. Use coupon for the Special Introductory Offer, $1.

The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Please send me your Special Introductory Offer of 6 issues of the Christian Science Sentinel and 2 issues of The Christian Science Journal, for which I enclose $1.

Name .....
Street .....
City .....
State .....
CSP-6

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
with
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

PUBLISHED BY THE TRUSTEES UNDER THE WILL OF MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, blue or brown cloth, stained edges	$2.00
Library Edition, black cloth only, marbled edges	3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown semiflexible morocco leather, gilt edges	3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, black only, gilt edges	4.00
Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, Oxford India Bible paper, gilt edges	5.00
De Luxe Edition, black, blue, or brown levant morocco, special Bible paper, wide margins, gilt edges	6.00
Cleartype Edition, large type, black cloth only, gilt edges	7.00
Thumb-Indexed Pocket Edition, black, blue, or brown morocco leather, gilt edges	7.50
Readers' Edition, large type, black levant morocco only, gilt edges	11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, interpointed, 5 vols.	12.50

FRENCH OR GERMAN TRANSLATIONS

Cloth editions only, black only, marbled edges, each $2.50

This textbook as well as other writings by Mrs. Eddy, may be purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, or will be sent postpaid to any address on receipt of remittance payable to:

HUDSON C. BURR
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.
Catalogue will be sent upon request

Catalogues showing prices in sterling will be sent upon request on application to the Emergency Book Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society, Burwood House, Caxton Street, London, S. W. 1.

Intimate Message: Washington

Rubber and Sugar: Optimism and Pessimism ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Is there really a rubber shortage?

Why do we have to have sugar rationing?

Some Americans seem to think both are mere figments of Leon Henderson's imagination.

As Civilian Supply Administrator, Mr. Henderson doesn't create shortages. He merely takes the total supply that WPB material chiefs estimate will be on hand for the duration and decides whether the supply is limited enough to demand rationing.

Since the United States ordinarily gets 98 per cent of its rubber from the Far East, our predicament in that commodity is quite easy to grasp. The sugar shortage is not so clear cut, nor so serious. The average American will get practically no new rubber for tires or anything else until the war is over. He will get sugar—maybe not as much as his sweet tooth would like, but as much as he needs.

The WPB has approached the rubber and sugar shortages differently. On rubber it has been optimistic; on sugar pessimistic.

In other words, it has budgeted the rubber supplies and demands of the United Nations only through 1944 when there will be just about enough left over for about two months' needs. If the war lasts longer, the nation will have to come to tire confiscation or other drastic action.

New Sources of Rubber Explored

In the nation's rubber store Mr. Henderson has counted on approximately 300,000 tons of synthetic rubber which he admits "will take almost a miracle to get." He's counting, too, on getting 135,000 tons of new rubber from Liberia, South America and from guayule to be grown in this country.

Before the Truman Committee, Mr. Henderson admitted to Senator Ralph O. Brewster (R) of Maine that he had been plenty optimistic in his estimates of supplies to be available to the United Nations. "If we fall down on these, then we will just have to cut further," he warned.

Whether sugar rationing is actually necessary is a more controversial question. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard told the House small business committee this week that there is "room for a difference of opinion" on the amount of sugar available.

John E. Hamm, Mr. Henderson's rationing chief, admits that Washington has become a "city of sugar experts" in the last few weeks, but insists that the OPA is going ahead with its rationing plan for which millions of rationing books have already been printed and are now stored in county courthouse vaults waiting to be distributed through the public school system, probably around the end of April.

Several Assumptions Needed

If you're an optimist, maybe you can see through this sugar shortage, Mr. Hamm admits, but then you must assume that several things will or won't happen.

1. Distillers will give a "pluperfect performance" in substituting grain for molasses as a base for industrial alcohol. The WPB has estimated that a saving of the equivalent of 550,000 tons of sugar will result from this conversion "if" an ambitious program of conversion can be carried out.

2. Rationing skeptics must assume that the United States will be able to safely bring in all of the sugar available from Cuba, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii on a regular time schedule. Yet two sugar-carrying ships have been sunk on their way to Atlantic Coast refineries recently and more may be.

3. You must agree to not sending the substantial amounts of sugar that have been promised the United Nations. This program has already begun, with the shipment of more than 20,000,000 pounds of sugar to the Soviets to make up for supplies they normally get from the Ukraine.

4. If you discard rationing, you must also make sure that housewives won't resume their hoarding. War has a queer effect on people. Remembering back to the sugar shortages of the last war when sweets had to be conserved for soldiers at the front, many Americans rushed out the day war broke out in Europe in the fall of 1939 and began to buy up sugar. Rationing gives the Government power to prevent hoarding, both by individual consumers and by big industrial users who buy early to avoid price rises.

There is nothing "phoney" about the rubber shortage. If there appears to be about the sugar shortage, remember that WPB is now applying the lesson the country learned about being too optimistic about rubber.

"After two years of watching this war being fought by optimists, we're beginning to think now maybe we need a few pessimists around Washington," concludes Mr. Hamm.

The Country Speaks: Colorado

Shall Colorado Take Them? ..... ***By Bert Bemis***

Gov. Ralph L. Carr of Colorado, has announced that his State stands ready to receive such enemy aliens as the Army authorities choose to send from Pacific Coast areas. His statement is especially important since it comes at a time when Governors of neighboring States are showing a reluctance to accept aliens.

"We announce to the world," declares Governor Carr, "that 1,118,000 red-blooded citizens of this State are able to take care of 3,500, or any number, of enemy aliens if that is the task allotted us."

There are no concentration camps in Colorado for Axis aliens, nor are there governmental plans for establishing any at this time, according to Colorado's Senator Edwin C. Johnson.

Apparently, if and when the Army transports the several thousands of aliens (mostly Japanese) to Governor Carr's State, they will be settled in those districts which ordinarily import labor each summer to assist in agricultural work. The majority of such workers have heretofore come from Mexico, to be employed in sugar beet fields, where a great deal of hand work is necessary.

Precedent Meets Opposition

As might be expected, the Governor's announcements have aroused veritable tornadoes of opposition, not only in Colorado, but among the citizens of neighboring States who do not approve the establishment of such precedents.

Shall Colorado welcome an influx of aliens considered dangerous elsewhere? Must Colorado farmers supply housing and employment to such undesirables? Can Colorado be expected to maintain surveillance over thousands of potential enemies moving freely over its farmlands?

To such questions Governor Carr replies in substance that Colorado is big enough and patriotic enough to do whatever the National Government asks it to do. He even undertakes to convert Governors of neighboring States to his views. In doing this the Colorado Governor evidently will encounter plenty of difficulties, according to disclosures by Representative John H. Tolan (D) of California, who has made public a number of telegrams received from the Governors of Arizona, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, and Wyoming, as well as from other States farther removed from Colorado. These Governors unite in declaring that enemy aliens will not be welcomed in their States; that they will not be assimilated in useful labor; that they should not be brought within their respective borders except under the guardianship and maintenance of the National Government, and the guarantee that they shall be removed at the expiration of the war.

Carr Not Lacking in Support

Despite all this, Colorado's Chief Executive was at last reports sturdily defending his position. Nor does he lack support. As might be expected, he has received hearty commendation from the Army, in the form of a telegram from Lieut. Gen. John L. DeWitt, chief of the western defense command.

Also he declares: "I have never made a public utterance that received a greater public response." In this response, he admitted, there exists some criticism, but, "the majority of telephone calls, telegrams, and letters I have received commended me upon my stand. I believe a great majority of the people of Colorado want to co-operate with the Army and the Federal Government in solving any problem at hand."

The showdown will come soon. Before many days Colorado may find itself in the rather enviable position of having declared itself ready to do anything to help ease a critical situation, and able, with graceful consistency, to prove its sincerity.

At the same time, its neighbor states may see their protests brushed aside by the stern law of military necessity, as the Army escorts their quota of aliens across their borders.

"For," says General DeWitt, "military necessity is the sole yardstick by which my decisions are measured." General DeWitt has been cloaked by President Roosevelt with full authority to handle the enemy alien problem.

Courses of action decided upon today by those states which are being asked to harbor aliens are likely to be more far-reaching than at first thought. For the zones on both the western and southern boundaries of the nation from which enemy aliens will be evacuated are sure to be enlarged; the numbers of individuals to be moved will be much greater. Already the western portions of Oregon and Washington and the southern edge of Arizona have been added to zones previously established.

To Change the Subject:

Wanted: Teachers for Victory ..... ***By Millicent Taylor***

The head steward seated her opposite me in the crowded transcontinental diner: a smart looking young woman. We exchanged comments upon the flat brown miles of Saskatchewan rushing past our window, then worked quickly into matters of more human interest.

She was on her way to eastern Canada to take a war job already assigned to her, exact nature unknown. "It will be something technical, though," she explained, adding that she had an advanced degree in the physical sciences. It seemed she didn't care much what it proved to be, for it was bound to be better than the teaching job she had abandoned.

"Oh yes, I liked teaching, very much," she acknowledged, "but the conditions a teacher has to put up with are so discouraging."

Yet she had spent many years and much money on her education, including courses to fit her for just such a position of high school science teacher which she had now left before the term ended. "And I had to get special permission from the Minister of Education to break my contract," she said. "No, they haven't anyone to take my place. They couldn't find anyone, so the children will just not have any more classes in those subjects."

It had been in a fairly good sized town high school. I thought of the increasingly frequent news items I had seen since the war began, concerning a widespread and dangerous shortage of teachers. When I spoke of the "war work" of educating the boys and girls who would have to build the post-war world she looked troubled.

"I know it's important," she confessed, "but frankly it seems that others besides teachers should realize it, too, and do something. For example, I had to teach with almost no laboratory equipment. I love my subject, and I did the best I could with makeshift and homemade things; but it wasn't easy to see the pupils losing interest and coming to hate it, simply because they couldn't see what it was all about. Then the parents took so little interest. When you'd ask a class to bring things from home their parents would say, 'Whatever do you want that for!' and any enthusiasm you had aroused was squelched."

So I told her a little about how the interest of parents had been awakened by teachers of my acquaintance. She seemed genuinely regretful, chiefly for her pupils' sake, and readily conceded that perhaps after all it was part of any teacher's job to teach parents, too.

"But the living conditions a teacher has to put up with make it hard to keep lifting the parents out of their apathy," she defended. "For one thing, teachers are practically homeless. Living around in other people's houses, and paid too little to do anything else. . . ."

It seems that with rising costs of living a salary increase had been discussed in her town; but the opposition was so loud-voiced that the teachers had chiefly got out of it an impression that citizens were ungrateful for their work. A $50-a-term increase did eventually go through (for the women, the men getting a little more) and after quite a fight on the part of the teachers this was pushed up to $60. "Then they turned right around and voted a raise of $100 to the school bus drivers!" she declared.

It was not alone for herself that she seemed to mind, either. She spoke of elementary school teachers who, after receiving a $3-a-week increase to help them meet the higher cost of living, were immediately faced with a $5-a-week increase from "the boarding house people." "So the teachers were actually getting lower instead of higher wages," she pointed out.

Then there was summer school. They were "going ahead" in education in her province, she explained with evident pride; but of course that meant more training to keep up with new methods. "My tuition alone last summer was $100," she said, and there were living and traveling expenses besides.

Mile by mile we were speeding eastward toward her waiting war job. Hers had been a familiar story—too familiar. Low salaries for educated, highly trained and cultured workers, inadequate teaching equipment with money spent without resistance elsewhere, unsatisfactory living arrangements, and a citizenry that all too often takes the sacrifices of its school teachers for granted.

Yet this girl evidently liked teaching, enjoyed and sympathized with boys and girls, wanted them to care about going ahead. Thinking of education's need of her and of others like her, one asks: Even if more substantial salary increases cannot be financed, are not those other hardships unnecessary? Parent co-operation and encouragement doesn't cost money. Taxpayers' discussions, no matter how they come out, might at least include expressions of genuine regret and sincere appreciation. And should any teacher in any community, even though she had to live very economically, be allowed to feel "homeless"? Defense workers on the Home Front, something can be done about all this.

Bolivia: Source of Tin for Arsenal of Democracy

Importance of landlocked South American nation tremendously increased by Allies' war needs; long-range collaboration with United States looks to peacetime development.

Americas at War
Fifteenth of forty-eight articles

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LA PAZ, Bolivia — From this roof of the Western Hemisphere where the great peaks Illimani and Illampu buttress a gable of never-melting ice, pour down tin, tungsten, antimony, zinc, and other strategic minerals to replace in part those suddenly cut off from the Far East.

Bolivia almost overnight has become the chief and indispensable supplier of tin for the arsenal of world democracy. Always an important producer, Bolivia now strains to draw from its rich mountains every possible ounce of the metals that will decide many battles in coming months.

As one of the countries committed to all-out defense of America, Bolivia occupies a position of double importance. Not only is this landlocked nation vital for its minerals, but for its place in the southernmost rampart so far erected under the agreements of Rio de Janeiro. Bolivia borders on both Chile and Argentina, which have held back from the decisive step of breaking relations with the Triple Totalitarians.

Tin from Bolivia will soon be smelted at Texas City on the Gulf of Mexico, near Houston. Operations at the new smelting plant are expected to start next month. Initial capacity will be 20,000 tons of fine tin a year. Bolivians emphasize that this is a lot of tin. Total Bolivian production at present runs around 40,000 tons a year.

Prewar Needs

United States' needs for tin before the war averaged between 60,000 and 70,000 tons a year, much of this going into products for civilian use. Bolivia used to send all of its tin to England for smelting, and is still sending 18,000 tons a year to Liverpool. The Patino tin interests have a contract with England, and the United States receives any of this Bolivian tin by re-export from England. The rest of Bolivia's tin from now on will go directly to Texas City, under contracts with the Metal Reserve Company.

So Bolivia plays a leading role among South American countries which have agreed to use their mineral resources only for the support of the Americas and of other free peoples in their struggle against totalitarian aggression. Even so, Bolivian tin is not enough for all demands.

Near La Paz a large new tungsten mine is being developed by a United States firm. For tungsten, as for tin, Bolivia is the main source to which the United States can now look outside is own borders. Bolivia holds a similar position for the important metal, antimony.

As might be expected in a country of such tremendous and immediate importance, La Paz is an awakened city in its remote bowl of a valley, hidden between the loftiest ranges of the Andes. New buildings are springing up. The contrast between today and my first visit four years ago is startling, and pleasant.

A modern hotel has been erected. The Plaza has been completed and no longer appears dilapidated and half-repaired, but glistens with new stone work, curving walls, statuary, flowers, and pleasant flights of steps to accommodate the mountain slope.

Highest City

La Paz is a city of the heights, beyond any other comparable human habitation in the world. Even Lhasa in Tibet falls short by about a thousand feet of this Capital city's altitude.

Some idea of La Paz and its surroundings can be given by comparisons drawn from this trip. As our Baby Clipper flew southward in Brazil from the Amazonian city of Belém, the pilot steadily climbed in search of favorable winds. He took us up where the air was frosty, despite the sweltering heat of the jungle in plain view below. Passengers called for blankets. So we flew along high, very high. It was 13,500 feet.

Now imagine we are flying at the same level but the scene has shifted to Bolivia. The plane's bottom would be scraping on the level ground of this skyland. More than that, in much of its vast expanse the Bolivian Altiplano, or High Plateau, stretches away at an altitude of 15,000 feet.

Remember, that is the level ground, corresponding for Bolivians to Broadway in New York, or Wilshire Boulevard in Los Angeles, or Beacon Street in Boston. From there begin the mountains, running in a jagged ridge behind La Paz, with scores of peaks above 20,000 feet. As the southern bastion stands Illimani, and on the north, Illampu, both in the neighborhood of 22,000 feet.

Going Downtown

La Paz itself is located in an eroded valley. Planes and trains arrive on the Altiplano and from its edge a highway winds down to the city. There is also a rail line, twisting and turning to the bottom.

Under its red tile roofs La Paz houses 250,000 persons. The city is brilliant with costumes of Indians who pass in a great variety of rain-washed colors—vermilion, blue, purple, yellow, orange, lavendar, green, crimson.

Yet Bolovia of the highlands is only part of the country, and Bolivia of the mines is only part of the country's economic possibilities. At Rio de Janerio the United States and Bolivia completed arrangements for a long-term program of development. Two distinct but related sets of negotiations crystallized in Rio as an accompaniment to the consultations of American Foreign Ministers.

Assessing the value of these Bolivian accords, Dr. Luis F. Guachalla, just returning to Washington as first Ambassador from Bolivia since elevation of the Legation to an Embassy, told me he believes they include the first long-range program of its kind between the United States and a Latin-American country.

Looking beyond the war and its exaggerated demands for minerals, this program aims at steadying Bolivia and making the country more self-contained economically.

Unnecessary Imports

Merwin L. Bohan, Chief of the United States Economic Mission to Bolivia which is working out the program, pointed out that from 1936 to 1940, inclusive, Bolivia could have produced at home 39 per cent of all its imports. Instead, this high percentage drained away foreign exchange.

So the program sets out to draw together the two Bolivias. The almost treeless highlands, where I just saw rows of potato plants withered by frost in the height of the brief summer, must be linked with the tropical lowlands, lush and productive. These lie eastward, toward Paraguay and Brazil.

Transportation is a prime need. Accordingly the most modern highway in Bolivia is being driven between Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. Then the sugar, rice, and other products of tropical Bolivia may more easily feed the mountain miners. Other roads are in prospect.

Eastward, too, lie the Camiri oil fields. Economical transport of Bolivia's own oil to its lofty cities is another element in the program, now under survey.

Initial credits totaling $15,500,000 have been earmarked by the Export-Import Bank in Washington to start the ball rolling. It is anticipated that this investment will make possible a sound, paying extension of credits into broader fields.

Agricultural improvements, and assistance to small miners, are other important parts of the plan. Its execution is entrusted to a new agency, the Bolivian Development Corporation. The United States will co-operate extensively during the initial stages, but the aim is to make Bolivia as nearly self-sufficient as possible. In this way Bolivia's available foreign exchange can more readily be applied to retiring credits abroad, chiefly in the United States.

Oil Settlement

Accompanying this long-range program is the Rio settlement of the dispute with Standard Oil of New Jersey. Bolivia agrees to pay $1,500,000 in United States currency, plus 3 per cent interest on that sum since properties of Standard Oil of Bolivia were taken over on April 13, 1937. Both sides have accepted, although some Bolivians are insisting Congress must pass on the settlement when it meets next August. Under a Supreme Resolution of Feb. 24, the Government plans to make payment 90 days after that date, or May 24. Although the Government feels unsteady, it is not anticipated that internal political changes will upset these favorable steps of inter-American collaboration.

As for Bolivia's position since the Rio Conference, this Government holds firm to its pro-Allied course, but Bolivians wish there were some victories to strengthen its hand against opposing forces.

The number of Germans in Bolivia is a guess, set by a well-informed observer at 5,000. In addition, there are from 12,000 to 15,000 European refugees, mostly German Jews, but including Polish and Rumanian Jews.

The 5,000 Germans are viewed as all red-hot Nazis, but the degree of their willingness to resort to violence is limited by their extensive economic interests in Bolivia. Much of Bolivia's business is in their hands.

As of now, it can be reported that the Bolivian Government sincerely desires to maintain its pro-United States course, is appreciative of North American economic collaboration, and is giving effect to its commitments at Rio.

James Sawders

Silver Mountain of Bolivia Framed by an Ancient Arch at Potosi

The domesticated herd of llamas in the foreground are typically Bolivian and are of great use and profit to their owners as beasts of burden and sources for wool. A more important resource now is the country's tin deposits, which supply 40,000 tons annually to the United Nations.

Roland Hall Sharp

La Paz (12,200 Feet Elevation) Is the World's Highest Capital

Bolivians, strong supporters of the United Nations, stroll in the Plaza before the buildings of Congress

James Sawders

Mining at Catavi—An Important Producer of Tin for the Allies

Boston Olympics Wind Up Regular Eastern League Season at the Garden Tonight

Golf Balls Retrieved By Divers

MIAMI, Fla., March 18 (AP)—The rubber crisis has boosted the retrieving of golf balls from water hazards into the realm of a big business which today received official recognition from the Professional Golfers' Association.

Fred Corcoran, tournament manager for the P. G. A., entered an agreement with a trio of men who have retrieved as many as 75,000 lost balls in a single day. Their salvage operations in water holes on golf links averages them about 500,000 balls a year.

Diver's Helmet

They use a diver's helmet fed by a gasoline-driven air pump, and, if the pickings are good, move in a dredge that lifts balls by the hundreds from their hiding places. They estimate that some golf courses have as many as 1,000,000 lost balls in water holes today, and any number have up to 500,000.

"That's not potatoes," said Corcoran. "That may mean the continuation of golf as recreation for many hundreds of people who otherwise would have to quit. Retrieved balls can be used for practice or for shots where a good ball might be lost, and the new ones saved for real play."

The P. G. A. tournament director entered an agreement with the three—J. C. Rainey and Paul Thill of Miami, and Rainey's son-in-law, R. E. Mills of California—to work with local club professionals throughout the country on one of three plans: the club to receive a percentage of the retrieved balls, receive a flat sum for the concession, or employ the retrieving crew and take all the balls recovered.

"All a local pro has to do is get in touch with me, and I'll put the crew in touch with him no matter where they're working," said Corcoran. "The P. G. A. gets nothing out of it except the satisfaction of seeing the golf ball shortage eased."

Are Preserved

Mills said that many balls lifted from water hazards had been there 10 or more years, but are excellently preserved. They bring from 12 to 25 cents each now, whereas formerly they sold for 3 cents each.

While Corcoran watched, Thill put on his diver's helmet and in 20 minutes recovered more than 100 balls from a Miami-Biltmore course hazard.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Helen Wills Moody announced her retirement from amateur tennis.

Three Sports—Three Titles Is Record of Oregon Athlete

Wide World-Associated Press

CORVALLIS, Ore.—Three sports—three championships.

That's the year record for left-handed, left-footed Don Durdan, Oregon State College's athletic sparkplug.

Last spring he played on the O. S. C. Beavers championship baseball team. Last fall he was a halfback on the Beavers' transplanted Rose Bowl victors.

Currently he's winding up the Oregon State team that won the Northern division Pacific Coast Conference basketball title. Soon he'll go after the baseball berth again.

Now the Exception

Three-sporters aren't such a rarity in many of the smaller schools, but in the Coast Conference you seldom find them of recent years. A footballer, for instance, is lost to baseball because of spring practice, and he misses the early fall basketball practice. Too, basketball calls for a different type of endurance than football. Gridders, with the exception of weight men, seldom do much at track.

A recent exception, besides Durdan however, was Jackie Robinson, the Negro star at U. C. L. A. Jackie participated in track, baseball and football, but his teams annexed no championships.

Not Very Big

Modest Don Durdan isn't very big—five-eleven, and basketball shrunk his weight to 162 pounds—but he's one of those inspirational types who plays all-out at all times and who has been an athlete in almost every waking hour since he was eight years old at Arcata, Calif. He's 21 now.

He's a baby-faced individual, the type, grid Coach Lon Stiner says, a "mother likes to hold on her lap."

But he's a terrific athlete, and if you don't think so, ask Duke.

Don outkicked the famed Duke punters, faked a pass, and ran 15 yards for Oregon State's first Rose Bowl touchdown, and did just about everything in the book superlatively—so much so that many All-America selectors wondered how he happened to be left out of consideration.

Right Into Basketball

The Rose Bowl game caused him to miss his team's first several basketball games. But as soon as Don got home he headed for the gym, started at the bottom, finally hit the varsity as a guard, and stayed on the first string the rest of the way.

His inspirational play brought the Beavers from an early season ruck to the championship.

He hasn't played on many losing teams and seems to impart the winning spirit to the kids he cage season as a member of the plays with. He plays strictly to win.

What does it take to be a good athlete?

Have to Like It

"First of all, you have to like it. Then you have to spend a lot of time practicing. You must have coordination and you must be smart."

This from one of the shiftiest halfbacks and basketball guards on the coast. And if you want to burn him up, make a crack about athletes being dumb. Durdan, a senior and good student, says this:

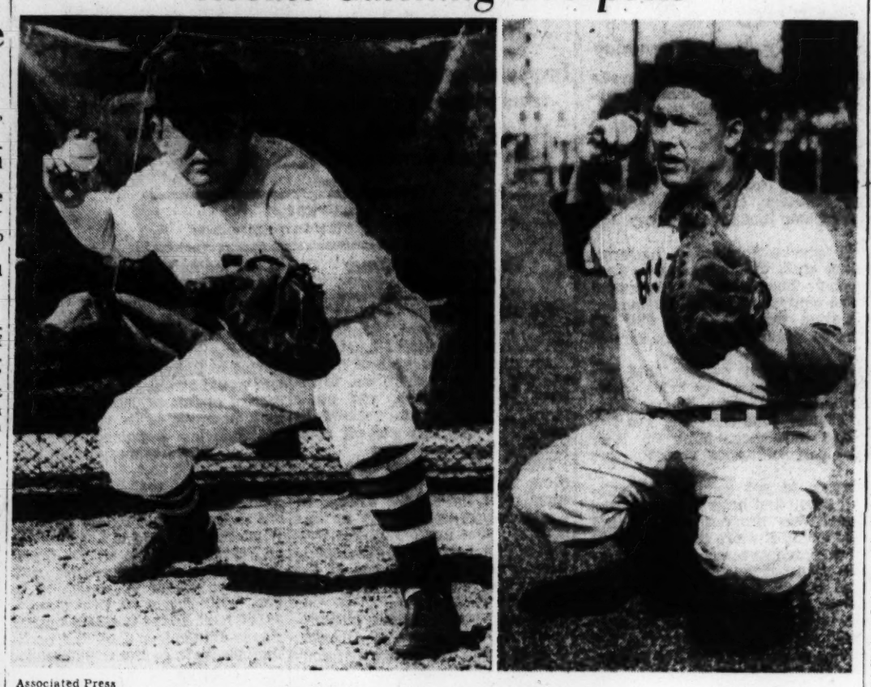
"There never was any great athlete who was dumb, because you have to be smart to be consistent. And you can't get by entirely on physical prowess as you must be smart enough to know what to do under certain situations, and that doesn't come by instinct."

Trying Golf Game

Durdan already has picked a post-school sport in which he hopes to excel.

He's doing nine holes in the high 30's, and golf's his next game.

Rookie Catching Prospects



Associated Press

Clyde Kluttz (left) and Bill Conroy

These two additions to the Braves and Red Sox, respectively, are making strong bids for places. Kluttz is a six-foot 193-pound receiver up from Sacramento in the Coast League, where he hit .336 in 83 games and Conroy, six-foot 190-pound catcher, worked in 89 games for Oakland in the Coast League and batted .290.

West Is Leader In First Games Of A. L. Series

By the Associated Press

The western division in the American Hockey League chalked up two triumphs last night in the annual play-offs but the eastern sector got the one that carried the most prestige.

Springfield, champions of the section along the seaboard, downed Indianapolis, kingpin of the western sector, 4 to 2, with Bill Summerhill doing the hat trick of three goals.

In the "B" series, Hershey of the west downed New Haven of the East, 3 to 1, and the Cleveland Barons came through with the west's second triumph by spilling Washington, 4 to 1, in the class "C" series.

Indianapolis showed little of its vaunted power until the third period when it scored its second goal and saw Goalie Earl Robertson kick back 13 Hoosier shots.

Springfield remains at Indianapolis for the second game of the best three-out-of-five series Thursday night. Hershey is host to New Haven the same night and Cleveland again entertains Washington.

'On to Chicago!'

It was "On to Chicago!" for the Boston Bruins today following their 8-3 victory over Brooklyn Americans at the Garden last night, while for the Amerks it was "On to home." By winning the Bruins deprived the Brooklyns of their last chance to make the play-offs.

* * *

The B's, their scoring eyes sharpened by their 17 goals in their last two home games, officially take to the Stanley Cup trail at 3:50 Friday afternoon when they board the train at South Station for Chicago. After Sunday night's game there, they will fly home, weather permitting, on Monday, arriving in two sections early in the evening. Manager Art Ross is taking only 15 players with him, which means that either Clare Martin or Lloyd Gronsdal will remain at home.

* * *

Last night's result was highly satisfactory to the Bruins, who had gotten just a little tired of being beaten by the Americans this season. In their last four meetings the Amerks had been victorious, with Manager Red Dutton fully enjoying his advantage over his rival, Ross. Last night the skate was on the other foot, and probably Red would gladly have traded all four previous wins for a victory.

* * *

The annual presentations by the gallery gods were made last night, with Capt. Johnny Crawford and Frankie Brimsek being honored of the players. The second-balcony boys then surprised Ross by presenting him with a ring. Crawford responded nobly by getting his second goal of the campaign, while Brimsek, of course, won the Vezina Trophy. Frank's total for the season was 118, as compared to 129 for Turk Broda of the Maple Leafs, who still has a contest to play.

* * *

Dit Clapper managed the team all alone, Ross sitting in various seats throughout the stadium . . . Rookie Jack McGill had his biggest evening in a Bruins uniform, bagging two goals and getting two assists . . . Bill Cowley returned to action and set up Roy Conacher for a goal . . . Tommy Anderson, veteran American, broke King Clancy's all-time scoring record for N. H. L. defensemen when he scored a goal and an assist to total 41 points . . . Brooklyn missed Pat Egan, who was used only sparingly the first two periods and not at all the final period, due to injury . . . Conacher becomes the club scoring champion with 37 points in 43 games . . . Two points behind are Milt Schmidt and Bobby Bauer with 35 points in 36 games.

G. C.

Phil Ragazzo and Lyle Graham, tackles of the Philadelphia Eagles, are employed in the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Another Williams Test Due in Today's Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SARASOTA, Fla., March 18—The presence of Ted Williams in the Red Sox line-up is being accepted gladly by the baseball fans of Florida, on the basis of reactions in exhibition games thus far. Today he was to play before the fans of St. Petersburg, which probably has the most representative collection of baseball devotees he will face until the team starts for home.

St. Petersburg is the largest resort city on the West Coast. It attracts large numbers of people from the North, people who are big-league fans during the summer and who are keenly aware of situations in the game, such as this one whereby Williams was recently deferred on an appeal to President Roosevelt's Selective Service Board.

Encouraged Confidence

The success of Williams in avoiding open criticism to his position—that he is entitled to play baseball in order to support his mother—has encouraged confidence among the Red Sox that he will survive the entire season without being hooted and jeered off the playing field.

And yet no one thinks that Williams has yet met his biggest test. True, there was much tension when he walked up to the plate as a pinch hitter for the first time last week, a tension which was dispelled by a burst of applause from 800 fans, but everyone realizes that Grapefruit League fans are more tolerant than their big league brothers.

No Comparison

"Don't compare these fans down here with those in the North," advised a Washington sports columnist. "These people would be on his side automatically. They're not working long, hard hours in factories; and I doubt if many of them have boys who are going to be in the trenches. These people are down here to get away from it all."

The great test will come in Boston, everyone believes, probably during the Red Sox-Braves exhibition games April 11 and 12. It is in Boston where the case has received the most publicity, favorable and otherwise. If Ted is accepted in Boston, it shouldn't make much difference how the fans of other cities react, because he has to play 77 games at Fenway Park and only 11 in every other city.

Williams is going about this business of getting ready for the test in good humor. He appreciates the fact that he is on his good behavior. Temperamental displays are out of the question. He's going to win support with his seriousness, determination, and ability to swing a productive bat, he hopes.

The Southern Exposure

Now that Frank Pytlak is putting on the mask and protector. Coaches Tom Daly and Larry Woodall are having some relief in their job of catching batting practice. The Sox catching staff has been so woefully undermanned with only John Peacock and Bill Conroy in camp, that Daly and Woodall have been worn to a frazzle. . . . Sprint tests conducted by Frank Shellenback have proven that Ken Chase, southpaw pitcher, is the fastest runner among the hurlers. . . . Mike Ryba wanted to pitch for Colon in Panama during the winter, but Judge Landis did not give him permission, so he stayed home in Springfield, Mo., and played golf instead.

Training Camp Briefs

By the Associated Press

St. Petersburg, Fla.—Funniest incident of the spring training season happened yesterday when the New York Yankees' shortstop, 5-foot, 5-inch Phil Rizzuto, stood right up and argued with 6-foot, 4-inch umpire Cal Hubbard about a third strike.

* * *

Hollywood, Calif.—Young Don Kolloway, the Chicago White Sox second sacker, got six hits against the Chicago Cubs and the Philadelphia A's in the past two days.

* * *

St. Petersburg, Fla. — The St. Louis Cardinals, seeking their ninth-straight Grapefruit League triumph, designated Bill Lohrman, Lon Warneke and Harry Breechen to pitch today against the Boston Red Sox. So effective were Max Lanier and John Beazley in yesterday's 1-to-0 triumph over Cleveland the Card outfield had only two chances.

* * *

Clearwater, Fla.—The New York Giants came here today for the first of 15 games with the Cleveland Indians, who are gloating over the pitching ability of Ray Poat, up from Cedar Rapids of the Three-Eye League. Poat yesterday limited the St. Louis Cardinals to one hit in five innings.

* * *

Ontario, Calif. — Rumors that Phil Cavarretta might be sold to the Philadelphia Athletics were sidetracked today by Manager Jimmy Wilson's remark that the three left hand hitting outfielders he intended to keep for the Chicago Cubs' National League campaign were Cavarretta, Bill Nicholson and Charley Gilbert.

* * *

Sanford, Fla. — After watching Nanny Fernandez, Boston Brave rookie third baseman, develop a sore right arm, Casey Stengel chided him. "Oh, it is nothing," the youngster said, "just keep me in the line-up and I'll work it out."

* * *

Sarasota, Fla.—Joe Dobson, who turned in one of the Boston Red Sox' best pitching performances of 1942 by going five hitless innings against the Washington Senators last week, shares the mound duties against the St. Louis Cardinals today with Mike Ryba.

* * *

San Bernardino, Calif.—President Bill Benswanger of the Pittsburgh Pirates terms "preposterous" the report that the club would let Jim Wasdell go to the Philadelphia Athletics. Wasdell, last year a utility player with the Brooklyn Dodgers, now looms as the Pirates' regular right fielder.

* * *

Miami Beach, Fla.—Frank Melton took over in the seventh yesterday when the Syracuse Internationals threatened to go ahead of the Phils and fanned six men in the ensuing three and a third innings.

Father and Son Combine Duties For Green Wave

NEW ORLEANS, March 18 (AP)—"The trainer's little boy," the gangling kid who used to carry the water bucket, is going to be head coach of the Tulane Green Wave.

Claude "Little Monk" Simons, Jr., last night was named boss man of Tulane football—culminating a career that started as mascot of that team and included a period as one of the greatest athletes ever to wear the Olive and Blue.

He will succeed Lowell "Red" Dawson, who resigned Saturday to become an assistant coach at Minnesota, where he was an aide to Bernie Bierman before taking over here in 1936. Simons has been on the staff since 1938, for two years as assistant freshman coach and two as varsity backfield coach.

May Be First

When "Little Monk" takes charge it probably will be the first time that a major college football team has ever had a father-and-son combination with the son as head coach and the father as trainer.

"Big Monk"—who is about two-thirds the size of his 28-year-old, six-foot-plus, 220-pound son—has been a coach and trainer at Tulane since 1919. He brought "Little Monk" in rompers to watch the team practice and play, and the youngster has been around ever since except for three years as athletic director and football coach at Transylvania College just after he graduated from Tulane in 1935.

Both Coached

Both father and son have coached Tulane baseball and basketball teams, and "Little Monk" is now head tutor in the latter sport. His father also has handled track and boxing, but now sticks to his duties as trainer and instructor in physical education.

Line coach Charley Rucker, who captained the 1928 team, was named chief assistant of the all-Alumni staff.

N. Y. and Leafs To Open Series On Toronto Ice

TORONTO, March 18 (AP)—The first game of Series A in the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup play-offs will be played here Saturday, the management of the Maple Leafs has announced.

Officials of the Toronto and the title-winning New York clubs reached an agreement on the switch from the previous arrangements which had the two teams opening the series at New York Sunday.

Under present plans the second game will be played in Madison Square Garden on that date with the third billed for the same site on March 24 with the fourth back in Toronto March 28.

If fifth, sixth, and seventh contests are necessary they will be played in New York March 29, Toronto March 31, and New York April 2, respectively.

Meet Moved

TRENTON, N. J., March 18 (AP)—The 38th annual Invitation National Interscholastic Swimming championships, forced out of the Penn A. C. at Philadelphia when the Government took over the building, will be held at the Trenton High School pool Saturday night with 18 teams entered.

Mrs. Page Wins

PINEHURST, N. C., March 18 (AP)—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page of Chapel Hill defeated Madeline White of Wheatley Hills, N. Y., 7 and 5, yesterday in their first-round match of the North and South women's golf tournament here.

National Hockey League

Games to Play	W	L	T	Pts	Gls For	Gls Agst
0 New York	29	17	3	60	177	143
1 Toronto	27	17	3	57	155	139
0 Boston	25	17	6	56	160	118
1 Chicago	22	22	3	47	141	149
1 Detroit	18	25	4	40	134	163
1 Montreal	17	27	3	37	127	170
0 Brooklyn	16	29	3	35	133	175

Local Club Can Tie for Top By Defeating Atlantic City

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Game No. 60, that final one of the regular season which appeared so far away when the Eastern Amateur League began operations early last November, is finally on tap for the Boston Olympics and finds the weary skaters facing Atlantic City Sea Gulls at Boston Garden tonight.

Discounting the weird ruling and counter-rulings by league officials during the past few days, the Olympics can actually tie for the league championship should they win this evening. The two points they would gain from a victory would shove them up even with New York Rovers and Johnstown Blue Birds, both of whom have already finished their schedules.

Deep Mystery

If this triple tie develops, some means will be taken to decide the champion. That much, but not much more, is certain. Just how such a titlist would be picked remains about as deep a mystery as the exact whereabouts of the Atlantic Fleet.

Originally, the championship was supposed to have been decided on the basis of the play-offs for the U. S. Amateur Hockey Association title, which incidentally have already begun. This would be all right if the Olympics, Johnstown and Washington were the only clubs in the play-off. But Washington is an entry and so will be the winner of the Hershey Cup series now underway among Baltimore, River Vale and Atlantic City, and just what would happen to the league championship should any one of the non-concerned clubs win the association championship could be termed a moot question.

Returned Today

The Olympics returned to Boston today after an inauspicious start in the play-offs in Washington, where they were beaten 4-0 last night. That was the second victory for the Eagles in the play-down for they blanked Johnstown 3-0 last Friday.

In Washington Coach Hago Harrington tried out still another player as he continued his efforts to put the club back into some semblance of the unit it was before the break-up of the Bruins led to the break-down of the 'Pics. This newcomer was Don Veigel of Ohio, who played hockey in Toronto several seasons previously, and who incidentally was the 42d player to try on an Olympic uniform this season—or the 26th newcomer since McGill, Wade, Martin and Gronsdal turned pro.

Here In November

The 'Pics' opponent tonight, Atlantic City, is the same team which opened the Eastern League season in Boston last Nov. 14, and this game will mark the 10th time the two sextets have met this winter. In their meetings so far the Olympics hold a wide edge, with seven victories and one tie as against one defeat.

Despite the fact that the Gulls are just one point out of the league cellar, they have on their roster the circuit's high scorer in Tommy Burlington, who already has scored 120 points to smash all previous records in the league. His total so far in 59 games surpasses anything ever accomplished by way of scoring in the professional leagues and he did it without the inspiration which comes with a front-running club

Ray With Gulls

With the Sea Gulls also will be Frankie Ray of Belmont, who previously had spent most of his time with the Junior Olympics. Frankie has been with Coach Bert Corbeau for about a month now and has earned himself a regular forward spot.

Following tonight's game the 'Pics will play two more games this week, both counting in the association play-offs. On Friday they travel to Johnstown to play the Blue Birds, while on Saturday they will come back to the Garden for a return game with the same outfit.

Probable Line-ups

Boston	Atlantic City
Sullivan, lw	rw, Kitts
Allen, c	c, Burlington
Desrosiers, rw	lw, Horeck
Andersen, ld rd,	Cunningham
Barry, rd	ld, Boiteau
Polich, g	g, Jones

Boston spares: Chaisson, Dumond, Mellor, Bauer, Fitzgerald, Rousseau, Baranowski, Beigler, Bingham.

Atlantic City spares: Cheetham, Ray, Galipeau, Wheeler, Speck, Hodkins, LaRoche, Duncan.

Face-off at 8:30 p. m.

New Angles to Football Coaching for Next Year

Wide World-Associated Press

NEW YORK—With Bernie Bierman, Jim Crowley, Biff Jones, Bob Neyland and other top-layer grid tutors going to work for Uncle Sam, it seems the big question at the colleges next fall will be not what kind of playing material the coaches have, but what kind of coaching materials the players have.

If this steady flow from campus to corps keeps up, there's liable to be stiff competition for the services of 4-F men in any draft, with enough tonr up contracts for the snow effect in Eliza crossing the ice. History has shown coach-school contracts are tied at only one end anyway, and that whenever a coach finds a better job the school holding his contract agrees to make confetti out of it, often with three rousing, silent cheers.

Face Strange Problems

Seriously, the coaches who are answering the call and are being assigned to coaching duties in connection with the service units at various schools face problems to which they are strangers.

To begin with, they won't have any sophomoric alumni galloping around the country rounding up sturdy young high school graduates with a leaning toward football. The Army does a little proselyting, if $21 a month and keep could be called that, but it isn't particularly interested as to whether its candidates know a football from a barn door.

Then the coaches will have to acquaint their squads with the system to be used. They're stepping in cold among a bunch of strangers. No spring drill, no veterans, no nothing. Just a squad of freshmen.

Bernie Bierman faces an added problem. He is assigned to the naval aviation training field at the University of Iowa.

Now Bierman, at Minnesota, has been accustomed to dealing with large, powerful young men who don't need to bother about a door when they want to go anywhere suddenly. They just make one. It has been said the Gophers toss back any line candidate weighing under 200 pounds. That may not be true, but that's the general idea.

Anyway, everyone knows aviators aren't picked on a tonnage basis. On the contrary, weight is something they want as little of as practicable, except above the ears. If memory serves the limit is about 195 pounds.

Considerably Lower

That means the average is considerably lower, and Bierman, who has had the material for his system of power football, will have to adapt himself to light, fast players. If he gets a 185-pound line he will be fortunate.

Not that the mentor can't do it. We think he is one of the cagiest gents in the business. When the power has failed, he's always found other ways to cover the ground. But it's a problem, just the same, as he isn't going to steamroller down the field on off-tackle plays with 175-pound backs behind a 185-pound line.

Service teams such as Bierman's embryo eleven are scheduling games with colleges with no weight restrictions and with the squads on the whole acquainted with the style of play they will use. It will be interesting to watch the results, but if the service teams don't do so well, don't blame the coach. He's got a job.

And, incidentally, he'll have a job for the duration. He isn't going to get the gate after a poor season. There won't be any alumni until then.

Flyers Rout Colts

CORNWALL, Ont., March 18 (AP) — The Royal Canadian Air Force Flyers last night defeated the Cornwall Colts, 8-2, in the first game of a best-of-three final series for the Ottawa and District Senior hockey championship.

Paced by Bobby Bauer of the Boston Bruins' former Kraut line, who notched a pair of goals, the Flyers sped to an easy triumph.

Woody Dumart and Milt Schmidt, the other members of the Kraut line, fattened their scoring average, Dumart getting a goal and an assist, and Schmidt an assist.

Hockey at a Glance

By the Associated Press

Results March 17

National League

Boston 8, Brooklyn 3.

American League Play-offs

Springfield 4, Indianapolis 2.
Hershey 3, New Haven 1.
Cleveland 4, Washington 1.

American Association

St. Louis 5, Dallas 1.
Tulsa 4, St. Paul 2.

Eastern Amateur League

Baltimore 5, Jersey Skeeters 4.
Washington 4, Boston 0.
New York 8, Atlantic City 4 (exhibition).

Exhibition Games

By the Associated Press

Results March 17

St. Louis (N) 1, Cleveland (A) 0.
Louisville (AA) 10, Boston (A) 6.
Cincinnati (N) 16, New York (N) 2.
Chicago (A) 2, Philadelphia (A) 0.
Brooklyn (N) 13, Washington (A) 4.
New York (A) 2, Detroit (A) 1.
St. Louis (A) 7, Kansas City (AA) 6 (10 innings).
Philadelphia (N) 14, Syracuse (Int.) 10, (10 innings).
Pittsburgh (N) 8, Chicago (N) 6.
Brooklyn B (N) 9, Boston (N) 1.

RESTAURANTS

BOSTON

Childs OLD FRANCE
11 a.m. to 1 a.m. 258 HUNTINGTON AT MASS.
LUNCHEONS from 35¢
DINNERS " 55¢
SPECIALS FOR EVENING PARTIES
Music by Muzak
"THE NATIONS HOST"

Luncheon Plates 30c
Complete Dinners 60c
Piping hot winter-weather food at
KUM-UP-TU
55 Falmouth St., at Clearway
Opposite The Christian Science Publishing Society

LING NAN
American-Chinese Restaurant
Luncheons 35c
Dinners 50c
Sunday Dinners 60c
183 Massachusetts Ave.
Com. 9808
(Near Loew's State Theatre)

Lobster Claw
280 Huntington Ave.
Just Above Mass. Ave.
FINEST SEA FOOD AND LOBSTERS
Also Chicken and Steak Specials Daily

OLA NORWEGIAN RESTAURANT 14 Carver Street
Luncheons—Dinners
Smörgåsbord in our Quiet Candle-Lit Dining Room
Open Sundays 12 to 8

Fascinating Food
WINKLES-IN-TOWN
55 River St., Off Beacon St.
Luncheon 11:30-2 Dinner 5 to 7:30
CLOSED SUNDAYS
Marjorie Rose LAF. 2446

Brittany COFFEE SHOP
where you will enjoy
LUNCHEON—TEA—DINNER
before or after the Flower Show
Provincial Room—Waitress Service
222 Newbury Street Com. 5370

EMBASSY CAFETERIA
142 Mass. Avenue (near Fenway Theatre)
EXCELLENT FOOD
Luncheons from 25c Dinners from 35c

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Hotel COMMANDER
Hospitable . . . Charming
Across from Christian Science Church
MAIN DINING ROOM — DRUM GRILL
Colonial Atmosphere
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
55 Pierrepont Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.
DAILY DINNERS 75c, $1
SUNDAY DINNERS . . 75c, $1
Main 4-5500

EAST ORANGE, N. J.
Hotel East Orange
Luncheons 45c and 60c
Dinners 75c and $1.00
Tel. Orange 3-7702

ELIZABETH, N. J.
DUTCHLAND FARMS
U. S. Route 1 N. J. Route 25
Delicious Meals and Ice Creams
OPEN SUNDAYS

HACKENSACK, N. J.
Good food— as in the best homes
NYSTROM'S
Route 4 No. Hackensack, N. J.
OPEN SUNDAYS
Luncheon from 35c Dinner from 50c

CHESTER, PA.
IN CHESTER, PA., IT'S THE
WASHINGTON
HOUSE RESTAURANT
Completely air conditioned where fine foods support an old historic reputation!
417 MARKET STREET

READING, PA.
Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

HATS by SCHOBLE

Smartly Correct

This new felt...from crown to brim, a Schoble triumph in design . . . insuring longer wear and greater comfort... the choice of careful dressers.

$5 to $20

SCHOBLE HATS

At Better Stores Everywhere

Commerce and Finance

WPB Head Reports 50 P. C. Plane Rise; Warns of Nazi Wiles

Business and Industry

Big Aluminum Plant Planned For N. Y. City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—Long the largest manufacturing center in the world as a producer of consumers' goods, New York City was slated today for entry into large-scale war production in the durable goods field in the announcement by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia that negotiations had been completed for government construction in the Metropolitan area of "a very large aluminum plant employing some 10,000 to 20,000 workers." The plant, one of four such mills projected by the War Production Board, will, it was reported, be situated in Brooklyn. The others, it is understood, will be built in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago.

Word that the New York project had gone through came from Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce and Chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the mayor said, adding that further details would be announced within a few days from Washington.

George R. Sloan, City Commerce Commissioner, whose department was organized 18 months ago to seek to avail the war effort of the city's great labor, power, housing and terminal facilities, hailed the announcement and said Mayor La Guardia had played the leading part in bringing this substantial slice of defense production here.

A number of Federal agencies formerly quartered in Washington have transferred their offices to New York City, but the aluminum plant project is its first big step in the war output field, Government orders here having been confined mainly to uniform manufacture by the garment industry.

"I trust we will be given still more war production appropriations by the Federal Government," Mr. Sloan said. "While I believe that we have the labor necessary to staff this new plant, some part of it may have to be brought in from other communities. In that event, several departments of the city government stand ready to assist workers who need housing."

The Metropolitan project follows recent legislative action approving the building of a Government power line from New York to Massena on the St. Lawrence River for transmission of surplus city current for war production in the Massena aluminum plant being erected by the Aluminum Corporation of America with Government funds.

Roads Granted High Priority Rating For Equipment Needs

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has granted railroads additional priority assistance in obtaining maintenance and repair materials and simultaneously ordered that sufficient construction materials be assured this year for 36,000 freight cars and 1,260,000 tons of heavy rail.

Both steps were designed to help the roads handle steadily increasing freight traffic burdens resulting from the war production drive.

The freight car and track program was authorized by the old Supply Priorities and Allocation Board last Jan. 1 and covers the four months ending May 1. No program for additional construction has yet been announced.

Under a new rating system, the roads may use top priorities in obtaining materials for emergency repairs and may use a high rating on delivery of materials needed for track, structures, signals, communications system, and train and locomotive repair and operation.

Each railroad may begin operating under the new rating plan as soon as it has filed with WPB a statement of its present stocks of repair and maintenance supplies.

Typewriter Concerns' Output Cut by WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered five large typewriter manufacturers to cut production of standard models 25 per cent below average 1941 monthly sales from March 15 to May 31, and a sixth company, Woodstock, was required to reduce 10 per cent.

At the same time, WPB indicated that probably no new machines other than those now in dealers' stocks would be available to civilians. Such stocks are now frozen and the OPA has given no indication when they will be released.

Large companies affected were Underwood, Remington, Royal, L. C. Smith and Corona, and International Business Machines. The first four also must cut their output of portables 64 per cent below last year's average monthly sales between now and May 31. An 89 per cent reduction was ordered for June.

WPB said the Army and Navy will be allotted about 88 per cent of all portables and about 68 per cent of the standards built this year. The remainder will be given to "essential" government agencies and export.

Business Failures Below '41

NEW YORK (AP)—Business failures in the week ended March 12 totaled 224 against 268 in the comparable 1941 week, Dun & Bradstreet reported. The 1942 total was lifted to 2,344 compared with 2,815 in the corresponding 1941 period.

Aids War Output

E. A. Taylor

Appointed Works Manager to co-ordinate wartime production in all Detroit plants of the Hudson Motor Car Co. For the past 17 years Mr. Taylor has been in charge of all engine manufacture for General Motors trucks.

Indianapolis Gas, Indianapolis City Settlement Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The Indianapolis Gas Company announces a plan of settlement between the company and the City of Indianapolis to terminate nearly six years of litigation, including two separate appeals to the United States Supreme Court. Acceptance of the plan is recommended by directors of the company and by a group representing the larger institutional holders of the company's bonds, including the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company of Springfield, Mass., the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company of Boston, Mass., the University of Rochester of Rochester, N. Y., and the Savings Bank of Baltimore of Baltimore, Md.

Holders of the company's $6,881,000 of first consolidated 5s, due 1952, who have received no interest since payment of the April 1, 1936, coupon, would be entitled under the plan to receive $1,120 per $1,000 face amount upon surrender of their bonds. This amount represents $1,000 principal plus $120 of adjusted interest at the rate of 2 per cent for the six-year period to April 1, 1942.

The common stockholders of Indianapolis Gas Company would receive, after payment of all expenses, approximately $39 a share under the terms of the plan.

Myers Urges U. S. Not to Increase Land Banks Capital

WASHINGTON (AP)—William I. Myers, former governor of the Federal Land Bank System, told a Senate committee that Government capital of federal land banks should not be increased "in view of the prospective enormous strain on national credit for war purposes."

Mr. Myers, now a professor of farm finance at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., testified before the Senate Banking Committee in opposition to a farm-bloc-sponsored bill generally reorganizing the land bank system and other Government farm financing processes and readjusting elements of the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.

Commenting on a provision increasing Treasury contribution to the land bank system by $100,000,000, Mr. Myers said he knew no justification for this, and that instead the land banks should repay to the Treasury any capital "that can be spared without detriment to their safety and effective operation."

He told the committee that increasing Government ownership in land banks would reduce farmer ownership and would weaken and ultimately destroy "the co-operative basis of the Federal Land Bank System and substitue socialized credit for co-operative credit."

Northwestern Life Outbids Syndicate

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP) — The Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company outbid a syndicate composed of Louisville brokers for a $3,850,000 first mortgage 25-year sinking fund bond issue of the Louisville Transmission Corporation.

Proceeds of the bond sale are to finance construction of transmission lines linking the Louisville Gas & Electric Co. with the Tennessee Authority Power circuits.

The insurance company, making the first "direct" bid it ever offered for a bond issue, paid par—$3,850,000—for the bonds and attached 3⅛ per cent annual interest rate.

The only other bid—3⅝ per cent with a $2,745 premium—was offered by the Louisville-Blyth & Co. syndicate. It was composed of Blyth & Co., which operates a chain of investment offices throughout the country and a group of Louisville brokerage firms.

Air Reduction Net Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Air Reduction Co., Inc., and wholly owned subsidiaries showed net income for 1941 was $7,116,677, equal to $2.62 a common share, compared with $6,446,680 or $2.38 a share in 1940.

ODT Backs OPA Plea On Freight Rates

WASHINGTON (AP)—Although the Interstate Commerce Commission has speedily rejected a request from the Office of Price Administration for suspension of railroad freight rate increases on 10 commodities, the Office of Defense Transportation has put its weight behind the OPA proposal.

Director Joseph B. Eastman of ODT issued a statement saying his agency has asked the rail carriers to postpone rate boosts on crude sulphur, lumber, cement, and iron and steel products and scrap, "pending presentation of a formal request for adjustments in these rates."

The OPA requests covered these commodities and in addition, copper ores, pig iron, lead ores, rubber scrap, petroleum products and non-ferrous scrap.

Proposal Rejected

The railroads filed replies with the ICC opposing the suspension, and the ICC, without comment, rejected OPA's proposal, which would have prevented the approved six per cent rate increases from becoming effective March 18.

Mr. Eastman said ODT's request was made in line with its obligations to see that rates are maintained which would "expedite the free flow of commodities necessary to the war effort."

"Because war conditions have caused dislocations in normal traffic movements, it is and will continue to be necessary to negotiate certain rates for particular movements," Mr. Eastman said. "In such instances it may at times be necessary to request reductions in existing rates."

He said Dr. G. Lloyd Wilson, Director of ODT's rates division, had asked the carriers to consider adjustments in rates on crude sulphur shipments to eastern ports. This commodity formerly moved by coastwise steamer, but now goes by rail at much higher rates.

Adjustments Sought

Mr. Wilson also asked downward adjustment of rates on transcontinental movements of lumber, and on cement shipments from northern points to south Atlantic and Gulf ports for export. In current negotiations with the roads, ODT also has asked them to withhold increases on west-bound movements of iron and steel articles and iron and steel scrap, because an increase on these items "might have the effect of reducing the available supply" for war purposes.

"The specific proposals to adjust rates," Mr. Eastman said, "have been made by the ODT to the joint interterritorial railroad committee set up at the time of the hearings before the ICC of the railroads' proposal for a general increase in rates. As Dr. Wilson indicated at the recent meeting of the joint committee in New York City, it is hoped that these adjustments, and such additional adjustments as may be necessary in the future, can be brought about through negotiation with this and other carrier committees."

Rayon Producers Receive Output Orders From WPB

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board has ordered rayon producers to set aside specified percentages of their monthly output of viscose rayon fibre for use by the worsted industry in blending rayon with wool.

The plan is intended to let worsted manufacturers experiment in the production of blended wool-and-rayon materials, in order to obtain the greatest possible yardage of material from the restricted supplies of new wool available to them.

The WPB will notify each rayon producer how much he is to reserve.

From the amounts thus set aside each worsted producer may purchase this month an equivalent of one per cent of his basic quarterly wool poundage, and in April two per cent. The amount of rayon which may be combined with wool under this program is "more than is indicated at first glance," WPB noted, and might result in mixtures of about 23 per cent rayon and 77 per cent wool.

Beginning next month, for instance, a worsted manufacturer whose basic quarterly poundage is 15,000 pounds of wool, will actually obtain, because of the wool conservation, only 20 per cent of that amount. This comes to 3,000 pounds for the quarter, or 1,000 pounds a month. Under his monthly allowance of 2 per cent of rayon he will be able to purchase up to 300 pounds of rayon to mix with the 1,000 pounds of wool.

Hanson Is President Swift International

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Joseph O. Hanson has been elected President of Compania Swift Internacional, according to company announcement.

Mr. Hanson succeeds Harry McLerie, who has retired after more than 43 years of service. Charles H. Swift is honorary president, a position corresponding to that of chairman of the board, in this country.

The new president has been associated with the company since its inception.

Yale & Towne Earns $3.43

NEW YORK (AP)—Yale & Towne Mfg. Co. showed 1941 profit of $1,669,386, equal to $3.43 a share on the capital stock, compared with $1,411,167, or $2.90 a share, in 1940.

War Speeds Industrialization Of China, India, Australia

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While the profound political implications for Asia of the erupton of the Japanese Empire are now being widely and necessarily discussed here, attention also turns to the equally profound industrial implications.

The war is rapidly forcing industrial development in the Pacific area. Just as Asia has become one of the two focal points of the war, so it is the focal point of the most rapid industrial development now going on in the world, extending from the new Russian industrial area at the foot of the Urals clear down to the southeast corner of Australia and up to the mouth of the Amur River flowing into the Sea of Okhotsk east of Kamchatka peninsula. To some extent the Asiatic War is the product of this industrialization, and to some extent the war is in turn rapidly accelerating the industrialization.

American Experts to Help

Most significant recent evidence of this came last week when it was announced that with Louis Johnson, "personal Minister" to India, there would go four American economic and industrial experts—Henry Grady, former Assistant Secretary of State, in charge of trade relations; Arthur W. Harrington, president of the Society of Automotive Engineers; Harry E. Beyster, president of the Beyster Engineering Company, and Dirk Dekker, personnel and training director of Illinois Steel Company. It may perhaps be said that the visit of these four men to India will be of more fundamental importance than even the impending visit of Stafford Cripps.

The political development of India to date, as of other Asiatic countries, seems to have been made possible by industrialization, and next only to munitions at the top of the list of noncontroversial items wanted by the Indian Nationalists are the seeds of further rapid industrialization—machine-tools and men with the industrial know-how. Even Mr. Gandhi, outvoted by his fellows, has had to subscribe to the Indian Congress' aim of rapid industrialization of India, now apparently to be pushed even faster with the Japanese already within bombing distance of the Ganges delta.

The pre-Pearl Harbor period of American complacency tended to blind Americans to the extremely rapid industrial development in Japan in the last ten years, paralleled elsewhere in the world only by the acceleration of German and Russian industrial life. There was a rapid development of the engineering trades and build-up of manufacturing capacity. A Five-Year Plan for Manchukuo was started in 1937 and a Four-Year Plan for Japan itself in 1939.

Between 1931 and 1939 the output of the "yen-bloc" (Japan and vassal territory) multiplied nearly four times in steel ingots, nearly doubled in nonferrous metals, and multiplied seven times in machinery and instruments. While Americans were under the impression that Japanese economic strength was on the decline due to the China campaign, it was actually rising until American sanctions in 1941 began to choke its growth.

But the industrialization process which began in Japan in 1868 seems now to be getting well under way in all parts of Asia, as a brief north-to-south survey indicates.

Asia's Industrialization Gaining

For instance the area north of Vladivostok to the mouth of the Amur has been considerably industrialized by the Russians in recent years, particularly in the new, only ten-year-old, city of Komsomolsk just north of Khabarovsk. The area now has steel and cement mills, shipyards and factories. The population, however, is so small and the development so recent that it offers no important plunder to the Japanese, whose concern with Siberia is almost exclusively limited to the Vladivostok "dagger at the heart of Japan."

In Manchuria the Japanese started industrial development after the Russo-Japanese War and in recent years have been speeding the construction of heavy and light industry, though not sufficiently to make the Japanese Kwantung army in that area industrially independent of Japan itself.

Industrial modernization of China was getting slowly under way in the 'twenties and early 'thirties, but except in the treaty ports it was all but stymied by a combination of war lords and the commercial squeeze system, carryover from the Manchu days, when Japan attacked. The Chinese, faced with the choice of "put up or shut up"—of progressing or succumbing—chose the healthier alternative. At enormous labor cost they moved large quantities of industrial equipment inland beyond the reach of the Japanese, whose invasion, in view of the relative size and industrial potential of the two countries, might really be called a phase in the economic transformation of China from the pig-tail era of a generation ago to perhaps one of the industrial giants of the world a generation hence. Free China still has no heavy industry to speak of, and the immaturity of its industrial development is indicated by the importance attached to the Burma Road, a single winding 1,000-mile highway, but it controls most of the industrial raw materials of China and its industrial progress today is faster in the face of Japanese armies than in the decade before the Japanese invasion.

India Lacks Industries

Thailand's economic modernization has been apparently inconsequential, having been attempted largely "from above," and now so long as it remains under Japanese control it has about as much chance of being anything more than an exploited colony as Korea.

India, even richer perhaps than China in raw materials, makes only about 2,500,000 tons of pig iron a year, less than 700,000 tons of steel and mines 25,000,000 tons of coal. Her industry is able to clothe and equip troops with small arms and ammunition, but no more. Tanks and bombers must be imported.

Outside of Japan, Australia has probably achieved the largest industrial development in the Far East in proportion to its extremely sparse population of only 7,000,000 in a continent about as big as the United States; and fortunately from a strategic point of view this development is almost all in the south-east portion, furthest removed from attack. Raw materials are plentiful with the major exception of petroleum, and Australia is today the only Pacific nation outside of Japan with industrial equipment, albeit limited, to produce planes, tanks, heavy guns, and ships.

The development of Australia out of a colonial status toward that of an industrially self-sufficient continent began during World War 1, which cut off most industrial imports. Development lagged in the 'twenties except in the metal industries under the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Ltd. General industrial expansion picked up in the early 'thirties, accelerated just before World War II, has been further speeded since then, and is now being pushed to break-neck speed as the continent is threatened with a state of siege. The Australians are now preparing to equip an entire armored division from their own mills and factories—a highly important development in view of the immense difficulty of shipping war materials from the United States.

(to be continued)

Higher Debt Limit Approved

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate has passed without a dissenting vote legislation increasing to $130,000,000,000 the limit on the federal debt—just double the present ceiling.

The measure must now go back to the House for action on an amendment increasing the overall total by $5,000,000,000 so that all obligations of Government corporations and agencies might be included in the direct federal debt. The House had approved an increase to $125,000,000,000.

Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio, together with Chairman Walter George (D) of Georgia, of the Senate Finance Committee and Senator Arthur Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, sounded grim warnings during the debate against dangers of inflation from the multi-billion dollar debt burden.

"This gives wide open authority to the Secretary of the Treasury to finance the war, giving him practically unlimited power to choose the means by which this shall be done," Mr. Taft said.

The Ohio Senator said the nation must spend some $65,000,000,000 for war in the next fiscal year, that taxes would raise only about $25,000,000,000 of this and that present defense bond sales were at a rate of $1,000,000,000 monthy or about $12,000,000,000 for a year.

"This leaves some $28,000,000,000 to be borrowed by other means, largely from banks," Senator Taft said, adding that he feared these bank loans might prove highly inflationary.

Lumber Output Declines

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported that lumber production for the week ended March 7 stood at 138 per cent of the average of the corresponding week in 1935-39, and shipments 144 per cent. Production totaled 223,505,000 feet, which was 3 per cent less than the previous week and 6 per cent less than the corresponding week a year ago.

OPA Plans Rationing Of Used Typewriters

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Office of Price Administration announced a plan for severely limited rationing of used typewriters, under temporary price ceilings, and simultaneously lifted all restrictions on typewriter rentals.

Rationing will begin April 13 under supervision of local rationing boards, with prices on the used machines pegged at March 5 levels. Rental charges also are fixed under the 60-day emergency ceiling, which is effective immediately.

Stocks of new typewriters, now frozen, are not affected by the order, but OPA said the War Production Board was expected to allocate some new machines for rationing soon.

Under the used typewriter rationing plan, only two classes of eligibles are established—prime contractors constructing military or naval cantonments, shipyards or airbases, and operators of plants, factories or shipyards holding the highest priority rating.

Nelson to Halt Interferences In War Effort

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Donald M. Nelson has given America a new promise—to knock down all interference to war production, whether from management haggling or union slowups.

In a broadcast message to the nation last night the war production chief said the country's factories already were turning out war goods in large volume and that plane production had gone up more than 50 per cent since Dec. 7.

"But this is no reason for false complacency," he said. We need more and forever more of these weapons, and we need them now. We have got to realize the value of time."

Mr. Nelson declared that Axis propaganda agents were attempting to wreck the Government's produteion speed-up drive, and cautioned that "groundless fears of a few people could bog down the whole effort."

Mr. Nelson did not describe the specific propaganda line being followed, but it was understood that he referred to continued allegations by the Berlin radio that the production drive—which involves establishment of joint labor-managament committees in war plants—was a scheme to "Sovietize" American industry.

The WPB chairman declared emphatically that the effort to increase armament production promptly was "not intended to further the special interests of a group."

Speaking briefly on a special four-network nation-wide broadcast, arranged hurriedly over the week end, Mr. Nelson asserted that the produtcion drive "is not a management plan, a labor plan, or any other plan. It is the War Production Board plan. It is a perfectly simple, straightforward effort to increase production. I have said this before and I am saying it again for the simple reason that a few people still do not seem to understand it."

Propaganda agents, Mr. Nelson declared, were trying to convince American citizens that "some other American citizen is putting over a sly trick; that there are mysterious and insidious forces at play here; that the whole thing is not what appears to be; that the American people cannot trust their leaders or each other."

"The enemy is clever at this sort of thing," he declared. "He has done it successfully before. He knows that this is his crucial test. Unless he can divide this nation now—unless he can set one group against another—unless he can make us fear each other—unless he can lead us into the same pitfalls he prepared for the people of France and Norway and all the rest of them—unless he can do these things to our people, then he is licked."

Text of Nelson's Speech

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Following is the text of a speech delivered by Donald M. Nelson, War Production Director, over four nation-wide radio networks last night:

America today is producing weapons of war in large volume. I spent all yesterday afternoon at the Army proving grounds. There I saw our new tanks and guns tested. I want you to know I was proud of those weapons. They are the best in the world, and we are making a lot of them. Since Pearl Harbor, plane production, for example, has gone up more than 50 per cent. But this is no reason for false complacency. We are nowhere near our goals. We need more and forever more of these weapons, and we need them now. We have got to realize the value of time.

Indifference Disappearing

Here is what time is worth. A machine gun factory in full swing can equip a whole regiment in a day and a half. Thirty-six hours of work. That's why hours are important. Every minute counts.

Yet some manufacturers have come to the War Production Board to plead for just a few extra months before going into war production. Some of them want to delay over details. Some of them argue before awarding a sub-contract. I know of a case where twenty-six days were wasted just this way. You and I will not stand for that.

Then, too, I know of cases where workers in war plants have been told by other workers—by men in their own unions—to keep production down, to take it easy, not to hurry, to spread the job out and make the work last. You and I will not stand for that, either.

These cases are not typical. They are becoming fewer and fewer. In my opinion, they simply reflect the fact that a few people just haven't got it through their heads that this is a life-and-death matter. I pledge my word to the American people that I will knock down such indifference or interference wherever I find it.

The war production drive has been launched this week to bring us all together in one united, determined team and to awaken everyone of you to your importance in the war.

During the next two weeks there are a series of regional meetings to explain the war production drive to labor and management. After these meetings, its success is up to the men and women, labor and management in the plants. It is a voluntary effort.

Labor-Management Accord

The plan provides for joint labor-management committees in each plant to stimulate war production. It calls for greater plant efficiency. That means if anyone has a suggestion as to how we can do our job faster, smoother and more efficiently, that suggestion must be passed along to where it will do the most good—the most good for our country and for free men and women everywhere.

This drive is not designed to further the special interests of a group. It is not a scheme to promote company unions. It is not a device to add to or tear down power or position of any existing unions. It does not interfere with bargaining machinery where it exists. It is not a management plan, a labor plan or any other plan. It is the War Production Board plan. It is a perfectly simple straightforward effort to increase production. I have said this before and I am saying it again for the simple reason that a few people still do not seem to understand it. I am glad to say that a great majority do understand it and have accepted it in the spirit in which it was proposed.

Frankly, I was both pleased and alarmed to learn that the Nazis do not like our production drive. They are afraid of it. They are afraid that this nation is buckling down to the production of more war equipment; and they know that means ultimate defeat for them. That is why I was glad to know that the Nazis take this thing seriously—very seriously.

Nazis Fiendishly Clever

The reason I was alarmed is because I do not underrate the fiendish cleverness of the Nazi mob. They will seize every opening—they will use every argument—to try to spread doubt and confusion, discontent and mistrust. They are already trying to convince American citizens that some other American citizen is putting over a sly trick: that there are mysterious and insidious forces at play here; that the whole thing is not what it appears to be; that the American people cannot trust their leaders or each other. Beware of the man who instills doubt in your mind. He may not be Hitler's agent, but he is doing that agent's work. Let me repeat once more, groundless fears of a few people could bog down the whole effort.

The enemy is clever at this sort of thing. He has done it successfully before. He knows that this is his crucial test. Unless he can divide this nation now—unless he can set one group against another—unless he can make us fear each other—unless he can lead us into the same pitfalls he prepared for the people of France and Norway and all the rest of them—unless he can do these things to our people, then he is licked.

I say that Hitler cannot and will not split this great American production team. I say that we will pull together—not apart.

Int'l Business Machines Corp.

NEW YORK (AP) — International Business Machines Corp, reported for 1941 net profit of $9,844,633, equal to $10.44 a share on the capital stock, compared with $9,431,013, or $10.50 a share, on a slightly small number of shares outstanding in 1940. The company's tax bill, including Federal levies, in 1941 amounted to $9,200,000, compared with $3,666,000 in 1940.

OBrien Russell & Co.
INSURANCE of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 3000
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-3340

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 212

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable May 1, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business on April 10, 1942.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND
Treasurer

Boston, March 17, 1942.

Takes War Post

French E. Dennison

Called by the War Department to serve as chief inspector for the Philadelphia Ordnance District. Mr. Dennison is in charge of the Small Commercial Refrigeration Development Department of the York Ice Machinery Corporation.

French Bank Charged With Aiding Nazis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—The Bank of France stood accused in court here today of seeking to postpone to the end of the war the suit brought on behalf of the National Bank of Belgium against the French institution in order to prevent the free Belgian Government in London from using the funds, amounting to $228,000,000, for prosecution of its war of liberation against Germany.

John Foster Dulles, of Sullivan & Cromwell, attorneys for Daniel De Gorter and Henri Wild, suing as assignees of the National Bank of Belgium, made the charge in appellate division yesterday in opposing an application by the Bank of France for further extension of time in which to file answer to the Belgians' action.

Avoid Disclosure

The Bank of France asked for an extension on the ground, among others, that to answer now would reveal facts "the disclosure of which it is desirable to avoid as long as possible because of the delicate state of the relations now existing between the Government of France and those of the allied nations."

The appellate division has reserved decision on the bank's application.

"There is really no mystery about the reason which motivates this defendant," Mr. Dulles told the court. "It seeks to establish that it may, in Europe, collaborate with Germany in violation of the rights of third parties and avoid accountability here, where it keeps its assets, on the pretext that this would disclose facts which would embarrass the Vichy Government."

Would Prevent Use

If the Bank of France achieved its purpose, he added, Belgium would be prevented from using its own gold or equivalent to achieve liberation.

The National Bank of Belgium entrusted $228,000,000 of its gold reserve to the Bank of France for safe-keeping before the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries, but at the fall of France this gold was shipped to Dakar instead of to the Belgian Government-in-exile. The Belgian authorities charge that the gold was re-shipped by air to Marseilles and thence to the German Reichsbank. They have sought to attach funds deposited by the Bank of France with the Federal Reserve Bank here, and in return the Bank of France has contested jurisdiction of the state court to try the suit.

Three Railroads Cut Off by WPB From Steel Plates

WASHINGTON (AP)—Because of swollen inventories three railroads were cut off by the War Production Board from further deliveries of steel plates.

The action, taken against the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central and the Louisville and Nashville railroads, was the first of its kind taken under terms of the steel plate allocation order. Steel mills were instructed to make no further shipments to the lines except for boilers and fire boxes.

WPB said that inventory reports required by it showed that the Pennsylvania Railroad had stocks of plates on hand approximately seven times greater than the road's average monthly use; the Louisville and Nashville had inventories 13 times the average monthly use and the New York Central more than seven times the average monthly requirement.

Plate steel has been under strict allocation since December 1, because of heavy demand in the ship building program, and all users are required to hold their stocks down to a "practicable working minimum."

Officials said the three railroads probably would not receive new shipments until their supplies had dwindled to the minimum levels.

CHAIN STORE
REALTY INVESTMENTS

New Drive-in Market Properties under long term leases to national corporation having a net worth in excess of $50,000,000.

Tenant pays taxes, insurance and maintenance

NO EXPENSES, NOR MANAGEMENT REQUIRED ON PART OF INVESTOR

YIELDS 6½%*

*After allowance for depreciation of improvements

Prices of Available Offerings Range From $31,336 to $65,297

Insurance Company loan for 20 years at 4¼% interest may be arranged.

OFFERED BY COMPANY AT COST

Particulars upon application

DAVID B. GADLOW
Realtor
110 Sutter St., San Francisco, Calif.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 350,000
Previous day's sales 500,860
1942 volume to date 26,235,689
1941 volume to date 27,211,849

Stock Market Fractionally Lower Today

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Stocks fell back a little in today's market dealings as buyers on the recent advance cashed in profits.

Best prices were established at the opening. Early moderate advances faded rather fast, however, after heaviness developed in steels, motors and other industrial leaders.

A few rubbers, rails and specialties were resistant but fractional losses were general near the closing hour. In isolated cases the declines ran to a point or more. Transfers were at the rate of approximately 350,000 shares.

The news provided nothing much to nourish the slightly more bullish sentiment generated by this week's rally from the lately established four-year lows. Tax fears put restraints on buying and speculative contingents appeared disappointed over President Roosevelt's stand on the 40-hour week and other phases of the labor question.

Among stocks inclined to lag were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, United Aircraft, du Pont, Union Carbide, Westinghouse, and Standard Oil (N. J.).

In the curb Pittsburgh Plate Glass and American Cyanamid contested the main trend with moderate advances. In lower ground were Pennroad, Bell Aircraft, Brewster Aero, Gulf Oil and Lake Shore Mines. Niagara Hudson was fairly active at prices about even with the previous final. An odd lot transaction in Driver-Harris was recorded at a rise of 2⅜ points over the previous sale.

Bonds Uncertain

The bond market held in a restricted range today with gains and losses about evenly divided in the general run of corporates.

Going into the final hour there were isolated cases of fluctuations above a point but the majority of active loans, especially in the rail group, showed within a fractional range. Trading was less active than Tuesday, when the market was in a rising mood.

On the upside were American Telephone 3¼s, St. Paul 5s, Chicago and North Western 4⅜s, Delaware and Hudson refunding 4s, Erie 4½s, International Telephone 5s, Montana Power 3⅜s, and Pennsylvania general 4½s.

Lowers included Allegheny 5s, American Telephone 3s, Baltimore and Ohio convertible stamped 6s, Consolidated Oil convertible 3½s, Lehigh Valley 4s, Chicago and Eastern Illinois income of 97, Pere Marquette 5s, and Walworth 4s.

In the foreign field, where prices varied up and down from fractions to around a point, on the upside were Australia 4½s, Queensland 6s, New South Wales 5s, and Rio de Janeiro 6½s.

U. S. Government bonds drew little interest.

Boston Edison Organized For War Activities

"Until this war has been brought to a successful conclusion, the interests of our country and its allies transcend any and all other interests," President James V. Toner of Boston Edison Company told stockholders at the annual meeting just held in Boston. "During this extreme emergency," Mr. Toner continued, "the entire resources of the company, animate and inanimate, must be devoted primarily and unstintingly to cooperation with and acceleration of the great war effort."

Mr. Toner pointed out that since war first seemed even a remote possibility for this country, the construction program of the company was enlarged and advanced, reasonable safeguards were provided for the protection of property and for continuity of service, there was a full cooperation with defense and war production agencies, and the personnel of the company was organized and instructed for emergency service.

Asked by a stockholder what effect blackouts, wartime daylight saving, and other war measures might have upon company revenues, Mr. Toner said that it is too early to make an estimate that would be more than a guess. Experimental blackouts of short duration, he said, do not aect revenues to any great extent, but if blackouts were long sustained and continuous, there might be a substantial reduction in revenue.

Mr. Toner told the stockholders that the tax measures now under consideration would impose very severe burdens on a company like Boston Edison where rates are fixed by regulating authorities. Other industries, he said, have a method of passing on tax costs in an adjustment of prices, but this is not possible for a company with fixed rates. He said that taxs for 1941 represented more than 21 cents out of every dollar of gross revenue, an extremely high percentage.

London Market Generally Steady

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Prices held generally steady on the stock market today despite easier tendencies in some sections. Trading was light.

British funds were off slightly with a slackening of buying interest but the industrial division was steady. Home rails closed firm, and oils held an even keel.

Kaffirs were quiet, diamonds sluggish and coppers about unchanged.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
		A					
49⅛	37¾	Abbott (1.60a)	1	39	39	39	— ⅛
108¼	105½	Abbott 4% pf (4)	1	106	106	106	
48¾	46	Acme Steel (4)	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	M'r 14
7⅛	6¼	Adams Ex (.60g)	3	6⅝	6½	6½	
20⅛	19	Adams-Mills (1)	1	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	M'r 13
11⅜	10⅞	Addressog (1⅛e)	2	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
38¼	30½	Air Reduct (1a)	7	32⅛	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅞	Alaska Juneau	3	2	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 17
⅜	⅛	Alleghany Corp	4	⅜	⅛	⅛	M'r 17
3⅞	3⅞	Alleg pf xw	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	M'r 17
6	4	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	
17	12	Alleghany pr pf	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
22⅝	19¾	Alleg Lud Stl ⅛e	3	20⅜	20¼	20¼	
3½	3⅛	Allen Indust (1)	5	4	4	4	
149	119	Al Ch&Dye (6a)	1	124	124	124	+2
12⅛	10⅞	Allied Kid (1)	2	11	11	11	M'r 6
14¼	13	Allied Mills 1¼g	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 16
6⅛	5	Allied Strs (.15e)	1	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
81	72	Allied Str pf (5)	1	72	72	72	M'r 14
30½	25⅛	Allis-Ch M (¼e)	14	27⅛	27	27¼	— ⅛
18⅜	17½	Alpha P Cem ⅛e	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	M'r 5
1⅛	⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	M'r 14
18⅞	16¼	Amal Lea pf 1½g	3	16⅜	16½	16⅜	M'r 6
56	46	Amerada Pet (2)	6	45½	45½	45½	—1
23⅜	19	Am Ag Ch (1.20)	2	21⅜	20¾	21⅜	M'r 17
48¼	32½	Am Airlines 1½g	8	34	33⅛	33¼	— ¾
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk Note .20e	1	6¼	6⅛	6¼	M'r 17
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch	7	4⅛	4⅛	4½	+ ⅜
33	26⅜	Am Br Shoe (1⅓e)	4	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
13¼	11¼	Am Cable & R	2	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	M'r 13
65¼	58	Am Can (4)	8	59½	59½	59½	— ⅜
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162⅛	162⅛	162⅛	M'r 17
33	29¼	Am Car&Fy (1g)	9	31	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅜
73¾	68	Am C & F pf (7)	1	70½	70½	70½	
20½	18	Am Ch & C (⅓e)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	M'r 17
110	108	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	108½	108½	108½	M'r 12
95	69	Am Chicle (4a)	2	71	71	71	M'r 17
5⅜	4⅛	Am Colortyp .15e	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
9¾	7½	Am Comm Al	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
22¾	18	Am Crys S (1e)	6	18¼	18¼	18¼	M'r 16
⅞	⅝	Am Encaus Til	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	M'r 14
6	4½	Am Europ (.40g)	2	4½	4½	4½	M'r 14
⅜	⅛	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 17
24½	16¼	A F P $6pf(.30k)	4	19½	19½	19½	M'r 16
26	18¾	A F P $7pf(.35k)	2	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
2⅜	1⅞	Am & F P 2 pf	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 13
32	26½	Am-Haw SS 3⅛e	1	27½	27½	27½	
3½	2⅜	Am Hide & Lea	12	2½	2½	2½	M'r 16
35	33½	Am H & L pf (3)	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
46½	37	Am Home(2.40a)	1	39	39	39	+ ½
1½	1¼	Am Ice	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 16
27½	25	Am Ice pf	1	27½	27½	27½	M'r 14
4	3⅛	Am Internat'l	7	3½	3⅜	3⅜	M'r 17
7	6½	Am Inv Ill (.80)	4	6½	6½	6½	M'r 11
10¼	8	Am Locomotive	7	8⅜	8½	8½	— ⅛
89½	63½	Am Loco pf 1¾k	3	83½	83½	83½	M'r 10
11½	9⅞	Am M & F (.80)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
5¼	4⅛	Am M &Metal	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
23¾	19¾	Am Metal (¼e)	9	20½	20	20	— ½
⅛	⅛	Am Power & Lt	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	
26¼	17	APL $6 pf (1⅞k)	2	18⅜	18½	18⅜	+ ⅛
22	14⅝	APL $5 pf(1.56k)	3	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
4⅞	4⅛	Am Rad & S .15e	13	4½	4⅜	4½	
12¼	10¾	Am Roll Mill ¼e	8	11⅜	11	11⅜	— ⅛
5½	4¾	Am Saf R (1⅝g)	6	5½	5½	5½	M'r 16
7⅜	6¾	Am Seating (1g)	1	7	7	7	
43	38⅛	Am Smelt (1⅝e)	6	39⅜	38⅞	39	— ⅝
147	139⅞	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	M'r 9
34¼	29¾	Am Snuff (1.60e)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ½
20⅞	18½	Am St Fdrs(⅝e)	7	19¾	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
12	9¾	Am Stores (¼e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	⇒ ⅛
8½	7½	Am Stove (1.20)	2	8	8	8	M'r 13
21¼	16⅝	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ⅜
97⅛	83	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	83½	83½	83½	
21½	17¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	2	19	18⅜	19	M'r 11
134¾	118	Am Tel & Tel(9)	9	120	119¼	119¼	— ⅞
49¾	38	Am Tob (1e)	6	38⅝	38⅜	38½	
50¾	38¾	Am Tob B (1e)	16	39⅜	39	39⅝	+ ⅜
143⅝	127½	Am Tob pf (6)	2	126	125	125	—2½
5	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	M'r 17
27	22½	Am Viscose(1⅔e)	8	23½	23¼	23⅜	— ⅛
116½	111	Am Viscose pf(5)	1	111	111	111	M'r 16
3¼	2¼	Am Water Wks	7	2½	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
70¼	55	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	56	56	56	M'r 17
5⅝	4⅛	Am Woolen	1	4½	4½	4½	M'r 16
76⅜	69¼	Am Wool pf 12g	2	70½	80¼	70¼	+ ¼
5⅛	3¾	Am Zinc L & S	6	4⅜	4	4	— ⅜
50	43½	Ain Z pr pf 1¾k	1	43½	43½	43½	M'r 14
28⅝	25½	Anaconda (1⅔e)	21	26¾	26½	26¾	— ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H (.90g)	7	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
10	8¼	Andes Cop (1)	1	9	9	9	M'r 2
1⅜	1	A P W Paper	1	1	1	1	M'r 13
35	31½	Arch-D M (1⅔e)	1	32½	32½	32½	+1
111⅜	109⅜	Arm Del pf (7)	1	110¾	110¾	110¾	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Armour Ill	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ⅛
67½	61	Arm Ill pr pf 3k	2	61½	61½	61½	— ½
66	66	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Jan
26¼	21	Armstrong C ¾e	6	23¾	23	23⅜	— ⅜
7¼	6	Arnold C (⅜e)	4	6⅛	6	6	M'r 12
4	3¼	Artloom (.77½g)	1	3¾	3¼	3¼	M'r 16
6¾	4¾	Assd Dry Goods	6	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
77½	69½	Assd D G 1pf (6)	1	69½	69½	69½	M'r 7
83	73	As D 2pf (5¼k)	1	70	70	70	M'r 5
25	20	Associates (1.24)	2	25	25	25	Feb 26
39	27½	Atch T&SF (1e)	25	39	38	38⅞	— ⅝
70	60½	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	6	70	69	69	— ¾
26	20½	Atl Coast L (1g)	8	24⅜	23½	23½	— ¾
34	20	Atl G&WI (3.g)	2	22	21¾	21¾	+ ¼
45½	33	Atl G&WI pf 5g		33	33	33	M'r 16
23½	18	Atl Refining (1)	4	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
109¼	103	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	104½	104½	104½	—3¾
7	6½	Atlas Corp (⅓e)	8	6½	6½	6½	
50¼	49	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	— ¼
70	51¾	Atlas Powd (¾e)	1	53	53	53	
9⅛	7⅞	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	8	8	8	M'r 17
2⅝	1½	Austin Nichols	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	M'r 6
4⅛	3⅛	Aviat Corp (.15g)	7	3½	3½	3½	
		B					
14⅜	12¼	Bald Loco ct	6	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
4⅛	2¾	Balt & Ohio	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
7½	4¾	Balt & Ohio pf	3	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
6½	4⅜	Bangor & Ar	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	M'r 17
9⅞	7½	Barber Asphalt	2	8	8	8	
6	⅝	Barker Bros (1g)	1	5	5	5	M'r 14
11⅛	8⅜	Barnsdall O (.60)	4	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	— ¼
18⅛	14⅞	Bath Ir W (½e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ¼
19½	17⅜	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	18	18	18	+ ⅜
24⅛	22	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	M'r 11
104¾	104	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	Feb 16
100¾	79	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	79	79	79	M'r 13
7⅜	6¾	Beid-Hem (.80)	1	7	7	7	M'r 17
13¼	13¼	Belgium N R pf	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
35⅝	32⅛	Bendix Av (1e)	6	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅜
14	11¼	Benef Ind (.40e)	4	12¼	12	12	+ ¼
52	47	Bent Ind pf (2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	— ½
24¼	19⅝	Best & Co (1.60a)	1	20	20	20	M'r 17
66⅞	63⅛	Beth Steel (1½e)	4	64⅝	60½	60½	—1¾
121	115¼	Beth Steel pf (7)	1	116	116	116	M'r 17
22½	19½	Bigelow-S (½e)	4	20	20	20	M'r 17
18¼	16½	Black & D (1.60)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	M'r 14
7⅜	⅝	Blaw-Knox (.60)	1	6½	6½	6½	+ ⅛
14½	10	Bliss & Lau (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	M'r 17
21½	16⅜	Boeing Airplane	14	18⅜	18	18	— ½
31¾	26	Bohn A&B (½e)	3	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅜
17¼	13½	Bond Strs (1.60a)	5	13¾	13½	13¾	M'r 17
20⅜	18⅞	Borden Co (.30e)	17	19⅜	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
24	19¾	Borg-Warn (.40e)	30	24	23	23⅜	— ⅜
2½	1½	Boston & Maine	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 7
30⅜	25	Bower Roll B (3)	1	25½	35½	25½	M'r 16
18½	17⅛	Brewing Cp (½e)	1	18½	18½	18½	Feb 18
9¼	8⅛	Bridgeport B (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
18½	15¼	Briggs Mfg (½e)	4	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	
29½	26	Briggs & S (3)	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	M'r 13
43	31	Bristol-My 2.40a	1	33½	33½	33½	+ 1⅛
½	⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 5
1¼	1⅛	Bkly-Man Tr	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 16
9¾	7⅜	Bkly Un Gas	2	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
35	31½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	32½	32½	32½	M'r 5
14	10⅜	Bruns-Bal (¼e)	3	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
8⅞	7	Bucyrus-E (.15e)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
3⅜	2⅝	Budd Mfg	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
7⅛	6¼	Budd Wheel ¼e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
23	19	Bullard Co (2)	2	19⅜	19½	19½	— ½
26	24	Bulova Wat (2)	1	24	24	24	M'r 12
19¼	16	Burling M (1.40)	1	16	16	16	M'r 17
55½	54	Burlng pf (2¾)	1	54½	54½	54½	
7½	6¼	Burr Ad Ma .15e	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
6¼	5⅛	Butler Bros .60a	3	5⅞	5⅜	5⅞	+ ⅛
20⅝	19⅜	But Bros pf (1½)	1	20	20	20	
3⅞	2¾	Butte Cop&Zinc	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	M'r 13
8¼	6½	Byers (AM) Co	1	7	7	7	— ¼
11¾	10	Byron Jack ¼e	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	M'r 17
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pack (1½)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
50⅞	50⅞	Calif P pt (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞	Feb 25
1¼	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	3	¾	¾	¾	
7½	5⅞	Cal & Hecla (1)	16	6½	6½	6½	
13½	11⅜	Campbell W ¼e	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
12½	10⅜	Canada Dry (.60)	6	11	10⅜	10⅜	M'r 17
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pacific	9	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
37½	33¼	Cannon Mills ½e	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	M'r 13
2⅛	1¾	Capital Adm A	4	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	M'r 11
27¾	24⅞	Carpenter S ½e	2	25¾	25¾	25¾	M'r 17
3	2½	Carriers&G(.05e)	4	2½	2½	2½	
69	61	Case (JI) (7g)	2	62	62	62	—1
42	33½	Caterpil Tr (2)	5	35½	34¾	34¾	— ¾
21¼	18	Celanese (⅛e)	6	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
8¼	6⅞	Celotex (1)	10	7	6⅞	7	M'r 17
23⅝	17	Cent Aguirre 1⅛	3	17⅛	17	17	M'r 16
2¼	1¾	Cent Foundry	2	2	2	2	+ ¼
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	3½	3½	3½	
18	15½	Cent Violetta 1g	6	17¼	16⅜	17¼	M'r 13
3¼	2⅜	Century Rib M	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 11
31¾	27	Cerro de Pas(1e)	5	29¼	29	29¼	— ⅛
2½	1⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	2	2	2	
19	16½	Chain Belt (¼e)	1	16½	16½	16½	
17	16	Champ P&F (¼e)	2	16	16	16	M'r 14
7½	5⅞	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	M'r 13
33¾	28⅝	Ches & Ohio (3a)	29	30¼	29⅝	30	— ¼
98	93¼	Ches & O pf (4)	2	95	93¼	93¼	M'r 11
4	3¼	Ches Corp	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'r 10
1⅜	1	Chi & E Ill	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	

1942 High	1942 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
5	3⅜	Chi & E Ill A	6	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
2¾	1⅝	Chi Great West	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	M'r 17
12⅜	9⅛	Chi Great W pf	11	11¼	11⅛	11¼	+ ¼
4⅜	4⅛	Chi Mail Or (¼g)	2	4¾	4⅝	4¾	M'r 16
17½	15	Chi Pn Tool (1e)	6	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜	
39¼	35¼	Chi P cv pf (3)	2	37½	37¼	37½	M'r 17
52	50	C P I pr pf (2½)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	M'r 11
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 14
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 14
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	M'r 10
9¼	8⅜	Chi Yel Cab	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
13¾	11⅞	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	+ ¼
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	5	1½	1½	1½	M'r 16
54⅜	43⅞	Chrysler Cp (1e)	28	54⅜	53¼	53¾	— ⅜
10¼	9	City I & F (1.20)	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅜
2⅜	2⅛	City Stores	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
34½	29½	Clark Equip (¾e	6	33¼	33	33	
29	25	Clev Gr Br(1⅓e)	1	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+ ¼
44	32⅝	Climax M (1.20a)	2	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¾
36⅛	30¾	Cluett Peab ¾e	6	31¾	31⅜	31½	— ⅛
79½	57⅛	Coca-Cola (3⅓e)	4	58¼	57¾	58¼	+ ¼
63½	55½	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	59	59	59	M'r 17
13⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½)	9	12	12	12	— ⅛
105⅛	102¼	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	M'r 11
14⅛	12	Collins & A (¼e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
18⅛	14⅜	Col Fuel & I (1a)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	13⅜	Colum Br A .30e	5	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	
13½	9	Colum Br B .30e	2	9⅜	9	9	M'r 16
13¼	11¼	Col G & E (.10g)	56	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜	+ ⅛
54	36½	Col G&E pf A (6)	4	38⅛	38¼	38¼	— ¾
6½	5⅛	Columbia Pict	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	M'r 17
26½	24	Colum P pf (2¾)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	M'r 17
72	51	Colum Carb (1e)	3	55½	55	55	
18⅞	16⅛	Comi Credit (3)	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ¼
100	94	Comi Cr pf (4¼)	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	M'r 6
25	20¼	Comi Inv Tr (3)	13	22⅛	22	22	
103½	100¼	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	M'r 17
9⅜	8⅛	Comi Solv (.55g)	5	8⅝	8½	8½	
⅛	⅛	Com'th & South	49	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
44½	28¼	Com&Sou pf (3)	3	32¼	31¼	31¼	—1
23¾	18⅜	Com Edis (1.80)	5	19¼	19	19¼	
3⅜	2½	Conde Nast .40e	1	2½	2½	2½	
16½	13⅜	Congoleum (1a)	1	14	14	14	
21⅛	16½	Cons Airc (4g)	74	19¾	19	19¼	— ½
11¾	9⅞	Consol Cig(1⅝g)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
7⅜	6	Cons Cop (¾g)	2	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
14	11⅛	Cons Ed (1.60)	17	12¼	12	12⅛	
94	82	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	82	82	82	M'r 17
⅜	⅛	Cons Film Ind	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	M'r 14
9	7½	Cons Film pf ¼k	1	8	8	8	M'r 14
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	M'r 12
6¼	5	Consol Oil (⅛)	12	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
8¼	6¾	Cons RR Cuba pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ¼
5⅜	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
29	22	Consol'n Coal pf	1	28½	28½	28½	M'r 4
94¼	88	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	86	86	86	—2
13½	12	Container (¼e)	5	12⅜	12½	12½	— ⅛
13⅞	10¼	Cont Baking	6	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	M'r 17
103½	92	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	88	87	88	—2
27¼	23¼	Cont Can (½e)	8	24¾	24½	24½	— ¾
8¼	7¼	Cont Diam F (1)	11	7⅞	7¼	7¼	
42	33⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	13	35½	24¾	24¾	M'r 17
3¾	3⅛	Cont Motors .10e	19	3½	3⅜	3⅜	
24	19¼	Cont Oil Del ¼e	10	20¼	19½	19½	— ½
19⅞	18	Cont Steel (¼e)	3	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	M'r 4
12½	9¾	Cop'weld S (.80)	4	10¼	10	10	
51½	45	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	46½	46½	46½	+1½
55¾	47	Corn Prods (3)	4	48¾	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
12⅜	10	Coty Inc (⅛g)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
3⅜	⅛	Coty Internat'l	8	⅛	⅛	⅛	— ⅛
14	12¼	Crane Co (1g)	3	13	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wheat 1.60	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
8	6¼	Crosley (.30g)	2	8	8	8	
19½	16½	Crown C&S ¼e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Expert Would Boost Tax Bill By $5 Billion

WASHINGTON (AP)—An individual tax program designed to raise $5,000,000,000 and superimposed upon the Treasury's recommendations for $7,610,000,000 in new revenue was presented to the House Ways and Means Committee by Dr. Albert G. Hart, associate professor of economics, Iowa State College.

"The tax bill that goes through ought to hit everybody above the poverty level," the 32-year-old educator told the committee. "In order to get consumer purchasing power in line with available consumer goods, individual taxes should be very much heavier than what the Treasury proposes.

"There's not a chance that the Treasury program will be big enough. We need to put much more of a dent in the spending power of families in the $2,000-$10,000 range."

Professor Hart recommended first that the entire program of the Treasury Department—based on $3,000,000,000 in new revenue from individuals and an equal amount of corporations—be approved.

In addition, he proposed a "special national defense tax" with these principal features:

1. Exemptions for families at least $500 lower than the present $1,500 and for single persons at least $250 below the present $750 level.

2. Collection of that tax at the rate of at least 20 per cent on taxable income starting July 1.

3. Provisions for raising rates or lower exemptions at least every three months if revenue is inadequate.

4. Determination of final rates for 1942 at the average of monthly rates, provided that the "special national defense tax" plus 1942 income taxes would tax no dollar at more than 90 per cent.

Should Congress decide against levying what he described as "adequate taxes," Professor Hart recommended "adequate compulsory loans," remarking that reliance on the Treasury's voluntary savings bond campaign should not delay adequate taxation or compulsory loans."

Professor Hart's plan brought no immediate reaction from the committee which recessed immediately after he had outlined it.

Management-Labor Co-operative Plan Being Speeded Up

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—The first of a series of 31 regional meetings to be held throughout the country to enlist the 2,000 prime contract plants and ultimately every war plant and every war worker in the nation behind a management-labor co-operative campaign to speed up the production was held at the Engineering Societies Building here yesterday. Another conference will be held here on March 24.

The discussions are being held to implement appeals by President Roosevelt and Donald M. Nelson, War Production Board head, for ever-increasing production.

Thomas F. Hill, regional labor representative of the labor division of the WPB, chairman of the meeting, stressed that the management-labor committees carrying out the program would be purely voluntary and would be entirely distinct from labor standards negotiating committees. The labor-management groups will not encroach in any way upon the rights of management, he added.

Other WPB officials at the meeting said workers need not fear the term "speed up" as indicating an effort beyond their normal endurance, and held that management-labor committees could do much to help ferret out inefficiencies and end bottlenecks. They said the production drive was "not a jockeying for position, but a movement aiming to extract from industry the best ideas of all concerned for maximum production."

The General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company have already announced that with the co-operation of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations management-labor committees have been set up in their plants to speed production.

Power Output Off Further in Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power production dropped the fourth consecutive week in the period ended March 14, declining to 3,357,444,000 kilowatt hours, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The previous week the total was 3,392,121,000 and in the comparable 1941 week 2,983,591,000, indicating an advance of 12.5 per cent over 1041 despite the 1 per cent drop under the March 7 week.

Regional percentage gains over output in the comparable 1941 week were: New England 10.7, Mid-Atlantic 8.3, Central Industrial 9.9, West Central 11.6, Southern States 12.6, Rocky Mountain 13.2, Pacific Coast 29.1.

Exchange Seat at 45-Year Low

NEW YORK (AP)—For the second time in 45 years arrangement was made for sale of a seat on the New York Stock Exchange at $18,000. This was the lowest price for a seat on the exchange—except for a sale for the same sum March 4—since 1897. Arrangement was made to sell another seat for $20,000.

Sloss-Sheffield Steel

NEW YORK (AP)—Sloss-Sheffield Steel & Iron Company reported for 1941 net profit of $1,261,502, equal to $10.97 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,677,794, or $14.47 a share, in 1940.

Promoted

J. E. Purdy

Joseph A. Erickson

Elected executive vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank of Boston to serve under President Walter S. Bucklin and First Vice-President George E. Pierce. Mr. Erickson formerly was vice-president of the bank. He joined the bank in 1920. He is a trustee of several institutions and a director of the Boston Edison Company.

Member Firms Of N. A. S. D. Under Study

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — A nation-wide survey of the capital strength of the 3,000 members of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc., and their method of doing business has been started under the direction of the business conduct committee of the association.

Members of the association in this district have just received a questionnaire which covers in general three broad classifications of questions. First, members have been asked for rdata on their capital and whence it was derived, business volume and liabilities to customers. Second, they have been asked to cupply information on their ways of doing business. Third, they have been asked to give information about partners or officers and salesmen and traders. Members have also been questioned about the previous business connections of salesmen and traders and the method by which each was compensated.

Information obtained from the questionnaire will be used by the association in the discharge of its responsibilities of policing investment bankers, dealers and brokers to determine whether a field investigation of members is "desirable or necessary in individual cases."

The association first proposed to have a field force, operating from the Washington office, inspect members houses. Inasmuch as this could not be done in a reasonable length of time, the information obtained from the questionnaire will be used to call to the attention of members "minor or routine matters which do not seem to conform with Federal and state regulations and rules.

The association requested replies to the questionnaire not later than April 15.

Further Decline In Production Of Crude Oil

NEW YORK (AP)—A further drop in supplies on the East Coast and a decrease of nearly 500,000 barrels in crude oil production was reported by the American Petroleum Institute in its weekly review.

Stocks of finished and unfinished gasoline on the East Coast stood at 18,043,000 barrels in the week ended March 14, against 18,408,000 in the preceeding week. Stocks of residual fuel oil totaled 6,292,000 compared with 6,976,000 a week earlier.

Crude oil production in the United Sttaes averaged 3,515,300 barrels daily, a drop of 419,050 from the average of 3,662,450 barrels last year and compared with average production of 3,934,350 in the week ended March 7.

The total finished and unfinished stocks of gasoline for the country as a whole rose to 107,229,000 barrels from 106,668,000 in the week before and 98,014,000 a year ago.

MacArthur's Arrival Booms 'Aussie' Bonds

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Australian spirits weren't the only things that soared with the announcement that General MacArthur had arrived to take supreme command of the United Nations' forces there. Bonds skyrocketed, too.

Leading the rise on the New York Stock Exchange were Australian 4½s, which jumped $50 per $1,000 to a price of about $433. The 5s rose nearly as much, and bonds of Brisbane, Queensland and New South Wales climbed $10 to around $40 per $1,000.

Canadian Pacific Passes Dividend

NEW YORK (AP)—The Canadian Pacific Railway Company reported its net income for 1941 was $24,361,432, against $20,145,056 in 1940 (figures in Canadian funds). The company announced that "after careful consideration by the directors," it was decided not to declare any dividend for 1941 on the ordinary capital stock.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3s 48-46	107.25	107.25	107.25
10 4¼s 52-47	115.16	115.16	115.16
9 2s 51-49	101.1	101.1	101.
5 3s 55-5	110.25	110.25	110.25
10 2½s 54-52	103.22	103.22	103.22

New York City Bonds

13 3s 00	101½	101¼	101½

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 AbitibiP&Ps53st	59¾	59¾	59¾
2 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	102½	102½	102½
7 Alabama Pow 4½s 72	105	104½	105
3 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	82	81½	81½
2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	67½	6½	67½
1 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod	57	57	57
15 Allied Stra 4½s 51	103	103	103
3 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107¾	107¾	107¾
13 Am & For P 5s 2030	67½	67½	67½
13 AmIGChem 5½s 49	103¾	103¾	103¾
9 Am T&T 3¼s 66	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
11 Am T&T 3¼s 61	106⅛	106	106⅛
14 Am T&T 3s 56	106¼	106¼	106¼
7 Am WW&E 6s 75	92	90⅞	92
3 Ann Arbor 4s 95	65	65	65
9 AT&SF 4s 95	108	107½	108
2 At&SF aj 4s 95 st	90¾	90¾	90¾
5 AT&SF 4½s C-A	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 AT&SF T Sh L 4s 58	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Atl&Cha AL 5s 44	103½	103½	103½
5 Atl&Birm 4s 33	25	25	25
3 A C Line 1st 4s 52	81	81	81
17 A C Line 4½s 64	65½	65⅜	65½
1 Atl&Dan 1st 4s 48	36	36	36
1 Atl Gu&WI 5s 59	97	97	97
3 Atl Refin 3s 53	104½	104½	104½
30 B&O 95 st A	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
18 B&O 95 st C	43⅞	43½	43½
43 B&O 2000 st D	38¼	38	38¼
43 B&O 96 st F	38½	38¼	38½
95 B&O cv 60 st	41¾	41½	41¾
9 B&O 4s 48	61¾	61⅜	61¾
33 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53¾	53¼	53¾
3 B&O S W 50 st	47⅝	47⅜	47⅝
3 B&O T C 4s 59	53	53	53
13 Bang&Aroo cn 4s 51	55¼	55	55
5 Bang&Aro cv 4s 51 st	97	97	97
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	104¼	104¼	104¼
7 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	103¾	103¾	103¾
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	100¾	100¾	100¾
27 Boston&Me 4½s 70	41⅞	41¾	41¾
2 Boston&Me 4s 60	74½	74½	74½
20 Bos&NY AirL 4s 55	21	20½	20½
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 47	104	104	104
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	81	80½	80½
5 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B	98½	98¼	98½
22 Buf R&P 5½ st	40¾	40	40
5 Bur C R&No 3s 34	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 Bur CR&No 5s 34ct	7	7	7
2 Bush Term 4s 52	81	81	81
5 Bush Tr Bldgs 3s '60	80	80	80
1 Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	106¼	106¼	106¼
17 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	105½	105½	105½
1 Can Nat Ry4½s'57 reg	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Can Pac 5s '44	104¾	104¾	104¾
16 Can Pac 5s '54	87½	87½	87½
1 Can Pac 4½s '48	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛
8 Can Pac 4½s '60	82	82	82¼
1 Can Pac 4s perp	84¼	84¼	84¼
3 Cans C&O 4½s 65	106¼	106¼	106¼
19 Celanese 3s '55	97½	97½	97½
12 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	53¾	53¾	53¾
54 Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	53¾	53¾	53¾
124 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	18½	18	18
2 Cen Ga Cha 4s '51	20	19¾	20
4 Cen Ga 1st 5s '45	53½	53½	53½
8 Cen New ng 4s '61	70	70	70
21 Cen Pac 5s '60	87⅝	87½	87¾
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	77½	77½	77½
5 CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	81	80½	81
58 Cen RR NJ 5s '87	19½	19¼	19½
87 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	17¾	16⅝	17¼
72 Cen RR NJ 4s '87	17⅝	17¼	17¼
6 Certain-teed 5½s '48	86	86	86
5 C&O 3½s '96 D	103⅜	103½	103½
7 C&O rfg 3½s '96	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
158 Chi & Alton 3s '49	20⅛	19¾	19⅞
1 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	79¼	79¼	79¼
15 CB&Q 4½s 77	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	80¾	80¾	80¾
93 Chi & E Ill inc 97	32½	30	30¼
10 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038	37½	37	37
3 Chi Gt West 4s 88	66	66	66
7 Chi I&L 5s 63	8½	8¾	8¾
175 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	15¼	15	15¼
310 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	2¾	2¾	2¾
17 CM&SP 4¾s 89 F	51¼	51	51¼
16 CM&SP 4½s 89 C	51½	50⅞	51
27 CM&SP 4½s 89 E	51	50⅞	51
4 CM&SP gen 4s 89	50¼	50¼	50¼
11 CM&SP 3½s 89 B	48¼	48	48
6 Chi&NW 6½s 36	40¾	40½	40½
15 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	23¼	23	23
10 Chi&NW gen 5s 87	35¼	35¼	35¼
53 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	17¾	17¾	17¾
15 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	22¼	22	22¼
20 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	22¼	22½	22¼
10 Chi&NW 4s 87	23¾	23¾	23¾
5 C & NW 3½s 87	32¾	32¾	32¾
32 CRI&P 4½s 52 A	15¾	15¾	15¾
13 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	2½	2⅜	2½
15 CRI&P 4s 88	27¼	27	27¼
151 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
4 Ch Un Sta 3¾s 63	106¾	106½	106¾
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	102	102	102
6 Ch & W Ind 4½s 62	99	98⅝	99
7 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	96	96	96
8 CCC&StL 4½s 77	51⅛	51	51⅛
3 CCC&StL CWM 4s 91	50	50	50
10 CCC&StL 4s 90 St L	71½	71½	71½
5 Clev Un Term 5½s 72	82	82	82
8 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70½	70½	70½
3 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	65½	65½	65½
1 Columbia G 5s 52 Ap	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
21 Columbia G 5s 52 Ma	94	93⅝	94
15 Columbia G 5s 1961	91	91	91
3 Con Edis 3¼s 46	103	103	103
1 Con Edis 3½s 58	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
9 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104⅜	104⅛	104⅛
4 Consum Pow 3¾s 70	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 CubaNoRy5½s	27	26¾	27
2 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	26	26	26
1 Cuba RR 5s 52	31	31	31
3 Cuba RR 5s 52 Rct	29	28⅞	29
3 Dayton P&L 3s 70	103½	103½	103½
13 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	58	57½	57¾
8 D & R G 4s 36	15¾	15½	15½
20 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2	2	2
28 D & R G West 5s 78	15⅜	15½	15½
1 Det Ed 4s 65	109½	109½	109½
1 Det Ed 3s 70	101¾	101¾	101¾
1 Duluth SSA&A 5s 37	25	25	25
25 E TenV&G cn 5s 56	100¼	100¼	100¼
5 El Paso & SW 5s 65	65½	65½	66½
30 Erie 4½s 2015	54½	54½	54¾
23 Erie 4s 95	90⅝	90¼	90¼
5 Firestone T&R 3s 61	91½	91½	91½
12 Fla E Sst 5s 74	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
1 Fla E Cst 5s 74 ct	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
3 Ga & Ala Cn25s 45	21	21	21
13 Goodrich 4¼s 56	97¼	97	97¼
14 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	97⅝	97½	97⅝
28 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	96⅛	96	96
4 Gulf M&N 5s 50	92¼	92	92¼
10 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	57¼	57	57¼
6 Harlem Riv&P 4s 54	80	80	80
2 Housatonic 5s 37	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Hudson Coal 5s 62A	38⅞	38⅞	38¾
7 Huds Co Gas 5s 49	119¼	119	119¼
8 Ill&Mam rfg 5s 51	45½	45¼	45½
26 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	11¾	11¾	11¾
8 Ill Cen 3½s 52	42	41½	42
39 Ill Cen 4s 52	48¾	48⅜	48¾
31 Ill Cen 4s 53	48½	48¼	48¼
50 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛
21 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	45½	45¼	45½
5 Ill Cen 5s 55	55	54½	55
13 IC&CSLAdNO 5s 63A	49¼	49	49¼
17 IC&CSLAdNO 4½s	45¼	45	45¼
6 Inland Stl 3s 61	103½	103½	103½
1 Interlake Iron cv cv 4s	100½	100½	100¼
16 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	1¾	1¾	1¾
19 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	17¾	17½	17¾
17 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 B	16½	16½	16½
24 Int Gt Nor 5s 56 C	16½	16	16½
21 Int T&T 4½s 52	48¾	48¼	48¾
72 Int T&T 5s 55	51⅝	51⅛	51⅜
10 Jones&LaughSt3¼s 61	93½	93½	93½
35 KCPT8 & Mem 4s '36	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝
3 KCPtS & M 4s '36 ct	50½	50½	50½
2 K C South 5s '50	72	72	72
4 K C Term 4s '60	110	110	110
14 Lac Gas 6s '42A	93	92½	92½
14 Lac Gas 5½s '53	74½	73¼	73¼
1 Lac Gas 5½s '60 D	73¼	73¼	73¼
2 Lac Gas 5s '42	95	95	95
1 Leh & N Y 4s '45	78	78	78
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '74 st	64	64	64
1 Leh Val HTerm 5s '54	48	48	48
6 Leh Val NY 4½s '50	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	40½	40½	40½
5 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	36¼	36¼	36¼
10 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33¼	33	33
1 Leh Val Term 5s '51	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝
8 Louisia & Ark 5s 20	83¼	83	83¼
5 Lou & N 5s 2003	103½	103½	103⅜
1 Louis & N 1st 4s '20	91	91	91
4 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	84⅞	84⅛	84⅛
1 Lou&NSo Jt N 4s '52	88¼	88¼	88¼
1 Maine Cen 4½s 45	85	85	85
4 Maine Cen 4½s 60	54	54	54
1 MarionStShow 6s 47 st	98	98	98
4 Mead Corp 4½s 55	106	106	106
1 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s 49	⅞	⅞	⅞
8 MSP&SSMarie 5s 38	13¾	13¼	13¾
85 MSP&SSM gtd 5s 38	13⅜	13	13⅜
812 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	13½	13	13½
26 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	25⅞	25½	25¾
10 M-K-Tex2aj 5s 67	15	15	15
39 M-K-Tex 4½s 78	30⅞	30½	30⅞
75 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	40¼	39¾	40
26 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49	1½	1⅜	1½
26 Mo Pac 5s 65 A	31½	31	31
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	31½	31½	31½
10 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	31¼	31¼	31¼
2 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	31¼	31¼	31¼
1 Mo Pac gen 4s 78	3¾	3¾	3¾
5 MonongahelaR 3½s66	101½	101½	101½
2 MonWPaPub5½s 60	109½	109½	109½
15 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	104½	104¼	104½
11 Mor&Essex 5s 55	44¾	44½	44¾
11 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	41	40½	40½
30 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	43	42¾	42¾
1 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	104¾	104¾	104¾
5 Natl Steel 3s 65	102¾	102½	102½
3 N Eng RR 5s 45	70½	70½	70½
2 N E T&T 5s 52	117¼	117¼	117¼
1 N O Pub Sv 5s 55B	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 N Orl&NE 4½s 52	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
2 N Orl Term 4s 53	77½	77½	77½
18 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	48¾	48½	48½
5 NO Tex&M 5s 35 A	40¼	40¼	40¼
10 NO Tex&M 5s 54 B	47½	47½	47½
22 NY&GreenwLA4s46	71½	70	71½
16 NYC rfg 5s 2013	87¼	87½	87½
16 NYC 4½s 2013 A	52	51⅜	51⅜
22 NYC cn 4s 98	54½	54	54
13 NYC 3½s 48	95½	95½	95½
6 NYC cv 3¼s 52	89½	88¾	89¼
3 NYC&HR 3½s 97	77½	77½	77½
6 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	85	85	85
10 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	82½	82½	82½
51 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	68½	68¼	68⅜
2 NY Dock cy 5s 47	82½	82½	82½
20 NYDockCo 4s 51	63	62½	63
14 NY Bdis 3½s 65	106⅞	106¾	106⅞
1 NY LackAW 4s 73A	56½	56½	56½
54 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	41⅝	40⅞	40⅞
17 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	55	54½	55
70 NYNH&H 4½s 67	39¼	38¾	38⅞
11 NYNH&H 4s 55	34½	34½	34½
9 NYNH&H 4s 56	34½	34¾	34½
2 NYNH&H 3½s 47	33	33	33
11 NYNH&H cv 3½s 56	33⅛	33	33⅛
10 NY O & W rfg 4s 92	5	5	5
5 NYS&W gen 5s 40	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 NYS&W rfg 5s 37	29	29	29
73 NYW&Bost 4½s 46	5	5	5
7 NiagaraSh cv 3½s 50	102	101¾	101¾
7 Norf & W 4s 96	126½	126⅛	126⅛
1 Nor Am Co 3¼s 54	102¼	102¼	102¼
2 NorAmCo 2½s 49	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
45 Nor Pac 4s 2047	68	67¾	68
3 Nor Pac 4s 2047C	67¾	67¾	67¾
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	67¾	67⅝	67⅝
10 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52½	52½	52½
1 Nor Pac 4s 2047	75¼	75¼	75¼
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 64	109¾	109¾	109¾
6 Ogden &L Cha 4s 48	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61	105½	105½	105½
18 Otis Steel 4½s 62A	93¼	93¼	93¼
1 Pac G&E 3¾s 61	107¾	107¾	107¾
4 Pac G&El 4s 64	110⅛	110	110⅛
2 Pac Mo2d5s38	85½	85½	85½
8 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	87½	87½	87½
8 Para Pict 4s 55	100	100	100
1 Pen Co 4s 52E	107	107	107
2 Pen Co 4s 63	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Pen P&Ll 4½s 74	102½	102½	102½
1 Pen P&Ll 3½s 69	106	106	106
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	110½	110½	110½
2 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120¾	120¾	120¾
8 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	103½	103¾	103¾
6 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	91¾	90¾	91¼
3 Pen RR 4½s 84	110¼	110	110¼
3 Pen RR 3¾s70	92½	92¾	92½
2 PeoGL&C Chi 5s 47	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜
1 Peo Gas&CC 6s 43	73¼	73¼	73¼
6 Pere Marq 4½s 80	64	63¾	63¾
6 Phil Elec 3½s 67	110¼	110	110¼
9 Phil Elec 2¾s 71	100⅛	100	100⅛
33 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	8	7½	8
8 Ph Read C&I 5s 73	27⅝	27½	27⅝
5 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	82½	82	82½
1 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95	95	95
3 Ready 4½s 97 A	79¾	79¾	79¾
13 Ready 4½s 97 B	80	79½	80
15 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	75	75	75
5 Rem Rand 3½s 56	98	98	98
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102¼	102	102¼
24 Rio Gr West 1st 4s39	46	47½	48
5 Rio Gr W Clt 4s 49	21¾	21¾	21¾
5 Rl Ark & L 4s4s34	15	15	15
5 Saguaney Pow 4½s 66	95¾	95½	95¾
8 StL&SFAdjGCo 4	70¾	70¼	70¼
6 StLPeo&NW5s48	44	44	44
1 StLPub Svc 5s 59	84½	84½	84½
2 StLRM&Pac 5s 55 st	60	60	60
30 St L S F 5s 50 A	17¾	17¼	17¾
7 StLSF 5s B 50 ct	17¼	17¼	17¼
179 St L SF 4½s 78	17¼	16⅞	16⅞
18 StLSF 4½s78fct st	16⅝	16⅜	16⅝
177 St L S F 4s 50 A	16¼	15⅞	16⅛
10 St L S F 4s 50A ct	15⅜	15¼	15¼
11 St L SW rfg 5s 90	27½	27½	27½
6 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	68¼	67⅞	68¼
15 StP&KC ShL4½s41	11	11	11
31 St Paul Dp Dst 3½s 71	103⅛	103¼	103⅛
5 SA&A Pass 4s 43	100¼	100¼	100¼
136 Seab A L cn 6s 45	10⅜	10¼	10¼
30 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	9¾	9¼	9¼
21 Sea A L 4½s 50 st	17	16½	16¾
46 Sea AL rfg 4s 50	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
5 Third Ave aj 5s 60	15¾	15½	15½
15 Third Ave 4s 60	53	53	53
1 Union Oil Cal 6s 42	100½	100½	100½
5 Union Oil Cal 3s 52	99½	99½	99½
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	109¼	109¼	109¼
13 Un Pac 3½s 80	104¼	104½	104¼
8 Un Pac 3½s 70	99	98½	98½
9 Unit Drug 5s 53	92¾	92	92
2 Un Stockyds 4½s 51	92½	92½	92½
7 Utah P&L 5s 44	98⅝	98½	98⅞
17 Va & SW cn 5s 58	73	73	73
6 Wabash 1st 5s 39 ct	85½	85½	85½
10 Wabash 2d 5s 39 ct	43	43	43
22 Wabash 5s 80	27	27	27
58 Wabash 4½s 91 wi	38¾	38½	38¾
38 Wabash 4s 81 wi	48½	48	48½
8 Wawash 4s 71 wi	76¾	76¾	76¾
8 Sea AL rfg 4s '57ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
28 Sea-AllFla 6s '35 A ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Sea-AllFla 6s '35 B ct	7¼	7¼	7¼
22 Shell Un 2½s '54	96	95⅞	96
2 Simons cv 4s '52	101½	101½	101½
10 Skelly Oil 3s '50	102	102	102
5 Socony-Vac 3s '64	104¾	104¾	104¾
20 So Bell T&T 3s '79	104	104	104
23 Sou Pac 4½s'68	54½	54	54¼
45 Sou Pac 4½s '81	53½	53¼	53½
50 So Pac 4½s '69	53¾	53¼	53¾
63 So Pac 4s '81	48½	48¼	48½
18 So Pac clt 4s '49	61	60½	60¾
22 So Pac 3¾s '46	85½	85	85½
42 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	55¾	55½	55½
29 South Ry 6½s '56	92	91¾	92
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	87	87	87
5 South Ry cn 5s '94	90½	90½	90½
78 South Ry gen 4s '56	67¼	66⅝	67¼

Real Estate Survey Shows Many Bright Spots Despite Restrictions of War

Shortages of Tires and Gas Reverse Suburban Trends

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

War is driving real estate back to "the good old days" when a house was as good as sold to the first family that saw it and the most important question asked by the home buyer was "How near is the place to the railroad?"

This trend was disclosed in a nation-wide survey of the impact of the national emergency upon realty fields by Previews, Inc., national clearing house for property sales. The study showed that lack of tires and gasoline was temporarily reversing the process of suburban development at the expense of large cities and a general tendency among real estate brokers to anticipate a complete changeover of consumer buying habits based on automobile travel.

For almost every deterrent factor in the wartime checkup Previews found something on the bright side of the realty ledger, and vice versa. While suburban homes were lost in the sales shuffle, rents were found to be going up and vacancies disappearing in the apartment house fields.

Less "Window Shopping"

On the dark side, fewer persons were expected to visit realty offices looking for new homes. But the optimists pointed to the fact that those who did come would be serious prospects intent on seing and buying a place almost "on sight."

Incidentally, lack of tires and gasoline was expected to turn home buyers or renters to realty offices for transportation, giving to brokers the business that ordinarily is transacted directly between the buyer and home owner.

A heavy demand for farms was anticipated as families seek to move inland away from the prospects of air raids along the Atlantic seacoast. And people on vacations were expected to "stay put" in one place, rather than roam around the countryside in automobiles.

Brokers recognized that their own business arrangements would have to be revised because of the inconvenience of showing properties and the difficulties of covering their territories. Although a majority of the brokers felt that automobile restrictions would check the process of decentralization which has been going on for many years, nevertheless a sizeable minority stated that the bad effects would be offset by the increased demand for suburban and country property resulting from bombing scares, other wartime factors and continued investment demand.

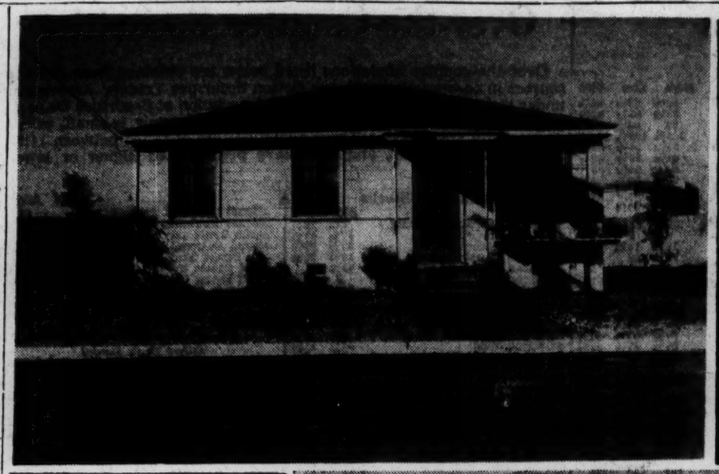
More Money Available

On the bright side of the ledger was stated the belief that with less money spent on the purchase and maintenance of automobiles, more money will be available for the purchase of homes. It was pointed out that a tremendous percentage of the national income has been spent for automobiles and that the prospect exists for a continued reduction in the supply of consumers' goods with the result that each family will undoubtedly spend a larger percentage of income on home requirements.

The nation-wide poll likewise found a great difference of opinion on the effect of Selective Service and Draft Regulations. The real estate regards this as a less serious factor than automobile and tire restrictions, with 52 per cent of the returns stating that the call of men to the military services will have, at worst, a very limited effect on real estate conditions and may have no effect at all, inasmuch as the reduced number of prospects for the rental and purchase of homes is offset by the increased public investment desire and by the increased demand for defense workers.

It is felt that the housing shortage will have a compensatory effect and that a new moneyed class will take up available living accommodations. Despite the optimism of the majority, a very large minority, comprising 42 per cent of those polled, believe that Selective Service will materially reduce or defer the buying demand for homes and may, particularly, curtail smaller sales and rentals usually made to young married couples. It was pointed out that a great many of the draftees' families will double up, that family setups are disrupted, marriages are delayed, and that restricted army pay, coupled with the uncertainty of the war's duration, will make prospects under 45 afraid to buy homes.

Then, too, it is argued that the shortage of domestic help and of farm labor and the difficulties of obtaining both labor and supplies for renovation purposes will have a restrictive effect on the use and, therefore, the desirability of many kinds of residential property.



Value Is Set On Real Estate

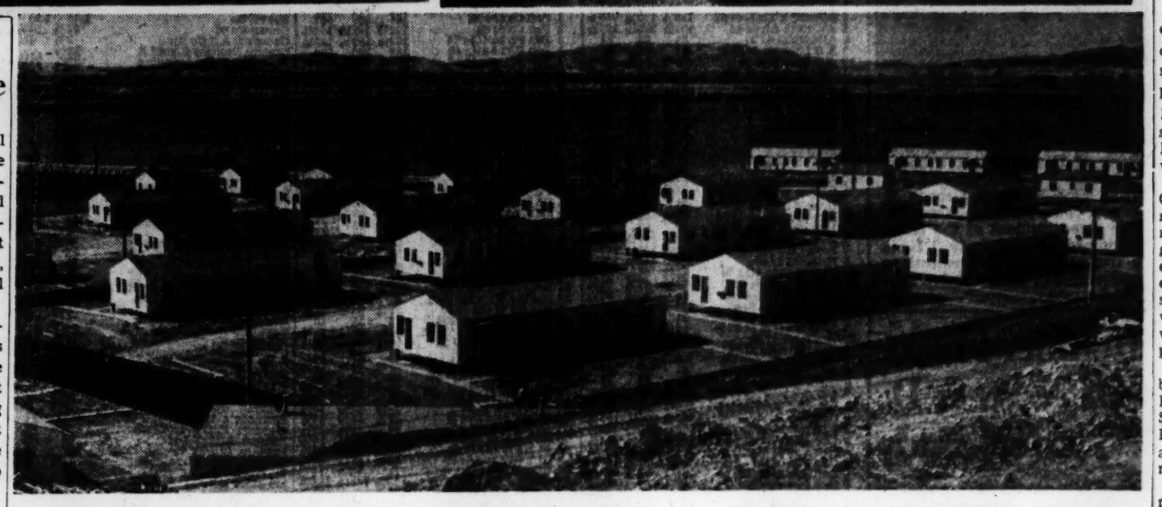
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, March 18—The total value of all real estate in the United States today is $150,000,000,000, of which State, Federal and local governments own $20,000,000,000, according to the first issue of the Real Estate Taxpayer, published by the National Council of Real Estate Taxpayers, today.

The new publication will be issued monthly, and according to its editor, Lawrence G. Holmes, in the leading article: "It will present authoritative materials regarding real estate taxes and will report the activities of taxpayers in the several States in their efforts to obtain tax readjustments."

The first issue is being sent to a selected list of 3,000 persons, known to be interested in tax problems. Some of the articles included in the first volume are "Washington's tax system; How much does real estate pay; State projects to reduce real estate taxes; Congress urged to lead move to adopt tax policy."

The volume also contains a map of the United States showing all the average urban and suburban real estate taxes paid in the various States. Farm taxes were shown to average only $1.16 per $100 for the country. Minnesota and Washington had the lowest rural tax rates, averaging only 56 cents per $100.



Prefabrication Faces Major Test in Emergency Housing

Prefabrication is "on the spot."

After 10 years waiting to break into the building field, manufacturers of prefabricated homes, unless they are of the demountable types, are compelled to introduce their product under the stress and strain of a national emergency.

The two homes pictured above are examples of (left) what prefabricators are building at Niagara Falls and (right) San Diego, Calif. They have been done with more than a casual eye to architectural details. They are the type that will encourage prefabrication in the public eye even after the war is over.

The panorama is a duplex housing project at Vallejo, Calif., the barracks type of prefabricated building. These can be moved or dismantled after the war and do not constitute a threat to the industry. But the third type of boxlike construction which is overplentiful and built on permanent foundations can set the infant industry back another five to 10 years by creating a public attitude of repulsiveness.

Prefabricators realize this danger and are trying to guard against it. Design is not expensive to get with architectural supervision in the hands of the Government. And many attractive-looking homes are being built by the thousands. But the threat is there with the construction of thousands of other homes that no one will buy when the emergency is over and that may jeopardize the markets of prefabricators in the postwar era.

West Virginia Rubber May Be Possibility

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, W. Va.—The West Virginia State Department of Agriculture said it is seeking information on the cultivation of rubber-bearing dandelion-like plants to help solve a crude rubber shortage in the United States.

The National Farm Chemurgic Council announced that the plant known as kok-saguz resembles the yellow-flowered dandelion common in this state and could be produced throughout the nation at no great expense.

Here's House You Can Move If You Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—And now it's the "plank panel house" that comes to answer the public demand for shelter that families can take with them when they move.

The plank house is the result of many years of study by Cass Gilbert, famous architect, who is one of the architects hired by the Government to work on the manufacture of 8,000 prefabricated houses every month.

As one of the youngest men ever elected to the National Academy of Design, Mr. Gilbert today described the development of his plank panel house to Revere Copper and Brass, Inc., which is studying the possibilities of better living for Americans after the war.

The Plank Panel method, Mr. Gilbert explained, consists of running planks of lumber through machines that double-tongue and groove the edges and rout out the ends. These planks, which fit into each other, are made into strong solid panels. Provision is made within each panel for metal rods, which pull the roof, wall and floor panels tightly together.

"These Plank Panels can now be produced by any well-equipped lumber mill," Mr. Gilbert said. Shipped to the building site, the Plank Panel house is erected from a preconceived plan by local workmen.

The movability of this house is proven by the history of the first Plank Panel house built by the young engineer in 1912. It was moved many times by the simple process of taking it apart and loading it on a van. At one time it was a "camp" headquarters on the shore of a lake. In 1918, during World War I, the engineer who built it reoccupied it at the site of a defense project. After the war it was put in storage until 1921, when it was erected again on a new site. In 1937 burglars broke into it, and a fire started and burned the house to the ground.

The engineer built a new Plank Panel house in 1937, and some of the original copper piping of 1912 was found to be useful in his new house, even after the fire.

It Is Still Possible to Build Despite Material Shortages

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—So you thought you couldn't build a house now?

That fallacy was punctured today by the Parents Magazine which pointed out that William Byrd, an energetic southerner, went ahead and built a house 200 years ago, even though there was no copper, steel, brick, nails and measured lumber at hand.

And if Mr. Byrd could do it 200 years ago, the Magazine asked, "why cannot the builders with modern genius and methods beat the wartime shortage of critical materials?"

Mr. Byrd was a Virginian who decided to settle on the James River in Westover. Scarcity of suitable materials and skilled labor to him was something of a legend. It was not a case of finding a local dealer short of copper, steel and nails. There were no local dealers. But Mr. Byrd was resourceful. He set men to work making bricks, shaping timbers, forging nails, splitting slate, carving stones and he built a house that is looked upon today as a thing of beauty, symmetry and solid construction.

Defense Building

It is no problem getting materials to build a house within a defense area—that is a house that costs $6,000 or less. And you can get money and materials to remodel your house in such a district. Another emergency project encouraged by the Government is the conversion of old houses into apartments for defense workers.

But what about that new house or that remodelling job in a location that is not a defense area? The Parent Magazine answers that on the advice of Henry H. Saylor, nationally known architect, as follows:

"In the first place, we need certain materials in unusually large quantities for defense so the ruling is a relief measure, not a mere stumbling block. We must devote these few sorely needed materials to our essential defense need and find alternates for them in our less important needs. That's all there is to it. If all the available bristles were needed to make brushes for painting battleships, I for one would expect to find something else to serve me as a toothbrush.

Critical Materials

"What are these critical materials for which the building industry must find substitutes? Chiefly steel, copper, brass, bronze, aluminum, zinc and therefore the building products which these materials help to form. Roofing, siding, pipe and pipe covering of asbestos may also be scarce for the individual home builder as the Government's defense housing will need a large part of that which is at present being made. Asphalt composition shingles and siding are not restricted and of course there are plenty of the wooden varieties.

"More than the usual stock of such supplies was in the warehouses of wholesalers last September when the Department of Commerce made its annual survey of inventories. Plumbing and heating supplies were up 38 per cent over a year ago; electrical goods up 42 per cent; general hardware, 17 per cent. Shortages had already begun to appear in the stocks of common nails, structural and reinforcing steel, galvanized steel pipe, galvanized sheet metal, and in copper and brass pipe.

No Restrictions Here

"Building materials that are now plentiful for any use and unlikely to be restricted are lumber, brick, stone, mortar, concrete, clay products, glass, and as this is written, wrought iron.

"The supply of labor in the building trades varies with the locality. In sections where feverish activity in building for defense needs is going on, you might have difficulty in getting your house put up, even though you had all the materials. In most parts of the country, however, plenty of carpenters, masons, plumbers, electricians and painters are eager for more work.

"What they will use for materials is the problem posed for our native resourcefulness. Every day brings some new idea as to how to by-pass the use of metals and other materials that must in the interests of speed and efficiency, so into our defense efforts. HOLC suggests the use of wood (fir or swamp cypress) for eaves, gutters and downspouts; wood frames instead of metal for screens; wood sash instead of metal sash.

"HOLC also advises composition flashing instead of copper or galvanized metal; masonry piers where we might have preferred the lally columns of concrete-filled pipe; thicker concrete walls where steel reinforcing would permit thinner ones; soapstone or concrete laundry tubs in lieu of enameled iron; vitreous ware plumbing fixtures instead of enameled cast iron or formed metal.

Copper Flashings

"Copper flashings have only recently come into such widespread use. Early American builders used tin and thin wrought-iron sheets freely in the construction of roofing, gutters, downspouts and flashing. There seems to be no good reason why we cannot use thin sheets of wrought iron today. If we cannot spare enough zinc to galvanize it, red oxide paint is a perfectly good preservative against rust. On deck roofs we flash with bituminous sheets; why not over doors and windows? Perhaps they would crack if bent over the sharp angles of a window frame; if that is the only handicap, we can easily round the sharp angles.

"Nails would seem to be a necessity, but the universal use of wire for these is comparatively new. The oul cut nail gave way to the wire nail very slowly; it may now come back, for it is being produced in increasing quantities. Its substance—wrought iron, as compared with the steel of the wire nail—is not now a critical material. The Forest Products Laboratory has long been working on the possibility of gluing plywood surfaces to wood studding.

A Coast to Coast Classified Directory

REAL ESTATE

Properties For Sale, For Rent or Exchange

Alabama

Birmingham—412 North 21st Street
BUTLER REAL ESTATE & INSURANCE CO.
Rentals Sales Insurance

LOCAL—LONG DISTANCE
Birmingham Mayflower Apts. WITTICHEN TRANSFER & WAREHOUSE CO.

Arizona

FOR SALE—100 acre mountain ranch in pines; comfortable house; good barns and corrals; scenic retreat or workable; 30 acres grain. Muriel Lawson, Box 515, Williams, Ariz.

REAL ESTATE—Rentals, cattle ranches, desert acreage, farms. We invite correspondence. DRACHMAN-GRANT, Realtors 28 N. Stone Ave., Tucson, Arizona.

California

ALAMEDA BRYAN—MOBLAD
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, NOTARY
2417 Santa Clara Ave. LA 2-5656

BAKERSFIELD — Pop. 50,000. Thriving oil center. Ideal apt. site 150x132 near Masonic Temple; good investment; price right. Box 888.

BEVERLY HILL, Real Estate and Insurance
WILLIAM L. COLLIER CO.
9534 Santa Monica Blvd. CR. 67412

BEVERLY HILLS RENTALS and SALES
HETTIE LOUISE REYNOLDS, Realtor
9728 Santa Monica Blvd. CR. 64787

FLINTRIDGE, adjoining Pasadena—Traditional English Manor in brick, stone; 14 rooms, 2 master suites with fireplaces; 4-car garage, servants' and chauffeur's quarters; landscaped gardens, swimming pool; greenhouse. Restricted neighborhood near country clubs, beaches, schools, shops, churches; 30 minutes from Los Angeles. Sacrifice, terms if desired. Box 91-A, R. F. D. #1, Pasadena, Calif., or H. S. Yenne, Cleveland Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

GLENDALE, 133 So. Central Ave.
R. O. COCHRAN CO., REALTORS
Property Management—Sales

INGLEWOOD—Income: 5 and 3 room apts., Pvt. income $70 month. Near Post Office. $4,250—$500 down. Dressen Realty, 124½ N. Market.

LAGUNA BEACH
Oldest Established Realtors and Insurors in Laguna Beach
ROY W. PEACOCK & SON
295 Forest Ave. Telephone 150

Los Angeles, 5371 Wilshire Blvd. WA. 8231
LEROY ACKLEY, *Realtor*
APPRAISALS, INSURANCE

PASADENA
General Real Estate, Loans, Insurance
Specializing in fine furnished rentals
Since 1887
The William Wilson Co.
40 North Garfield Ave. Sycamore 3-8111

PASADENA—Attractive Rentals. Eastern exchanges. Good foreclosures for sale. Information cheerfully given. LEHMANN HISEY, Citizens' Bank Bldg. (Insurance—all lines.)

REDLANDS, Calif., 8 Fifth St. Orange Groves, also Beach or Mountain Homes. GEORGE J. and ETHA D. FOWLER.

SACRAMENTO
MORTGAGE REALTY CO.
E. A. BUSH, Mgr. Dial 2-6951
815 J STREET
Property Management. Rental Collections. Investment Property. Fire and Liability Insurance.

SAN PEDRO (L. A. Harbor). 645 W. 9th
Sales, Rentals, Exchanges, Insurance.
Hunter McConnell Realtor Home Specialist.

WESTWOOD HILLS, Los Angeles—Owner will rent tastefully furnished new two-story early American home; 7 rooms; located north of Wilshire near University; quiet, secluded, lovely garden, fireplaces. Address Owner, 674 Loring Ave., ph. ARizona 32695.

BEAUTIFUL home on North Rexford Drive. 4 large bedrooms upstairs, sun room, den, breakfast room, dining room, large living room, entrance, hall 15x25; 3-car garage and servants' quarters in rear; beautiful walled-in yard; a real family home. Christian Science church 9 blocks south; bargain from owner. Address P. O. Box 350, Beverly Hills, Calif.

FOR SALE
To Settle Estate: 12-Unit Furnished Apartment Building in the Wilshire District, one of the City's Finest Sections; near transportation, large markets, Post Office, schools. Monthly Income $475. Price $25,000. D. D. HERSEY, WAlnut 9028, 6439 Orange St., Los Angeles, Calif.

BEAUTIFUL 9-room English house; 4 bedrooms, 3 baths; 1 acre; wonderful view; tremendous bargain. MR. A. E. HAUTER, 1325 N. Ogden Drive, Los Angeles, Calif.

California
(Continued)

TOWN AND COUNTRY
Homes, Estates, Ranches, Apartments, Income, Business, Vacant.
Rentals — All Kinds — Insurance
GUY PRICE CO.
Wilshire Blvd. at Canon Beverly Hills

"Complete Home Service"
Sales—Rentals—Loans—Insurance
Moving—Crating—Storage
REX L. HODGES, INC.
Long Beach, Calif.
Belmont Furniture—Affiliate Co.

JACKSON DIGGS—Realtor
Specializing in
Homes, Income & Acreage Exchanges
Rentals, Property Management
4016 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles EX. 1196

MRS. ELLA H. KLUMB, Realtor
Specializing in Property Management
1851½ Canyon Dr. HE. 0823 Hollywood

SALES—EXCHANGES, ETC.
Los Angeles — Balboa — Vicinity
J. D. Burnham, 433 S. Spring, L. A. MA. 7507

CROWN TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.
Nation-wide Moving via Motor Van.
Pool Car Consolidations—Lift Vans.
Los Angeles RY. 16059—Pasadena SY 22161

LEIDIG REALTY CO.
881 B Street, Hayward Hayward 1065
Small Country Farms—Homes near San Francisco and Oakland

The Whites' Realty Service—Realtors
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals—Insurance
9 Locust, Long Beach Ph. 628-217

ELWARD A. UHL
Real Estate—Insurance—Business Opportunities
51 Porter Bldg., San Jose. Col. 8880

GERALD C. LARKIN, Realtor
Sales, Rentals, Exchanges, Insurance
2000 W. Florence Ave., L. A. PL 2-1884

VISITORS TO SAN FRANCISCO
Rex Arms Hotel Apts., 990 Geary St.
Weekly-Monthly Rates 2-3 Rooms

HARVEY O. PATTERSON
Homes, Groves, Ranches, Insurance
504 W. Garvey Blvd. El Monte, Calif.

HUGH H. WARD OL. 9778
Homes and Income Property
3235 SUNSET BLVD., LOS ANGELES

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE
MORRIS HOLMQUIST
Ph 640-22 1324 American, Long Beach

TED SACKETT CO., Realtor
1324 Westwood Boulevard Los Angeles

BARGAIN
San Francisco. Lot on Mission St. near 9th. 58x80. Telephone OR 0578.

Colorado

HOWARD A. HART
Western Cattle Ranches
111 East Kiowa St., Colorado Springs, Colo.

Connecticut

STAMFORD—Forty acres. Also seven and three acre tracts with brook, springs near river. White birch, cedar trees. Estate section, side road near bus line. Reasonably priced. Owner, Boxx-12, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

District of Columbia

SALES — RENTS
LOANS — INSURANCE
Since 1907
BOSS & PHELPS
1417 K Street, Washington
Member National Association Real Estate Boards

N. CLYDE HINES
Real Estate
Investments
1019 15th Street, N. W. REpublic 2227

PAUL D. CRANDALL
REALTOR
318 Tower Bldg. Washington District 9246

KEER & KEER
Washington Suburban Homes
4219 Lee Highway Arlington Va

Florida

MIAMI—Northeast Homes, Rentals and Sales. EDEN REALTY CO., Realtors, 5606 Biscayne Blvd. Phone 7-2488.

Georgia

General Insurance (Real Estate)
CHAS. M. WOOLFOLK AGENCY
Phone 23 9 W. 12th St., Columbus, Ga.

Illinois

AURORA—6 acre estate overlooking beautiful Fox River; locust, elm, pine, oak and fruit trees make a radiant setting for this Southern Colonial style home; fireplaces and baths contribute to the delightful room arrangement, $2000 down, long 6% terms. Herman Offutt, Realtor, 42 Galena Blvd.

BARRINGTON, ILL.—39 mins. to Chicago loop; homes in village and countryside. Lucy E. Driscoll, Realtor, 106 N. Cook St.

Chicago's North Shore Suburbs
ANN MORELAND, REALTOR
667 Vernon Ave.—Glencoe 305—Glencoe, Ill.

Chicago Real Estate Owners
Let me analyze, manage or sell your property. Full information on request. BERNERD L. WELLS, CEN. 1207, 1 N. LaSalle, Chicago.

EVANSTON
Suburban home life at its best.
18 minutes to Chicago's loop.
FOLEY & FOLEY 625 Grove St.

Riverside Real Estate Insurance
HARRY I. BRUNDAGE
State Bank Building Riverside 5856

WIRTZ, HAYNIE & EHRAT, Inc.
PRESENT
Ideal Apartment Homes
424 MELROSE ST.
6 and 7 room apartments; wood-burning fireplaces. Doorman and elevator service. Manager on premises.
415 ALDINE AVE.
5 AND 6-ROOM APARTMENTS in elevator bldg.; just off drive. Excellent room arrangement.
3260-70 LAKE SHORE DRIVE
3½, 4 and 6 rooms in beautiful elevator bldg. Parquet floors. Doorman service. Garage in bldg.
3730-40 LAKE SHORE DRIVE
Beautiful 6 and 7-room apts., opposite Lincoln Park. Spacious rooms. Children's playground. Garage in bldg.
3180 SHERIDAN RD., CHICAGO WEL. 3000

Paul J. Quetschke & Co.
4165 Lincoln Avenue, Chicago, Illinois
Telephone Buckingham 8400
. . . Real Estate
. . . Mortgages made and sold
. . . Property Management
. . . Insurance
Established 1910—32 years in the real estate business.

LONG DISTANCE—LOCAL
Fully insured, reliable, low rate.
Morgan Storage & Van Co.
Pensacola 1612-13—Chicago

YOUR Illinois Insurance BROKERS
MACK and PARKER
Representing the Buyer—All Lines
209 So. LaSalle St. Chicago. Dearborn 8855

L. BENNETT—REAL ESTATE
1503 Ellinwood Ave., Tel. Des Plaines 963
Des Plaines Illinois

Indiana

TERRE HAUTE—For Sale: Three story brick building; basement & garage; N. W. corner of 9th & Mulberry. Courtesy to brokers. Write Carl Penno, 4330 Blvd. Pl., Indianapolis.

KELLER REALTY, Inc., Realtors
Complete real estate and insurance service
8 E. Market St. Indianapolis, Ind.

Iowa

Cedar Rapids, 1439 A Ave. N. E. 2-6423
HARRY WAYNE TOMS, REALTOR
Sales—Rentals—Exchanges—Acreages

ART WAGNER
Realtor and Appraiser
526 Lane Building Davenport, Iowa

Maryland

BALTIMORE, 2120-22-24 Barclay St.—Brick, 8 apts.; good investment. M. LEE CHAMBERS & CO., Univ. 2310.

Massachusetts

BOSTON REAL ESTATE
W. H. BALLARD COMPANY
Realtors, Building Managers
45 Milk Street, Boston Liberty 6640

BOSTON APARTMENTS
One to 6 rooms
CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington St. Laf 7040

BOSTON—Canterbury Apartment Hotel, 14 Charlesgate W., Cambridge—Riverside Apartment Hotel, 420 Memorial Dr. Desirable furnished suites, reasonable.

HINGHAM RENTAL—Ideally located in the village. Charming eight-room house, two baths, automatic heat. Available immediately. Ione R. Lowrance, 170 North Street, Hingham. Tel. 1431.

NEWTON CENTRE
Fox Meadow—Oak Hill Village—Quality homes at reasonable prices. Only 20 minutes to Back Bay. ARNOLD HARTMANN, 17 Rosalie Rd., Las. 2273.

Newton—Wellesley—Weston
ALVORD BROS. Realtors
Office, 81 Union St., Newton Center

SOMERVILLE—BERNICE E. IRISH, Real Estate, Notary, Fire, Liability and Automobile Ins. Time Payments. Coal, Oil, Coke. 6 Holland St., Davis Square. Som 7082

A HOME IN THE HILLS
Chester, New Hampshire—47 miles from Boston; for sale, practically new country home. 4 acres of land; 7 rooms, modern throughout, hot-air heating; built on highest point in southeastern New Hampshire; unexcelled panoramic view; restful, cheery; an ideal place for retirement; easy walking distance to center; built by present owner—leaving State reason for sale. For full details call or write LEE WITNEY, Hotel Kenmore, Boston, Massachusetts.

RENTALS—SALES
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, INC.
Realtors, 373 Harvard St., Brookline. Asp. 1504

George H. Webster, Realtor
Belmont and Watertown
RENTALS—SALES
499 Common Street Belmont 2650

4½% MORTGAGES—Save money by refinancing, or on new loans, arranged to suit your requirements. W. A. FRASER, Quincy, Pre. 2750 or Hing. 1610.

H. E. EDGAR
Local and Long Distance Moving
1200 Walnut St., Newton Hlds. LAS 4830

CLARK & REID CO., INC.
Local and Long Distance Moving
380 Green St., Cambridge. TRO. 6950

Michigan

ANN ARBOR—GEO. H. LINDLEY, Realtor. High-class residences for sale or rent. 307 E. Huron St. Phone 5980.

KALAMAZOO, 2304 Lake St.—9 rooms; newly decorated, hardwood floors; extra lots with orchard and vineyard. MRS. B. J. HEALY, 944 Grant St.

REAL ESTATE
—INSURANCE
6th Floor Dime Bldg. Cad 0321
DETROIT, MICHIGAN
HOMER WARREN & Co.
Over 50 Years' Dependable Service

Missouri

The VERSAILLES
"St. Louis' Best Address"
Not expensive either
709 S. SKINKER ROAD
Quiet, refined, luxurious, opposite Forest Park near school, church.
4 to 7 rooms, 1 to 3 baths. Private garage.
Direction: DOWNS, MOHL & CO.
Call HARRY COOPLAND, FO 4100

SWAN REALTY COMPANY
LOANS INSURANCE
Real Estate Sales
5585 Chamberlain FOrest 7344 St. Louis

Nebraska

T. H. MAENNER COMPANY
Realtors—Property Management
Insurance—Sales
City National Bank Bldg. Omaha, Neb.

New Hampshire

MOUNTAIN VIEW
Hill-top home near Hopkinton, N. H. For sale or rent, immediate occupancy. 100 acres partially landscaped with woods and fields. Electricity, good water supply. 7 room Early American house completely restored—3 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 fireplaces, 1 Dutch oven, screened porch. Portable 7 room guest cottage, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, fireplace. 1798 barn with garage, laundry room, bath. Write Box W-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, or phone Kir. 2258, Cambridge.

New Jersey

NATION-WIDE MOVING
Insured Interstate Carriers
RIMBACK STORAGE CO.
Millburn Tel. Mill. 6-2000

ANDREW HAYE & SON, Realtor
Country and Town Properties
Insurance
135 North Ave., Plainfield PL. 6-1817

C. J. ADAMS CO.
Realtors and Insurance
20 S. Tennessee Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

MARTIN & WEIS, Inc., REALTORS
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
151 Maplewood Ave., Maplewood SO. 2-2900

New Mexico

GEORGE H. DAVIS
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE
1331 Sunset Gardens Albuquerque, N. Mex.

New York

GARDEN CITY, New York—Completely renovated, center hall, four bedrooms, two new tile baths, maids room and bath, large sun room, two terraces, sun deck, new hot water oil burner heating system, new copper pipes throughout, new unit kitchen, extra lavatory, breakfast nook, 77x100; three blocks school and Station; fine residential neighborhood; asking price $12,500; terms; will rent. 122 Roxbury Road. Phone Garden City 4386.

Westchester Real Estate
HARRY H. HAACKE
88 Wolfs Lane Pelham, N. Y.

BEECHFORD FARMS and nationally famous herd of 80 Guernseys. Country estate in the Catskills—450 acres beautifully situated along rich level bottom land of Esopus Creek. Fronts on dual highway #28, only 3 miles from Ashokan Reservoir. Over 20 buildings, including 8 dwellings, garages, 5 barns, modernly equipped for 150 head, modern dairy, milk routes, poultry houses and all buildings required to operate modern farm. Main residence 1½-story stucco house, bathrooms, hardwood floors, heating system, all improvements. Price complete with equipment, furnishings and cattle, $150,000. Illustrated circular. BAILEY ESTATE, 434 E. 92nd St., New York City.

Joseph P. Day, Inc.
Every Phase of Real Estate Auction. Appraisals. Industrials. Analysis. Estates
CHRYSLER BUILDING
405 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK CITY

MILDRED SANFORD, REALTOR
"Westchester and Nearby Connecticut" Country Homes—Sales—Rentals and Apartments. 116 Boston Post Rd. Larch. 2-1002

ARTHUR E. SANFORD, INSURANCE
POMEROY ORGANIZATION, Inc.
Real Estate — Rentals — Stores
Syracuse 327 Montgomery St.

Let HELEN W. ZEPP, Realtor
264 Sunrise H'way, Rockville Centre, L. I., help you select your future home.

Ohio

CINCINNATI
Houses and Apartments — For Rent and for Sale. THE MYERS Y. COOPER CO., 2649 Erie Ave. Phone East 2780.

Cleveland, Ohio Sales - Rentals
East Heights Homes and Apartments
MAY B. STRATTON
1990 Ford Drive GArfield 7070

COLUMBUS, 1435 Inglis Ave. on Grandview Heights—Most livable 6 rm. home, among trees, 1 blk. from bus; terms, $750 down, $40 mo. Guy L. Conant, Realtor, 42 E. Gay, MA. 7875.

COLUMBUS—ALL KINDS OF INSURANCE
R. C. Burrows, representing The Travelers
AD 3201 21 E. State St. RI. 6383

COLUMBUS—MENS RESIDENCE CLUB
60 attractive rooms with club facilities; tiled showers; water in room; free tel. SOUTH HALL, 196 W. 10th Ave. UN-9711

Dayton, Ohio
H. S. MERRICK, Realtor
Real Estate and Insurance
113 Rosewood Drive TA. 8817

Ohio
(Continued)

D. M. WILLIAMS—REALTOR
REAL ESTATE — INSURANCE
420 Fairmount N. E., Warren, Ohio, 3738
209 Home Sav. & Loan Bldg. Youngstown, Ohio—25866.

COLUMBUS—New 1-floor plan. East; 5 rms. and breakfast nook; see this. C. A. BECKETT, Broker, 2367 Indiana Avenue.

Oklahoma

TULSA—13th and Elgin
PAGE VAN & STORAGE
Agent Allied Van Lines, Inc.

Oregon

Everything in Real Estate
Loyall R. Rugh
1029 Willamette St., Eugene

TRYING to render better service in handling Real Estate. R. G. BROCKWAY CO., 301 S. W. 9th Ave., Portland, Ore.

Pennsylvania

READING, PA.—Residential, industrial and commercial properties. Complete facilities. Davis & Son, Realtors, 105 North Sixth St.

COWAN & COWAN, INC.
REALTORS
Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

TOWN AND COUNTRY REAL ESTATE
HARRY F. TAYLOR, REALTOR
13 North High St., West Chester, Pa.

EDWARD L. NOYES
REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
23 So. Chester Road, Swarthmore, Pa.

South Dakota

R. J. HOBSON
Property Maangement, Real Estate, Insurance. 200 Boyce Greeley Blk., Sioux Falls

Texas

RANCH BARGAIN
South Texas, improved 2,500-acre Winter Garden Ranch. All agricultural land, 600 acres cultivated. Artesian well for irrigation. 13 months' growing season. Good live stock, general farming and field winter crops area. Potential oil territory. Existing 50c per acre oil lease and 40c grazing lease. Only $13.50. Terms.
J. H. COMPTON CO.
MILAM BUILDING SAN ANTONIO
25 years' dependable service

HOTEL 55 Rooms For Sale. Excellent condition; fireproof; nicely furnished and doing a good all year profitable business. Facing heavily traveled highway; located in good county seat town, North Texas. Selling to settle estate. Big bargain. H. C. MUELLER, Moore Building, San Antonio, Texas.

Alamo Heights Realty
(and all North Side properties)
5948 Broadway San Antonio

Washington

MODERN APARTMENT BLDGS. offer excellent income opportunities and profitable investment for idle funds. Information gladly given.
FRED G. GUENTHER
Realtor and Mortgage Loan Representative
604 Hoge Building Seattle
Phone Seneca 4393

FULMER & CO.
Real Estate and Home Financing
325 Pacific, Bremerton Tel. 433

REAL ESTATE—INSURANCE
F. T. McCORMICK
Mel. 5860 1014 N. 48th St., Seattle

Wisconsin

MILWAUKEE
FREDERICK P. JONES COMPANY
Complete Real Estate Service
752 No. Milwaukee Street

Milwaukee—Real Estate, Sales, Insurance
EDWARD E. EHMKE, Realtor
6038 W North Ave. Kilbourn 8434

Canada
British Columbia

KER & STEPHENSON, LTD.
1121 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Shelling of Cebu by Japanese Affects Many Americans There

By Walter Robb

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Japanese by-passed the island of Cebu in their first onslaughts on the Philippines, but have shelled it several times since then, the latest only yesterday.

This is more than passingly interesting to American homesides. For America has no better friends anywhere than the Cebuanos, the fine Filipino people of Cebu. Also, many Americans are still in this second city of the Philippines.

Vice-President Sergio Osmeña of the Philippine Commonwealth comes from Cebu. He has set a consistent example to his people in true friendship toward Americans individually, and toward America.

The little American community at Cebu had as its rendezvous, also enjoyed by Filipinos, the United Service Club, overlooking the growing harbor. Let us see who used often to be there in the past.

Noted Baseball Player

Some Americans may remember the winning ability of the once-famous baseball club, the Baltimore Orioles. Arlington Pond was on their pitching staff. For many years, until his passing about six years ago, he lived at Cebu and lent much ability to the growth of that City, especially educational. Besides, he coached the Cebu high school baseball team during all the years it was the champion team in the Philippines.

The Japanese no doubt found Mrs. Landon at Cebu, teaching. Also Mrs. Wiszlezenus. The late Maj. R. R. "Bob" Landon served on Pershing's staff in World War I as chief signal officer, volunteering from Cebu. He gave Cebu its power plant and telephone system, also its building and loan association. Mrs. Wiszlezenus is the widow of a former American judge at Cebu.

Bill Cleland is at Cebu, retired from active business—an old campaigner of the Aguinaldo era. His son Morris is there, superintendent of a shipbuilding company, and his young American wife and their several children are with him. As the shipbuilding company is owned by Chinese, things probably are going badly with Morris Cleland.

It is of course common knowledge that Magellan landed at Cebu in 1521, and that he perished in a foolish foray across the channel on the little island of Mactan. Twenty-five years ago, some Americans improved a little harbor on Mactan and built a plant there for pressing coconut oil from copra. Later this property was bought by the well-known British soapers, Lever Brothers. In charge there has been the young American engineer, Myron Brink, with his family; and with him young Cyrus Padgett, and his family.

John Harstein is also at Cebu, and William "Bill" Ogan, whose brother (unless retired recently) has a high commission in the United States Navy. Ogan himself is land-bound, the head of two bus transportation companies, one operating on Cebu and the other on another Bisayan island-province; Bohol. Cebu, the Japanese will find, has an excellent system of surface highways, a main highway round the coast, and two highways over the mountains, besides many minor spurs. Over these roads Ogan operated his buses as a public-service corporation.

Kin of Famous Poet

Henry Umpsted is at Cebu, representing the International Harvester Company that enjoys a large trade there in machiney, and buys fiber there for binder twine and as an item of trade.

Near by, in Oriental Negros, are Col. John Stevens, formerly of the Philippine Constabulary, and Capt. William Cullen Bryant. Each is in charge, as superintendent, of a large coconut plantation—the capital in the companies being largely held among Americans at Cebu. Japanese will probably seize such properties avariciously, needing both the coconut oil and the glyceroids it yields as an ingredient for high explosives.

Captain Bryant is a grandson of the well-known New England poet, William Cullen Bryant.

Finally, there is at the head of the Cebu community of Americans a rubicund and genial man, William R. Giberson, "Gib" for short. He is the one usually chosen to settle estates, act as trustee, and all that.

American Chiefs in Pacific

© Harris & Ewing; U. S. Army Signal Corps from Harris & Ewing; Associated Press

Take Command of Allied Forces

Upper left: Maj. Gen. Richard K. Sutherland, Chief of Staff. Upper right: Brig. Gen. Harold H. George, Air Force officer. Lower left: Maj. Jonathan M. Wainwright, Commander on Bataan Peninsula. Lower right: Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Commander in Chief in Southwest Pacific. Inset: Lieut. Gen. George H. Brett, Deputy Supreme Commander in Southwest Pacific.

Gamelin in Ending Silence Denies Staff Lacked Training

RIOM, Unoccupied France, March 18 (AP)—Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, supreme commander of Allied armies preceding the collapse of France in June, 1940, broke his silence before the war guilt trials here today for the first time. He assailed the testimony of Gen. Eugène Mittelhauser, one of his ranking officers, that France entered the war with too few trained officers.

General Gamelin, one of those accused, supported a statement made by Former Premier Edouard Daladier, also accused, that the French Army in September, 1939, had 4,000 more officers than the Germans. General Gamelin said France's 37,000 officers at the start of the war were more than the French Army had in 1914.

General Mittelhauser testified that France failed to take full advantage of the months of lull after the start of the war and before the Germans struck through the Low Countries in their drive west. He described this as a period of stagnation for the French, while the Germans were increasing their forces by 50 divisions, including five or six armored divisions.

When M. Daladier asked where he got his figures, General Mittelhauser replied, "I saw them in the newspapers."

French People Aloof

Two of France's highest Generals told the Riom court yesterday that the country's heart was not in the war with Germany and, even if it had been, French equipment was no match for the Nazi military machine.

They were the first of several hundred witnesses expected to be called to testify on their versions of why France was defeated.

Gen. Antoine Besson, former Commander of the Third (Central) Army group whose troops bore the brunt of the German breakthrough in the Aisne River sector, said:

"Youth had turned against us. There was little good material for officers' academies. There were pacifist and anti-militarist campaigns. The press was not at all friendly.

"Then there was the general attitude that the Army was a costly instrument for which there was no further use."

Equipment Inferior

General Besson, who appeared shaken and answered questions from both the court and two defendants, former Premier Edouard Daladier and former Air Minister Guy Lachambre, spoke in an indistinct, rambling manner.

He admitted he could remember only a few facts and figures of the onslaught which the Germans staged to force his armies back from their fortified front line positions.

His general opinion of French military strength, he said, was that "our inferiority in equipment was frightful."

Gen. Georges Maurice Blanchard, who assumed command of the First Army group in an attempt to cover French and British forces who were falling back to Dunkirk, said that the French Army was not prepared to fight a real war.

Training Inefficient

"Army training in theory was good," he testified. "Practical training was insufficient."

General Blanchard told how in his sector "tank units fulfilled their tasks with much courage and a great deal of nerve." But, he added, "They found themselves submerged by the overwhelming number of the enemy."

M. Daladier rose at the end of General Blanchard's testimony to praise the General for the conduct of fighting in his important sector.

The court announced that it had dispensed with "questioning" one defendant, former Air Minister Pierre Cot, who fled to the United States at the time of France's fall. The other five defendants have already appeared.

Text of Navy's Communiqué On Blow to Invasion Force

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—The Navy communiqué announcing that a Japanese invasion force concentrated in New Guinea had been smashed by United States and Australian vessels, including 12 warships, follows:

Far East—Combined operations of American and Australian island based forces were conducted recently aaginst Japanese ships and land installations in and near Salamaua and Lae in New Guinea.

These operations are beleived to have resulted in the sinking of two enemy heavy cruisers; heavy damage to and the probable sinking of one light cruiser; damage to a fourth cruiser; the probable sinking of one destroyer; the possible sinking of two destroyers and damage to one large destroyer.

Five transports or cargo ships were either sunk or gutted by fire and ru naground. One heavy bomb hit was secured on each of two transports, one troop ship was damaged and lef burning and three other transports were damaged.

One aircraft tender was heavily damaged and two gunboats were damaged, one of which was left burning and is believed to have sunk. One mine sweeper was lef in flames and probably sank. Three seaplanes were shot down and many small boats were demolished. Considerable damage was done to enemy shore installations, aircraft runways and antiaircraft batteries.

The heavy losses inflicted on the enemy by the combined American and Australian forces were accomplished with the loss of but one plane.

The United States submarine Shark has been overdue in the Far East for more than a month and must be presumed to be lost. The next of kin of the personnel of the Shark have been notified.

During the month of December, the United States submarine Sea Lion, which was under extensive overhaul at Cavite, was so damaged as to necessitate her demolition to prevent her use by the enemy in the event of capture.

Early this month the damaged United States destroyer Stewart was demolished in the drydock at Sourabaya (Soerabaja) to prevent her falling into the hands of the enemy. Previous efforts to put her in serviceable condition had failed.

There were no personnel casualties in the cases of the Sea Lion and Stewart.

There is nothing to report from other areas.

Beaverbrook Going to U. S.

LONDON, March 18 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook, the Canadian-born publisher who sparkplugged Britain's aircraft production when it was almost stripped of weapons after Dunkirk, is being sent to the United States to aid in pooling war resources of the United Nations, Clement R. Attlee, Dominions Secretary, announced in the House of Commons today.

The announcement dispelled recent doubts whether Lord Beaverbrook would continue to lend his talents in war production after his rejection of a place in Britain's War Cabinet.

In addition to his work on pooling resources, it was explained that Lord Beaverbrook would perform "such other duties as may be entrusted to him from time to time by the War Cabinet." The nature of these duties was not disclosed.

He turned down reappointment in the new British War Cabinet recently, and his post as Minister of Production went to Capt. Oliver Lyttelton.

Lord Beaverbrook will act "on behalf of the War Cabinet" under the general direction of Captain Lyttelton. He will not be a Cabinet Minister nor will he perform any diplomatic functions, which will be left to British Ambassador Lord Halifax.

Housing Authority Head Nominated

WASHINGTON, March 18 (AP)—Herbert Emmerich was nominated by President Roosevelt yesterday to be administrator of the United States Housing Authority, a division in the newly organized National Housing Agency into which all governmental housing activities have been brought.

Mr. Emmerich has been executive secretary of the Office of Production Management. The White House said his new appointment was recommended by John B. Blandford, Jr., Director of the National Housing Agency.

Mr. Emmerich is a native of New York City. In his new job he would succeed Leon Keyserling, who has been acting USHA administrator since the resignation of Nathan Straus. Mr. Blandford said Mr. Keyserling would become general counsel of the new NHA.

N.Y. Business Women Posted on Trends

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—Weekly meetings designed to inform metropolitan business women on current war questions and trends were inaugurated here March 16 at the Listening Post sponsored by the War Action Center, a co-operative enterprise through which business and professional women are contributing their abilities to the war effort.

Lisa Sergio, WQXR radio news commentator, will serve as moderator at each Listening Post meeting and conduct the question and answer period following the speaker's talk. The series, under the chairmanship of Florence E. Kelley, deputy Assistant District Attorney of New York, will present up-to-date information on rationing, morale building, food shortages and other topics in which women have a personal or community interest.

The meetings, held in the Henry Hudson Hotel, No. 353 West Fifty-seventh Street, are open to members of the business and professional women's groups in greater New York invited to participate in the War Action Center.

War in South Pacific Placed Squarely in American Hands

Continued from Page 1

are now stationed on that island continent.

Evidence that the Americans will lose no time in organizing the most effective defense of this vitally important Allied outpost comes with word that American, Australian, and New Zealand officers will meet in Melbourne on March 27 to formulate plans for the defeat of Japan.

Still attempting to assess the full importance of General MacArthur's new position, observers here point out that the General has amply demonstrated that he is a strong believer in offensive rather than defensive warfare. Overwhelmingly outnumbered by the Japanese on Bataan Peninsula, he recently sent his troops forward for a gain of five miles, thereby so badly disrupting Japanese plans that the enemy has been unable to launch a major attack for several months. It is now virtually confirmed that the MacArthur tactics also resulted in Gen. Masahara Homma, Japanese Philippine Commander, committing hara kiri.

Although General MacArthur is not intimately familiar with the Australian terrain, military men here declare that neither are the Japanese and that this unfamiliarity will be more than offset by the valuable insight into Japanese tactics and ability which three months in the Philippines have given him.

Back on Bataan Peninsula, where Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright is in immediate command, the American and Filipino troops have again shown that they were worthy of the man who welded them into a superb fighting force by "easily repulsing" the first Japanese attack in nearly two weeks. The attack was directed by the new enemy commander, Gen. Tomoyuki Yamashita, reputedly the most successful of Tokyo's generals.

While yielding to the surge of enthusiasm for General MacArthur's new command, war officials here warn against expecting miracles. They point out that Japan still has land, air, and sea superiority throughout the Southwest Pacific and that only prodigious efforts, more troops and much additional equipment will put the General in a position where he can feel absolutely certain of successfully defending Australia and New Zealand.

First Stress on Planes

There seems to be general agreement in Washington that the first and most important job before America today is to double and then triple the number of bombers and fighting planes now in the Southwest Pacific. The same goes for troops, tanks and guns, it is held.

Commenting on the situation in the Southwest Pacific, President Roosevelt warned that Axis propagandists would attempt to portray the changes there as signifying the abandonment of Bataan.

"I know that every man and woman in the United States admires with me General MacArthur's determination to fight to the finish with his men in the Philippines," the President said.

"But I also know that every man and woman is in agreement that all important decisions must be made with a view toward the successful termination of the war.

"Knowing this, I am sure that every American, if faced individually with the question as to where General MacArthur could best serve his country, could come to only one answer."

Willkie Pleased

NEW YORK, March 18 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, ardent advocate of "MacArthur for Supreme Commander," yesterday expressed delight over the news from Australia that the doughty General of Bataan Peninsula at last was out of the Philippines and in command of the United Nations' armies in the Western Pacific.

"That's wonderful," was the comment of Mr. Willkie who as long ago as Feb. 14 suggested that the President order General MacArthur out of Bataan and make him commander of all the armies of the United States.

It was at Boston while addressing the Middlesex Republican Club that Mr. Willkie said: "To bring about effective co-operation one man should direct the military services . . . we have the man—General Douglas MacArthur.

"Keep bureaucratic and political hands off him. Give him the responsibility and the power of coordinating all the armed forces of the nation to their most effective use."

Mrs. Casey's View On Winning War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 18—The fullest co-operation and mutual understanding among the United Nations are vital to the winning of the war, in the opinion of Mrs. R. G. Casey, wife of the Australian Minister to the United States.

Mrs. Casey, present at the opening of an exhibition of paintings and sculpture at the American-British Art Center, yesterday, declared that the successful prosecution of the war demanded from all of the United Nations' people the greatest mutual understanding and the greatest tolerance.

"We are all vitally necessary to each other, and we are all of us basically similar in our approach to life," she said. "Our differences are stimulating. No one wants everybody to paint alike. No one wants every country to be alike.

Australia Hails MacArthur

Continued from Page 1

drawal or abandonment of the Philippines. On the contrary, it means that the man who has made the greatest fighting name in this entire war is being moved up to a higher post, where he is in a position to render the highest possible assistance to the embattled heroes of Bataan. He is still MacArthur of the Philippines, the greatest fighting man of them all.

Actually, Australians have been having a field day with Americans for weeks despite the fact that they were not supposed to know who they were. I have seen them all over Australia and they have made a marvelous impression. They look trim, neat, and healthy.

Ambassadors of Good Will

Everywhere Australians were saying they were delightfully surprised. The fact is that Australians, like so many other peoples, had taken their impressions of America almost entirely from Hollywood. It is obvious, from their expressions of surprise, that these American soldiers and sailors are the finest ambassadors of good will America ever sent to this part of the world. Australians now see not Hollywood gangsters but perfectly behaved young men who drink very little; who are, in fact, inclined to order lemonades and milk shakes instead of hard liquor in a country which sometimes thinks of soldiers in terms of heavy alcoholic consumption.

They usually are amazed to be told that liquor is unknown aboard American warships.

I have seen these boys in neatly pressed fresh uniforms, with clean appearance and quite dignified behavior and watched the Australians take them to their hearts.

The families of these American boys can know there is no place in the whole world where their sons are receiving more cordial and friendly treatment with plenty of home atmosphere than right here.

The soldiers like it here, too. I asked one from New York how he would like to be back, and he replied with a strong negative. He said this is the finest country he had seen and he wanted to stay.

I have discovered that uniforms mean a lot. Back home, we are inclined to be unimpressed by American uniforms. It is very different here.

Pleasant Process

The fact is that America has done well by its boys. The sailors are the juantiest of all. They have the best quality of uniform in these parts, and well-fitting. You always notice three pressed creases down the collar and how well brushed! There is no difficulty in finding friends. In fact an unaccompanied American seldom is seen.

Australians had been prepared to accept the Americans, but never expected to find the process so pleasant.

Incidentaly, fabulous legends about American efficiency, are sweeping Australia. People love to keep telling how Americans are cutting red tape in all directions. One favorite is the story of an American officer who, when told it would take six weeks to get a telephone, promptly moved his camp around a public telephone booth. Another officer, finding a public gate too narrow for the passage of crates unloaded from a ship, just ordered the trucks to knock down the gates, while local officials stood around gaping in admiration.

We American correspondents listen and say nothing about our own red tape at home.

Punch 'Teaches School'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—That Punch and Judy, assisted by an entourage of puppets, can help to teach art, elocution, drama, and, to a lesser extent, natural history, mathematics, or French, is the experience of Mr. Bruno Tublin, refugee from Austria, who has his headquarters here. He has toured the schools of England and given more than 400 demonstrations of puppet-craft.

His chief aim is to stimulate the children's imaginative powers by timely pauses and questions on the part of the acting characters. The hero puppet suddenly may decide to take the audience into his confidence. The children enthusiastically offer advice, warn him of the machinations of the villain, urge or restrain him, as the case may be. In fact, often they determine the course of action and the development of the dialogue.

When the curtain drops, the children are allowed to inspect the puppets and the machinery and to try their hand at operating them. This is an inducement to invent plays themselves, and to devise costumes and scenery of their own.

Mr. Tublin formerly was a youth organizer for evening classes in Vienna, where he also was employed by the Educational Committee of the City to revive puppetry and widen its cultural scope. He spent some time in Switzerland, where the children learned their three languages more quickly and easily with the aid of puppet matinees.

Rejects Commission; Lockard to Earn It

FORT MONMOUTH, N. J., March 18 (AP)—Staff Sergeant Joseph L. Lockard, Pearl Harbor hero, has rejected an offer of an immediate second lieutenancy and buckled down to his books to "earn my commission."

U. S. for India

Continued from Page 1

genuine manifestation of lasting and sincere good will on the part of the British People and Government toward all the sections of the Indian Peoples. They would, I believe, err, were they to imagine that the step now taken is solely in the nature of an emergency measure wrung from a reluctant government by stress of war. It is intended to be a permanent contribution to the work of a United India with the standing and the responsible freedom to which our people have long felt her to be entitled."

Mr. Steed also made a statement particularly gratifying to American officials, who are exceedingly desirous of not complicating British Dominion relations.

"We are not disturbed by reports from Australia that, in this crisis of their history, Australians are looking rather to the United States than to Great Britain," Mr. Steed said. "On the contrary, we rejoice that if the United States is able to help Australia more promptly and directly than we can help at this moment, Australians should welcome it and be grateful for it.

"We have got far beyond small susceptibilities in so great a matter as the waging and the winning of this war for human freedom."

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ARLINGTON HTS., MASS.—Furnished, renovated 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, porch, heat, light, continuous hot water; beautiful location; adults; references. Arl. 6276.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2-family upper; sunny 7-room suite; hot water; porches; handy to bus line; reasonable. Call Asp. 9049.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON, 497 Huntington, S. 41—Large, airy, well-furnished front apt., 3 rooms, suitable for 3 women; refs. exchanged. Call Gar. 7708.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 608 West 113th—Large combination room, kitchen, bath; only vacancy; high-class neighborhood; $48.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BROOKLINE—Beautiful home 8 rooms, 3 baths, in perfect condition; so arranged suitable for large or small family; just off Beacon St., 5 minutes from Coolidge Corner; any reasonable offer accepted. Call Asp. 8478.

SHIRLEY, MASS.—New; 5 rms.; view; 1 mile to stores, bus. Miss Lovering, 376 Chestnut Hill Avenue. Call Sta. 5433.

HOUSES TO LET

WEST ROXBURY, MASS.—8-room house, recently remodeled, all modern conveniences; steam heat; convenient to transp. Par. 4314-J.

ROOMS AND BOARD

GREENWOOD, MASS., 9 Linden St.—Sunny rooms, porches; quiet surroundings; ideal for rest; tray service; home cooking. Cry. 1453-J.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach, from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BOSTON, Hemenway St., overlooking Fenway —Pleasant front room in private home; Christian Scientist preferred. Call Ken. 4056.

BOSTON—Front room in quiet refined home; homey atmosphere; kitchen privileges; a good view. Call Ken. 4143 (Mass.).

BOSTON, 290 Commonwealth Ave., Apt. 4—Elevator; comfortable furnished room with running water. Circle 0287.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
107 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Furnished bedroom, living room, private bath; nr. railroads, trolley buses, stores, restaurants, churches and Fairmount Park. 7322 Bryan St. Chestnut Hill 3863.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—Suite 3 rooms, bath; business couple; private family; no other guests. Inquire Ach. 122 So. Orange Avenue, N. Y. Tel. Mu. 4-1540.

COUNTRY BOARD

GLENWOOD LODGE—Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient, refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district; 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; stunning outlook; quality food; no dancing; quick commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 887.

OFFICES WANTED

PRACTITIONER desires part time in practitioner's office in the Little Bldg. Box R-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

EST.—HENRY P. TOWNSEND—1916. Moving, crating, packing, shipping, fireproof storage; member Allied Van Lines, Inc. Office warehouse 241 North Ave., Weehawken, N. J. Tel. 3-1621.

A DERM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE B. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 1400

Storage of Household Goods, Local and Distance Moving. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 405 West 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

TRUCKING

Est.—E. F. CALDWELL—1885
Semi-weekly trips to N. Y., Phila., Wash., N. H., Me. 791 Somerset 0678. 11 Dana St. Somerville, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LOUISE C. HAHN
260 Broadway, New York City
Business Opportunities for MEN—WOMEN—and—BEGINNERS
Employers Service—Worth 2-7030

HELP WANTED

PHOTOGRAPHER—Expert retoucher or operator and retoucher. MATERNE STUDIO, 140 48 St., Union City, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MEN

DRAFTSMEN, mechanical structural defense work; write (raining experience. Box B-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MAN to service merchandise vending machines; car necessary; state age and record of previous employment. Box B-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MALBA, L. I., N. Y., 122 Malba Dr.—General houseworker, middle aged preferred; good cook; no laundry; 2 in family. Trumbull, FL. 3-0652.

MILLINERY
Wanted experienced millinery makers. Apply Newton Hat Co., 5th Fl., 100 Chauncy St., Boston.

MOTHER'S helper, young; references; 2 children; own room and bath; $12. Arn. 1380 (Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HEAD GARDENER American Citizen with 35 years' experience in all branches of horticulture, eastern states and California; trained in Holland at one of the horticultural schools; exceptional references; married. Box 110, Prides Crossing, Mass. Call Beverly Farms, 298-M.

RELIABLE, active, agreeable, middle-aged, single; go anywhere. What have you to offer? Box F-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SCOTCH gardener, experienced, wants position on private estate; married, no children; references. Box C-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

CHAMBERMAID-SEAMSTRESS (Protestant) wishes position, location immaterial; splendid references. Write Box H-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPANION, practical nurse (Christian Scientist) desires position; refined, cultured reader, driver; unencumbered; anywhere. Write Box P-3, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

EDUCATED English woman, experienced in club and hotel routine, desires responsible position; highest references. Box 614, 11 Dominick Street, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED woman bookkeeper desires to make good bus. connection anywhere; knowledge stenog.; capable and trustworthy; ex. refs. Box W-44, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOOD housekeeper and driver, Christian Scientist, desires home and work. Write Box M-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

POSITION as companion by refined lady; cheerful disposition; capable; free to travel. Box K-3, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY PORTAR, 50 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7500

CAMERA SUPPLIES

CAMERA SUPPLIES and EQUIPMENT Printing and Developing
Ralph Harris Co. (Boston's Popular Camera Store)
47 Bromfield St., Boston Lib. 7141

WHEN
in need of help watch these classified columns for advertisements of men and women qualified for the position.

Local Classified

(Continued)

DRESSES

LILYAN'S DRESS SHOP, 133 E. 58th St., Bet. Lex. and Park, N. Y. C. Unusually smart selection of advanced styles; dresses and suits at $6.90. Low rent and overhead make this price possible. Sizes 9-20. Open 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, alterations, remodeling, etc.; out by day, 30c hr.; excellent refs. Please write to E. S., 209 Beacon St., Somerville, Mass.

MILDRED LANGWORTHY, Dressmaker—Alterations, Remodeling. Work in or out. 274 76TH STREET, BROOKLYN, New York.

FLORISTS

R. D. CURRY
"Flowers in Fashion"
75 So. Orange Ave., So. Orange SO. 3-1919

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE party moving, must dispose of dining room and bedroom set; by appointment, Asp. 1340, Brookline, Mass.

FURNITURE WANTED

HIGHEST cash prices paid for all kinds of furniture, china and dishes. BRESLAU FURNITURE CO., Hig. 1016, Boston, Mass.

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN S., 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5073.

JEWELERS-WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

COFFS Swiss Watch Repairing—American and Swiss watches, clocks, music boxes, 49A Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. Tro. 7144.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware in any condition. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait—Boston's Finest Pen Shop
We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 9313

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-9600. 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS

STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 58, N.Y.C.

REPAIRING

RADIO REPAIRING
EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE AT STORE
GEORGE'S, 171A MASS. AVE., BOSTON CON. 9630

RUG CLEANING

NEW RUG CLEANSING PROCESS
Exclusive with us in BOSTON
9'x12' Domestic $4.95 Oriental $7.95
ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS
HIGhlands 4100 BOSTON, MASS.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED, REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON HAN 4158

SEWING MACHINES

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. P. Hovey, HAN 9600, Boston.

TYPEWRITERS

REPAIR YOUR TYPEWRITER NOW!
While parts are available. Arcade Typewriter, 120 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 3171.

UNIFORMS

NURSES' AND MAIDS' UNIFORMS
JOSEPHINE FOLEY
50 Temple Place, Boston, 9th Floor LIB 2378

UPHOLSTERING

PEUPHOLSTERING—MATTRESSES—DRAPERIES
Slip Covers made to fit. Cheerful material. Reasonable prices.
The Ellison Co., 147 Charles St., Boston. Laf. 2870

WANTED TO BUY

ART PROPERTIES BOUGHT FOR CASH
We Buy Furniture, Antiques, Silver, Books, Bric-a-Brac, Jewelry, Linens, Pianos, Paintings, Rugs, Carpets, Crystalware, Complete Homes, Apartments and Estates. Will call anywhere. Strictly confidential. Good price paid. Merchandise wanted immediately.
CROWN ART, 126 W. 22 St., N. Y. Tel. Chelsea 2-7100

BIG cash prices for worn fur coats. Also men's used clothing bought. J. F. CO., 119 W. 24th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408.

HIGH CASH! LADIES' WORN FUR COATS ALSO MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34 nr. 5th, N. Y. WI. 7-7940

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings
Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1300 Pacific Ave

CHATHAM

Quality Market
"As a Daily Treat Eat Quality Meat"
Fish—Vegetables—Groceries
Free Delivery
15 S. PASSAIC AVE CHAT 4-2400

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 5-8713 daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Regent Beauty Shop
14 South Harrison Street
For appointments call Orange 4-8330

Taxi Service and Private Limousines for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE OR 3-9000

Chas. T. Horncker Florist
445 Central Avenue at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Crossword Quiz Answers

			P	E	G	A	S	U	S			
		M	E	L	O	S		S	U	N		
B	A		A	L	P	S			R	E	P	
O	R	D		D	E	L	L			T	I	
T	I	R	E		N	U	I	T			M	
H	E	A	T	H		G	R	A	P	E		
N		W	O	O	D		E	R	I	N		
I	F		N	O	R	A		E	A	T		
A	I	R		K	O	F	F		N	O		
	G	U	M		M	A	R	I	O			
			T	E	H	E	R	A	N			

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE (Continued)

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4857

ARUS
Furriers—Tailors—Cleaners
Fur Storage
Re-Lining Re-Modeling
ALL GARMENTS INSURED
Prepare your Spring Clothes now
299 Park Ave., nr. Munn OR-2-2659

Jean Fessenden
KNITTING INSTRUCTIONS
YARNS *Everything for the Knitter*
556 MAIN ST., NEAR WASHINGTON ST.
ORange 5-6346
ART NET—BAGS
MONOGRAMMING—BLOCKING
NEEDLEPOINT

Lucy E. Johnston
GIFT SHOP
Easter Cards
86 North Walnut St.
OR 4-4064

DIRECT SERVICE
Odorless Dry Cleaning
PRESSING—ALTERATIONS
27 N. Arlington Ave. OR. 3-1179

ENGLEWOOD

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes *Priced Moderately*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
222 WASHINGTON STREET

LEVITIN & UNTERWEISER
INSURANCE
2852 Boulevard, Jersey City, N. J.
Phone: JOurnal Square 2-0665

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone South Orange 2-1584 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

CENTRAL
JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay 3-4600

MAPLEWOOD

A. S. CAMPBELL
Plumbing, Heating, Tinning
Repairing, Promptly Attended To
3 Highland Pl. SO. 2-0537

Blanken Hardware, Inc.
Hardware, Contractors' Supplies
Paints—Fertilizer—Lawn Seed
Garden Tools
1988 Springfield Ave. SO-2-1259

STRUBBE'S
Easter Day Ice Cream in fancy molds.
Homemade candy fresh daily.
178 Maplewood Ave. So. 2-2465
1102 Clinton Ave., Irvington Essex 3-3929

MILLBURN

New Spring Dresses
Kay Dunhill—McKettrick
Queen-Make
MARX DEPT. STORE
315 MILLBURN AVENUE

MONTCLAIR

Gifts *Books*
Greeting Cards
BURNER'S
629 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 3-1280 10 a. m.-12 m daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TREE PRUNING
Now Is the Time to Have Your
Fruit and Shade Trees Trimmed
Complete Tree Service
by Trained Men Covered by Insurance
Trees Sprayed at the Proper Time
No Charge for Estimates
F. A. CUTTER
486 Conover Ter. Orange, N. J.
Phone OR 3-2493

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR
MONTCLAIR 2-6870

BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.
Electrical Contractors and Dealers
568 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

NEWARK

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios

Victor, Decca and Columbia Records

GIFTS
For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-5575
710 Springfield Ave.

for **YARNS**
Come to the
HOUSE OF WOOLCRAFT
KNITTING YARNS worthy of your . . . HANDICRAFT
THE FINEST FOR QUALITY
LOWEST PRICES
MAYFAIR OSBORNE COMPANY
12 HILL ST., NEWARK, N. J.

Trixy Fashion Foundations are scientifically designed to mould your figure into more pleasing lines.
For free figure analysis call Essex 3-5650
Emelia Louise Hillebrand
55 FULLER PLACE IRVINGTON, N. J.

CLINTON
OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
Office Furniture
Printing, Filing Supplies
Greeting Cards, Law Blanks
16 CLINTON ST. MARKET 3-4778-9

NUTLEY

SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

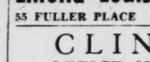
ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

ORange 3-0880
ABBOTT-HOGAN
Cleaners and Dyers
575 SCOTLAND ROAD

It pays to shop at
ENGEL'S
Orange's Leading Dept. Store
239-241 Main St. Or. 2-1600

Jersey Fisheries
Sea Food at Its Best

Phone Or. 52100 for Free and Prompt Delivery
266 MAIN STREET, ORANGE, N. J.

Seeds—Fertilizers
Garden Tools
Lindsley's Hardware Stores
INC.
319 Main Street Tel. ORange 3-8200

SOUTH ORANGE

S. S. ROSS
Sunshine Wheat Toasted Wafers 1-lb. Pkg. 19c
Beech-Nut Soups, all kinds, $1.00 doz.
Filigree Grape Fruit Juice No. 2 cans, $1.15 doz.
5 South Orange Ave. SO 2-4600

NEW JERSEY

SOUTH ORANGE (Continued)

STEHLE & KIRK
Dealer
ESSO "Care Saves Wear"
Irvington Ave., Cor. Waverly Pl.
SO 2-9898

Irene's Flower Shop
Easter Greetings

126 So. Orange Avenue

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-6597, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Wednesday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

Vogel & Tanzer
Grocers
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES
South Avenue, Corner Berckman Street
WE DELIVER TEL. PL. 6-9378

EDDIE'S BEAUTY SALON

Distinctive Hairdressing
518 Park Avenue
Telephone PL. 6-5621
Air-Conditioned for for Your Comfort

RIDGEFIELD PARK

ROSDAHL AGENCY
INSURORS—REALTORS
Ridgefield Park, N. J.
HACKENSACK 2-2286
"Visit Our New Store"
Ridgefield Park Hardware Co.
GIFTS NOVELTY CANDLES
HOUSEFURNISHINGS
72 Mt. Vernon Street Hack. 2-3009

RIDGEWOOD

PAUL'S
BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-6167

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
16 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-3248
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

BON-TONT & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

RED CROSS SHOES for women
FLORSHEIM SHOES for men
Children's Shoes expertly fitted.
MARCUS
65 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

THE QUALITY SHOP
EASTER
Dresses, bags, hosiery and gloves. Soft toys for children. Botany and Cheney ties for Dad. Novelties
J. F. STRAKOSCH
3 Sheridan Ave. Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.

Dress up for EASTER
ENNA JETTICKS
Smart and Comfortable
Shoes for Women, $5 to $6.50
MYERSON'S
Shoes for the entire family
5 E. RIDGEWOOD AVE.

The Greenery
Flower Shop
ARTISTIC FLORAL ARRANGEMENTS
82 E. Ridgewood Ave., Phone 6-0255
Ridgewood, N. J.
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

WESTERMAN'S
Juvenile Fashion Center
NEW SPRING CLOTHES
For the Young
Layettes and Gifts
1 E. Ridgewood Ave. R. 6-2782

NEW JERSEY

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
Full Line of
FERTILIZERS—SEEDS—
and GARDEN TOOLS
130 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6130

BORSCHNECK & NOTT, Inc.
Flowers
for Every Occasion
Artistically Arranged
96 Park Ave. Ru. 2-7227

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

ROOT'S
Department Store
416 Springfield Ave.
Tel. Sum. 6-4320
Men's and Boys' Store
402 Springfield Ave.
Tel. Sum. 6-4593
"Shop Here and Save"

TEANECK

Butterworth Dairy
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
Deliveries in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK
Choicest Fruits and Vegetables
Delicatessen—Home Cooking
PETERSEN
FINER FOODS
450-52 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1334-5

VERONA

KINGS
SUPER MARKETS
10
FOOD STORES
OF DISTINCTION
All Over North Jersey
Featuring
Nationally Advertised
Products

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue Phone 2-3030

Peter Krup
Ladies' and Gents' Tailoring and Furrier
Remodeling, Repairing, Cleaning
23 Elm Street Westfield, N. J.
Telephone WE. 2-3661

See the Genuine Leather Frames in All Sizes at
WESTFIELD STUDIOS, Inc.
232 East Broad St., Westfield, N. J.
Also Complete Selection of Non-Tarnishable Metal Frames

Easter Cookies and Bunnies for the Children's Baskets
Leave Your Orders for Easter Specials
BONAT BAKE SHOP
Trenkle Bros., Props.
220 E. Broad Street Tel. WE 2-2250
WESTFIELD, N. J.

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
206 E. 8th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-8562

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-3
Coupon

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD (Continued)

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.
Tel. Plfd. 6-0823

The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
309 East Fifth Street

WEST NEW YORK

Ford SAVE YOUR CAR
Service and Genuine Parts also AMOCO Gas and Oils
EICHLER MOTOR CORP.
Hudson Blvd. at 52nd St. Dial UNion 7-0045

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS

GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET
Flowers for All Occasions

NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN PA

Appel JEWELER

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-93-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Women's Air-Step Footwear in Spring Styles, Exclusive in Erie at Trask's.

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE (Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th
Easter
Millinery
This Is a Very Colorful Season!

STATE STREET FOOD MARKET
QUALITY FOOD AT PRICES YOU CAN AFFORD TO PAY
Meats—Fruit—Groceries
AN ERIE STORE FOR ERIE PEOPLE
Conveniently Located, 816 State St.

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Spring Shoe Fashions
By I. MILLER
Exclusive in Erie
IRVING'S
918 Peach Street Opposite Lawrence Hotel

NEW INDIVIDUAL
Spring Styles
IN MILLINERY
Gladys Porter
824 SECOND STREET SECOND FLOOR

BOOK BINDING
OF ALL KINDS
MAGAZINES and GEOGRAPHICS
PEN RULED
OFFICE AND FACTORY FORMS
Expert Radio Service
J. D. WILLIAMS
1713 Peach St. Phone 53-418

HARRISBURG

When Buying Milk
we suggest you try
Vitamin D Homogenized Milk
produced by
HARRISBURG DAIRIES
PHONE 4-1181

Harolds
VALLEY FORGE
CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 8232

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

Ardmore 2741
FANSLOW
TAILORED CLOTHES
Stetson Hats for Women
65 St. James Place, Ardmore, Pa.

ALBRECHT'S
FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

New Spring
NAVYS—PRINTS
Suits and Dresses **14.95** up
Gladys Paine Cortright
275 W. Lancaster Ave., Phone Ardmore 6780

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 8326. Hours 10 to 3 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3124

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
With Their Hair Worn Up and Back
ladies are looking for beautiful earrings. Surprise your lady with a pair of coral and gold earrings.
$27.50 NOW $20.00
109 So. 13th Street

PHILADELPHIA Germantown

HARPER BEAUTY SALON
Isabel E. Rosenfeldt
OIL PERMANENTS
Estab. 30 years
Germantown 9789
5827 Green Street
(Next to Vernon Park)

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 8326. Hours 10 to 3 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
With Their Hair Worn Up and Back
ladies are looking for beautiful earrings. Surprise your lady with a pair of coral and gold earrings.
$27.50 NOW $20.00
109 So. 13th Street

PENNSYLVANIA

PITTSBURGH (Continued)

MR. GOODWOOD
MAY LUMBER CO.
Fairfax 2800
1200 Brighton Road, Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

FLOWERS
Giles, The Florist
123 S. Fifth Street Dial 7168

MANNING-ARMSTRONG
Foot Craft Shoes
Foot Saver Shoes
607 Penn St., Reading, Pa.

POMEROY'S
for nationally famous
Spring and Easter Apparel
for yourself and your family!

SCRANTON

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirts
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

LET US INSURE
YOUR HOME, PERSONAL EFFECTS FURNITURE, AUTOMOBILE
ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance with Service
1923 North Main Ave. and 609 Brooks Bldg.

Schultheis Florist
The gift that delights the ♥ *Flowers*
612 LINDEN STREET Phone 8246

The Heinz Store's
Popular Thrift Shop
is brimming over with delightful new Georgiana and Mayflower Dresses! Lovable, tubbable Cottons! Spun rayons! rayon Crepes! 3.98 to 7.95

CECELIL CLARKE
ORIGINAL HATS
138 Adams Avenue

SEWICKLEY

Knapp Drug Co.
Tel. Sewickley 10 and 11

BROADWAY PHARMACY
Tel. Coraopolis 402
Early American Toiletries

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Sandwiches—Delicatessen Products
OPEN EVENINGS
Phone 434 426 Beaver St.

PERL & REICHBAUM
Harry F. Campney, Mgr.

Phone 1404
Free Delivery
425 BEAVER STREET

SWARTHMORE

Time to Fertilize
Stock Now Ready
Suplee's Hardware Store
11 So. Chester Rd. Phone 105

MOVE SAFELY
By J. C. Stilwell & Son
Old Furniture and New for Sale
Storage—Morton—Sw. 676

UPPER DARBY

Fashionably yours
For Spring Chic
for all Ladies' Apparel
RED ROBIN SHOP
64 So. 69th Street
Open Eve. Blvd. 9771

Upper Darby's Headquarters
Boys'—Students'—Men's Clothing and Furnishings
Quality—Style—Low Prices
BURK-LEY'S
6800 Market Street
Open Evenings Blvd. 9931

PENNSYLVANIA

UPPER DARBY (Continued)

Remove the Risk from Dry Cleaning
No s-t-r-e-t-c-h No shrinkage

DRESSES (plain) 69c
Fine Mending and Tailoring
Shoe Repair—Hat Cleaning
Terminal Shoe Repair
New 69th St. Terminal Bldg.
UPPER DARBY BLVD. 3400

You can now purchase
The Famous
T. H. EDWARDS Inc.
CHILDREN'S SHOES
at Great Savings
ALSO
Famous Brand Cancellations
Shoes for Men and Women
Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
SHEPPARD'S
6808 Market Street Open Evenings
Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 9797

Upper Darby's Agency for
ENNA JETTICKS

Shoes for women $5 to $6.50, fitted by X-Ray
LU-BEN'S
7042 Garrett Road

Preview Showing
New Line of
Suits and Spring Coats
JORDEN'S
78 South 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Boulevard 5200 Open Eves.

STEWART'S
Cleaning, Pressing and Repairing Service
Rugs Cleaned and Stored
7048 MARSHALL ROAD BLVD. 2523

GERLACH'S
Jewelers
SKILLED
WATCH
REPAIRING
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0451

DISTINCTIVE HATS
at the
BONNET-BOX
HOSIERY, HAND BAGS
CALART FLOWERS
151 Long Lane
Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 0146

The BLACKSTONE SWEATER SHOP
Sweaters
Knitted Sportswear
Hand Knitting Yarns—Hosiery
29 S. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 5312

UPPER DARBY Drexel Hill

HERMAN TILLES
Select Meats, Butter, Eggs, Poultry and Produce
734 Burmont Rd. Phones
Drexel Hill, Pa. Clearbrook 6570—6571

UPPER DARBY East Lansdowne

Interboro Laundry Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila. and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MADISON 830

LANSDOWNE ICE
AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

WILKINSBURG

KISER BROTHERS
Stationery, Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
Underwood Portable Typewriters
755 Penn Avenue Pe. 4875

—Famous Goods by Famous Makers—
Suits, Topcoats, Shoes, Hats, Ties, Shirts, etc.
DASCH'S MEN'S WEAR
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood St., at South Avenue
Phone: PEnhurst 4600

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 807 SOUTH AVENUE

WILKINSBURG FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
PENN-LINCOLN HOTEL BLDG.

YORK

Frisby's
TAILORS
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 2720
820 W. MARKET ST. YORK, PA.

Buy
'VITALITY SHOES
for Mother or Child
at
REINEBERG'S
YORK'S MOST MODERN SHOE STORE
31-33 S. George Street

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Alternating — *Ol'-ter-nat'-ing* (*o* as in orb, *e* as in maker, *a* long, *i* short). For the first syllable, the Oxford Dictionary prefers the sound of *a* as in man (short). Webster's gives this pronunciation as second choice, but it seems not to be the general American way, which, for the sake of consistency with the verb, "alter," holds to the sound of *o* as in orb. It is interesting to note that all forms of the verb "alternate" require the second *a* to be long; while in the noun and the adjective, the syllable *-nate* is pronounced *-nit* (short *i*). As with the verb, the first *a* in the noun or the adjective may be pronounced *o* as in orb, or *a* as in man. And, unlike the verb, the accent may, by Webster's second choice, be shifted to the second syllable, which then becomes *-tur* (*u* as in urn).

As for the word itself, the contrast of one thing against another is always implied in its use; or, more strictly, one of two things succeeding the other by turns. The present participle of the verb "alternate" was taken into service as an adjective in the nineteenth century; though "alternate," both as verb and as noun, was current as far back as the sixteenth.

Assiduously — *A-sid'-u-us-li* (*a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount, both *i*'s short, *du* palatized as in verdure, first *u* as in unite, second clipped-short as in circus).

Means about the same as "diligently." Once in a while some writer with a desire to bring out the native force of the Latin stem, *sid-* (*sedere*, "to sit"), uses the word in a subtle way. Somewhere back along in literary history occurs, for example, the phrase "assiduous huntsmen." They would be the sort that spend much of their time in the saddle.

Chrysalis — *Kris'-a-lis* (both *i*'s short, *a* as in sofa).

The Greeks coined this word out of the rich metal of their language centuries ago and it comes over with its meaning and change of spelling only in respect to the letter *l*, which in Greek is doubled. The sheath in which a butterfly forms is gold-colored, and that is all there is to say. "Chrysalis" was current in English in the seventeenth century.

Demarcation — *De'-mar-ka'-shun* (*e* long, first *a* as in arm, second long, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

This word may be spelled with a *k*, though *c* better acknowledges the Spanish origin of the word, which was fashioned to denote the dividing line between the Indies of Spain and those of Portugal. Back there we are in the time of Columbus. But the phrase, "line of demarcation," works admirably in English as a figure of speech and has so served from the eighteenth century down.

Dothan (II Kings 6:13) — *Do'-than* (*o* long, *a* clipped-short as in account).

A town and pasturage locality in north central Samaria, associated with Elisha in II Kings. It is explained in the Bible dictionaries as identical with the Dothan of the story of Joseph, mentioned in Gen. 37:17.

Gibeon (I Kings 3:5) — *Gib'-e-un* (*i* short, *e* quick-long as in event, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

In central Judaea, not far from Jerusalem.

Incontrovertibly — *In'-kon-tro-vur'-ti-bli* (first *i* and first *o* short, second *o* quick-long as in obey, *u* as in urn, second *i* clipped-short as in charity, third *i* short). The Oxford Dictionary marks the stress on *vert*. So, too, Webster's; but in recognition of American deliberate habits of utterance, Webster's puts a secondary stroke on the *in*. Funk & Wagnalls chooses *con* for secondary stress. Century, like Oxford, disregards the secondary fancy.

Classic Latin has an adjective, *controversus*, "disputed," which lies at the foundation of the English form. "Incontrovertible" and "incontrovertibly" are of the big-word class favored by speakers and writers from the seventeenth century down.

Intuition — *In'-tu-ish'-un* (both *i*'s short, first *u* quick-long as in unite, second clipped-short as in circus).

Coined out of Latin verb *intueri*, "to look upon." Found a good way back in English, referring to the action of "looking upon." But toward modern times it takes on the serviceable meaning of "catching the idea without effort of reason"; and of late it implies correct and instantaneous intellectual grasp, explanations waiting till afterwards.

Salutary — *Sal'-u-ter'-i* (*a*, *e* and *i* short, *u* quick-long as in unite). Or, especially in Britain, *sal'-u-ter-i* (*e* as in maker, other vowels as above). American habits of speech incline to a secondary stress on the third syllable.

Broadly meaning "beneficial" (classical Latin adjective, *salutaris*).

Status — *Sta'-tus* (*a* long, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

Means "condition." A legal word often printed in italics, to signify that it is a Latin borrowing. Usually carries some legal coloring; or if not that, some shade of inevitability.

Therapeutic — *Ther'-a-pu'-tik* (*e* short, *a* obscured as in sofa, *u* long, *i* short).

From a Greek adjective referring to a person who attends and serves. In the original language it takes on medical connotations and these survive in the English derivative. From the seventeenth century it has carried the implication of healing.

Brevities

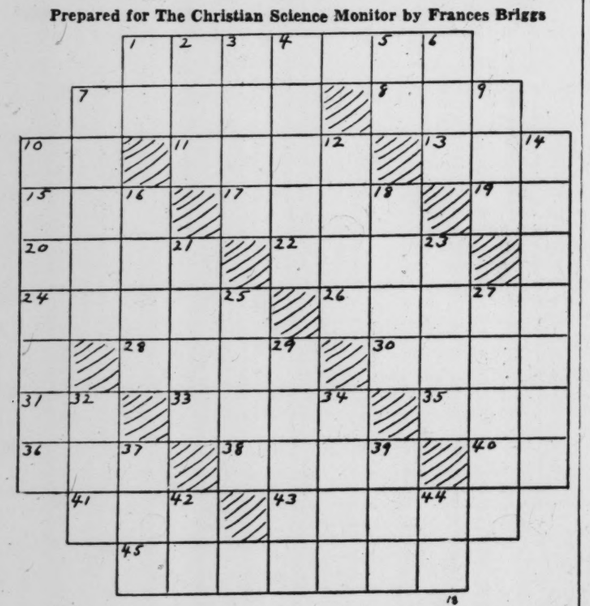
Grit: An economist, says one reader, is a man who tells you what to do with your money after you have done something else with it.

Chicago Daily News: Despite the shape in which the world has now been for some years, the globe manufacturers are keeping up a pretty pretense. They're still making it round.

St. Louis Star-Times: A New York taxi driver is becoming famous as a poet. The stuff he writes is being well received by the critics, with the exception that some think his meter is a bit fast.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What was name of a mythical winged horse?
7—On what island of Cyclades was famous statue of Venus found?
8—What is source of earth's light and heat?
10—Symbol for barium.
11—If you went over the Great St. Bernard, you would be crossing what mountain?
13—What fabric has surface of fine horizontal cords?
15—What is name of a city of Nebraska?
17—What American author wrote "The Briary Bush"?
19—What is 7th tone of major scale?
20—If you asked for a retread, you would be referring to what?
22—What is French word for "night"?
24—A tract of waste land is called what?
26—What is thought to have been first fruit brought under cultivation?
28—What material is used in xylography?
30—Thomas Campbell wrote of exile of what place?
31—Supposing.
33—Who is heroine of an Ibsen drama?
35—If someone gave you a Kieffer, would you don, pet, or eat it?
36—To ventilate.
38—What two-masted vessel is used by Dutch, Danes, etc.?
40—A denial.
41—What is a vegetable substance exuded from certain trees?
43—What is first name of Chamlee, operatic tenor?
45—Shah of Iran has palace in what city?

Down

1—What is 17th letter of Hebrew alphabet?
2—What is highest note of gamut?
3—What is the king of metals?
4—Leaves of what tree tremble in slightest breeze?
5—You and me.
6—What prefix is equivalent to "over"?
7—What was first name of Miss Dressler, famous comedienne?
9—Anything woven in meshes is what?
10—What is name of gulf between Sweden and Finland?
12—What gastropod is closely related to ordinary land snail?
14—What is the Spanish paprika?
16—In games, a tie.
18—What are Italian silver coins?
21—What college for boys gave its name to a kind of jacket?
23—What is the seed of a vetch?
25—What is one of cross strokes on musical notes of small denomination?
27—Vladimir Horowitz plays what musical instrument?
29—What suffix denotes "running course"?
32—What tree is native to southwestern Asia?
34—From a great distance.
37—Groove in which anything runs is what?
39—What is title of a monk?
42—Myself.
44—Within.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Murals Brighten New York Aquarium

Wide World Photos

Top: A window in this mural-covered panel reveals a workman preparing one of the fish tanks at the New York Aquarium now housed temporarily in the lion house of the New York Zoological Park. The mural setting for the fish house is something new in aquarium design. Left: This startling and amusing rendering is another feature in the exhibit. There are nine mural-covered panels, the largest of which is thirty feet wide and twenty feet high. In most cases the murals represent the habitat in which the fish are found.

Where Would You Find—

1. A city famous for its Boardwalk?
2. Mount Hubbard?
3. The country to which the United States granted lease-lend aid on Dec. 3, 1941?
4. The college football team known as the "Lord Jeffs"?
5. Johore?
6. A blue peter?
7. The Place de l'Opera?
8. The Old Colony State?
9. Kure Island?
10. The scene of the sinking of the Ark Royal?

(Answers appear on this page.)

U. S. Army Movies

The United States Army has become the largest single exhibitor of movies in the country.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Petroleum Can Be Used in Making Fertilizer?

The introduction of organic matter into the soil to promote luxurious growth and free fruiting of plants has been practiced since early in the history of mankind. Ancient Chinese writings, dating back more than thirty centuries, indicate that even then the use of crop wastes and manure was already generally understood.

In the last hundred years it has been discovered that nitrogen, phosporus, and potassium are of great service in plant nutrition, and that of the three, the most essential is nitrogen.

Nitrogen added to the soil promotes the growth of plant leaf and stem, the tillering or stooling of grains and grasses, the growth of new wood on fruit trees, and in general helps to produce crop yields of high quality and productivity.

Through painstaking experiments in their petroleum research laboratories, one of the big oil companies has developed two new products which serve as fertilizers.

One of these products begins with the obtaining of hydrogen in the process of cracking certain petroleum gases. Cracking is a process in which the complex hydrocarbons which make up petroleum are broken up by heat and, usually, pressure, into lighter hydrocarbons of simpler molecular structure.

The hydrogen thus obtained is combined with nitrogen from the air and condensed to a liquid. The liquid is stored in steel cylinders similar to the containers used for liquid air, liquid carbon dioxide, and other gases compressed to liquid form. This substance injected into the water used for irrigating the groves is used by many citrus growers to obtain fruit that is sweeter and more juicy than fruit not so treated.

Also from petroleum gases ammonia may be made. This ammonia, treated with a refinery waste product, sulphuric acid, produces

ammonium sulphate. This product differs from the fertilizer first described in that it is a solid, not a liquid, and consequently does not require special steel containers. Ammonium sulphate is widely employed to improve the growth and quality of fruit, flowers, and vegetables.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Daily Anecdote

Alert Author

When Frank R. Stockton's famous story, "The Lady, or the Tiger?" came out to intrigue its readers with the unanswered riddle—which one won out in the famous encounter, the lady or the tiger?—many attempts were made to trap the author into revealing an answer.

At one dinner honoring the author, the artful hostess had ices served in the form of a lady and a tiger.

"Now which one?" she asked Stockton.

Stockton regarded the two figures admiringly, then replied, "Both, if you please."

Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Atlantic City, New Jersey.
2. Alaska; 14,950 feet.
3. President Roosevelt made a formal announcement of aid to Turkey on that date.
4. Amherst College, Massachusetts.
5. A native State in the south of the Malay Peninsula.
6. A nautical term applied to a blue flag with white square, used on a vessel to signal it is ready to sail.
7. Famous square in Paris on which the Opera House is located.
8. A name given Massachusetts.
9. On the westerly edge of the Hawaiian Group, placed under control of the U. S. Navy by Presidential order in 1936.
10. The famous British aircraft carrier was torpedoed in the Mediterranean, east of Gibraltar.

In Lighter Vein

Tough—It Lasts Longer

Diner: "This is a small piece of steak you have given me."

Waiter: "Yes, sir, but you'll find it will take you a long time to eat it."

Too Good

Herbert Spencer played billiards rather well for a philosopher, and was not above enjoying the pleasure of winning a game. One day he met an antagonist worthy of his mettle. The man began by putting the red into the top pocket and, getting into position for the spot stroke, ran out without giving Spencer a chance of using his cue.

The philosopher became very much provoked, and at last felt constrained to speak.

"Sir," he said, "a certain ability at games of skill is an indication of a well-balanced mind; but adroitness such as you have just displayed is, I must inform you, strong presumptive evidence of a misspent youth." — Wall Street Journal.

One Good Turn—

Birmingham, Ala.

The landlord steered his automobile laboriously through the slush of an unpaved suburban street, and a cold, steady rain didn't help his feelings. The task that faced him was not pleasant. After several months of indecision, he had decided to inform the family occupying one of his houses that he could not wait longer for the rent, and that they would have to move.

As he parked his car and walked slowly toward the unpretentious frame dwelling, he wondered if he should not have followed some other line of business. This sort of task had always been distasteful to him.

He took off his hat and tried to smile as the woman answered his knock. "I'm sorry," he began, "but I've waited a long time for the rent. I don't expect you could ever catch up, so it looks as if I'll have to let someone else have the house."

"I understand," she replied. "You've been very patient, and we've tried hard to get the money, but we still don't have it. I'll try to find some other place."

There seemed nothing else to say, so he turned away and walked back to the automobile. He discovered then that a back wheel had mired deep into the mud, making it impossible for him to move the car.

Immediately, the woman came out to the road, coatless, to aid him. Against his protests, she went to the back of the house, returning with a heavy piece of lumber. "Put this under the wheel," she told him. "I think it will help to get the car out."

Minutes later, when the automobile was safely back in the road and he had persuaded her to return to the porch, he looked back to where she was standing.

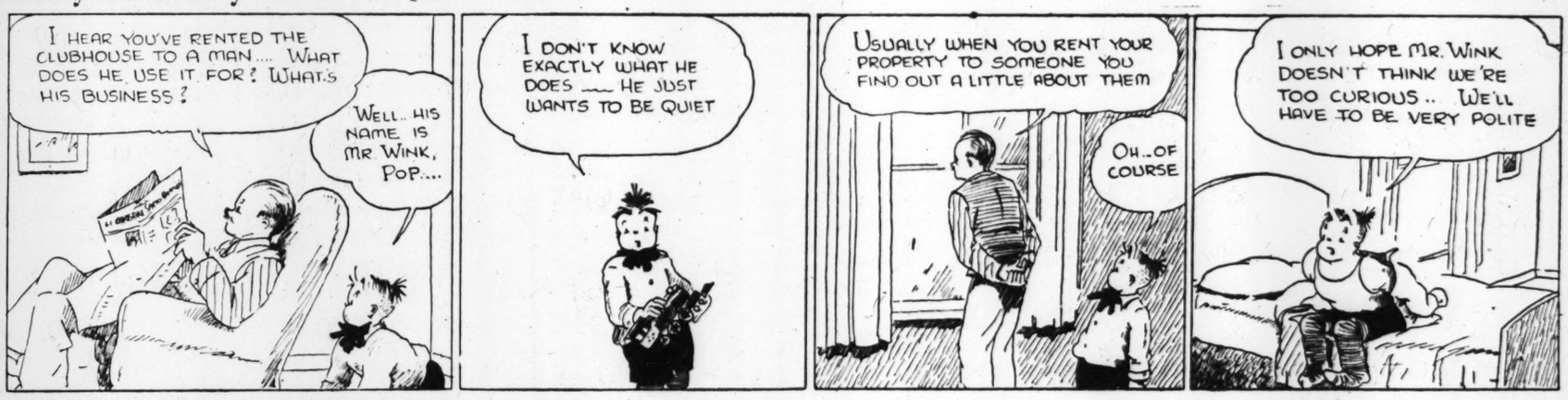
He called, "About that rent—and the moving. Let's forget it for the present. Maybe we can also find a way out of that difficulty!"

Quartz Crystals

Brazil is the world's only source of high-quality quartz crystals in substantial commercial quantities.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Quiet Tenant*

By Le Pelley


I HEAR YOU'VE RENTED THE CLUBHOUSE TO A MAN.... WHAT DOES HE USE IT FOR? WHAT'S HIS BUSINESS?
WELL.. HIS NAME IS MR. WINK, POP....
I DON'T KNOW EXACTLY WHAT HE DOES — HE JUST WANTS TO BE QUIET
USUALLY WHEN YOU RENT YOUR PROPERTY TO SOMEONE YOU FIND OUT A LITTLE ABOUT THEM
OH..OF COURSE
I ONLY HOPE MR. WINK DOESN'T THINK WE'RE TOO CURIOUS.. WE'LL HAVE TO BE VERY POLITE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Hello, Everybody!*

By Rodgers

I've been noticing a lot of birds overhead lately—
And today I realized they must be making their usual journey back North—
And very likely in a few days some of them would be hopping around in our yard at home!
"Hey!" I barked, "When you get up North, say 'hello' to everyone for me, will you?"
Hope they heard me!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*Aunt Matilda Needs No Handicap*

By The Hagers

"MATILDA! WANT TO REST?" BILL CRIED, AS WE SKIMMED O'ER THE COUNTRYSIDE.
"NO NEED TO HURRY, MATES, YOU KNOW. LET'S LIGHT UPON THAT POND BELOW."
MATILDA DIDN'T SAY A WORD, BUT PASSED BILL LIKE A FRIGATE BIRD.
SHE WAVED AND CALLED, "BILL, I'M ALL RIGHT. I ONCE WON AN ENDURANCE FLIGHT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

To Australia

MacArthur is a promise. His dramatic transfer gives supreme command in Australia to the one United Nations general who has enhanced his reputation by fighting the Japanese in recent dismal days. It lifts morale as much as news of a battle won.

Washington cannot back its pledges of help to Australia by announcing figures about the men and materials already transported across the Pacific or now running the submarine gantlet. But the sending of General MacArthur gives plain assurance that America will not stint its efforts to help the gallant folk "down under" hold their island continent. He has not been taken from Bataan to conduct a too little, too late, performance in Australasia.

The short-range promise is for a successful defense of the United Nations' last stronghold in the South Pacific. The problem in Australia is very different from that of holding Bataan. The Philippine peninsula was small enough so its defenders could by alertness defeat the tactics with which the Japanese won Malaya—continued landings behind the British lines. Australia is so large—about the size of the United States—and so sparsely settled that landings are possible in many places.

Successful defense of Australia is likely to depend on counter-attacks against Japanese bases, such as those Australian and American bombers have been making on New Guinea airfields. Or, if the enemy should land, he might be so vigorously and quickly strafed that he could make no important progress. General MacArthur has shown more than once on Bataan that he considers attack the best defense. His leadership in Australia carries hope for an offensive which will keep the Japanese guessing.

The Australians have always had the same idea. If enough men and machines can be made available, moves may be possible which will give the brave Dutch still fighting on Java some help and keep the Japanese from concentrating on India or Russia. It may be unfair to expect the "impossible" from General MacArthur and the Australians, but the performances of both have led us to look for it.

American Army thinking about the Philippines has always regarded them as only a part of the whole Pacific problem, and as Chief of Staff ten years ago the General had cognizance of big plans. His success seems likely to depend on how fast planes and guns can be made and sent to him. And "soldiers" on the factory front may get a lift from the confidence that what they are making will be as well used as the meager equipment on Bataan.

The long-range promise in this American-Australian combination is almost as encouraging as the immediate military hope. In inviting General MacArthur the Australian people and Government have once more shown their generous comradeship and their appreciation of the fact that closer co-operation with America is essential if freedom is to be secure in the Pacific.

Some may see the present association as separating Australia from Britain, but it holds the promise of bringing the whole English-speaking community into understandings and relations which will be the best guarantee of peace.

Honoring Holidays

The Brookings County Press of Brookings, South Dakota, is a small newspaper, as newspapers go, but it definitely has a big idea. Our fighting forces, it points out, do not take holidays nor does the enemy. Therefore, it believes, American industry—especially that part of it which is contributing essentially to the war effort—might well forego these days of idleness at a time when every blow of the riveting machine, every turn of the lathe, every foot advanced on the assembly line counts.

Brookings, according to the gazetteer, has only 400 people and, according to the Press, not much war work, but it "carried on as usual" on Washington's Birthday. The Press believes Washington would say: "You cannot possibly honor me and the things which I devoted my life to promote and foster any more effectively than by continuing your daily tasks, uninterrupted, to make more sure that our Nation will win victory in the war in which we are engaged."

The General Assembly of Kentucky must have felt the same way, for it recently enacted a law abolishing all holidays, except Independence Day, Labor Day, and Christmas, for the duration of the war. At least seven holidays—equivalent to one wartime working week—were thus wiped off the calendar. The Brookings idea has merits.

Opening the Ranks to Women

The bill passed by the House of Representatives to create a Volunteer Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is important and needed legislation. As sponsored by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, it would permit enlistment of up to 150,000 women between the ages of 18 and 44 for service as clerks, telephone operators, librarians, post exchange or theater employees, operatives in air-raid warning centers, laundry workers, and messengers.

As other combatant nations have learned, these activities can give valuable support and can release men for field forces. Undoubtedly there will be many volunteers for the new service. Many women also would welcome a nationwide registration of their sex for selective war service in the same way the manpower of the United States has been enrolled.

The WAAC bill should be passed promptly by the Senate.

Pussy Willows and the Boy

March has enough, or almost enough, of those gray days when the best thing a boy can do, if you ask him, is get his shoes muddy and his sweater snagged while he looks for pussy willows.

The secret of finding pussy willows is not easily communicable from one generation to another, especially from that generation on the lookout for pussy willows to the generation more on the lookout for mud tracks on the front-hall carpet. The secret is not easy to communicate to a generation which supposes that to be home in time for lunch on a foggy Saturday is more important than to take one last detour down by the river and through the woods in search of the silvery fleeces.

Looking for pussy willows—even if you don't find them—is an art; and art is long while time is fleeting. Of course it is not always art for art's sake. There may be a financial side to the enterprise. Some people may have little sympathy with the less practical urges that take a boy looking for pussy willows. But even such folk will find twenty-five cents and manage a nod of approval when offered a dozen wands magical with velvety "pussies."

A boy takes the money and the nod for what these are worth. If the world cannot give its approval except for an exhibition of commercial talent, he need not stop to explain that the real reward of finding pussy willows is realized while you are looking for them.

That Double-Time Pay

If all America's industrial equipment now devoted to war production were used twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, the Nation would practically double its man-hours in military production, said Donald M. Nelson, head of the War Production Board, in a recent radio address.

From this situation some have inferred that the Federal Labor Standards Act or forty-hour law should be suspended. President Roosevelt on Tuesday made it clear he has not accepted this thesis; he adheres strongly to the belief that a longer-than-forty-hour work week can be accomplished, and in fact is in existence, by paying time and a half for overtime as required by the law. As the labor supply draws nearer to complete absorption, the pressure for longer hours by individuals may be expected to increase.

Yet there is another factor now which is more of an obstacle to full-time employment of machines than is the forty-hour law. This is the matter of having to pay time and a half or double time under union contracts for employment on Saturdays or Sundays and holidays even if the work is within a regular forty-hour shift. Since it is a matter of union contract, suspension of the forty-hour law would not affect this condition, unless the contracts also were voided.

May there not be a solution in the action of West Coast shipbuilding unions? They have dropped the traditional time and a half pay for Saturday work and double time for Sunday, and adopted instead a formula which provides time and a half for all work on the sixth consecutive day in any week and double time for the seventh, regardless of the days on which these occur. Thirty-five other metal trades unions in the area also voted overwhelmingly to adopt the revision.

This is a sensible formula, one which retains a deterrent against unnecessarily long employment of the same individuals but permits payment at flat rates for any forty hours in the week. It is to be commended to unions everywhere in defense industries.

Our Readers Say—

Wages, Defense, and Taxes

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

As an ex-service man I venture to say that the pay of the men in the armed services is high enough, assuming a 20 per cent increase for service overseas. If the Congress feels impelled to vote any additional compensation let it be paid after the men have been returned to civil life, somewhat in the nature of unemployment compensation, over a period of months.

But what can be said in defense of wages of $21 per day? Reports, apparently true in every respect, are coming through of boys who graduated from the local high school in 1939 being paid such wages in defense industries. I refuse to believe that any boy who finished high school in 1939 has been able since then to qualify himself to earn as much as the United States pays the Chief of Staff of its Army—or nearly so. Men and boys in the Army and the Navy undoubtedly do feel bitter at times when these reports reach them, especially as they know that these wages are all being charged up to the taxpayer and some day, if they survive, they will have to help pay them.

Billings, Mont. FRED G. HUNTINGTON

Minamitori Shima

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Will you permit me to call your attention to an error which appeared in a news story in The Christian Science Monitor, and in the editorial columns.

In the first instance you referred to "Minamitori Shima Island," and in the second to "the island of Minamitori Shima."

Now in the Japanese language "shima" means "island." It means some other things as well, when written with different characters, but as part of the name of a detached piece of land it is "island" and nothing else. So, it can be either "Minamitori Shima" or "Minamitori Island." The latter seems a little easier on everyone.

The Monitor is so exact in the information it provides and so meticulous in the printing of foreign words that I am sure you will understand my motive in offering this correction. THEDIA COX KENYON

Sanbornville, N. H.

Salute to String Savers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

At last we string savers are coming into our own! A recent commenting reader dubs us "practical" rather than "eccentric." Of course we have always known ourselves for what we are but it is pleasant to be recognized.

In offices in which I have worked I have been gently ridiculed for my parsimonious habits with small supplies. Besides the symbolic string, there are pins and rubber bands to be picked up, clips to be rescued from waste baskets, wrapping papers to be folded and laid away. My employers never have to buy scratch pads for me because I like slit-open envelopes or other scraps of uniform size strapped to a cardboard backing with a rubber band. I believe all things given us should be used as long as they are useful.

Pasadena, Calif. L. L. F.

More in Defense of Rhubarb

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Just read in The Christian Science Monitor what one of "Our Readers" says in defense of rhubarb. There are two distinct kinds of rhubarb, the large kind and the small. Both can be used all the growing season if pulled out a little at a time. The small kind can be used without peeling and the peeling gives it a pinkish color. It can be prepared and served with other fruit, too.

During World War One we were told to use a little baking soda. For a quart of rhubarb only a small pinch of soda need be used. Taste to see if it is enough, then add sugar. In this way a little soda in rhubarb helps save the sugar. M. A. F.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Now We'll Go Places"

Sign Language

I have collected interesting signs, notices, warnings, announcements, inscriptions from half a hundred countries with the enthusiasm that leads others to collect stamps, coins, or curios. The innocuous game has never seemed to pall on me and during extensive travels in Latin America from 1939 until Pearl Harbor I garnered some nice specimens to add to my collection. Their insignificance is obvious and yet the sum of all such signs which industrious travelers might gather from all countries in the world would make a huge book. Practically every emotion is hidden in them, every mood, every ambition and aspiration. I shall offer here a few "samples without value" taken from half a dozen Latin countries.

* * *

In Mexico City two signs seen in adjoining shop windows boxed the compass from angry protest to light-hearted insouciance. The first summoned the populace to a *Magno Mitin* (meeting) Y *Clamorosa Manifestación* against an unpopular law. The second summoned pleasure seekers with the words *"Club Happy Feet—Thé Dansant."*

In Guatemala City two signs (from among many good ones) seemed similarly to hit opposite poles of life. One was the name of a general shop in a humble part of the city. It read *La Lucha por la Vida* (The Struggle for Life) and made me feel almost like hurrying in to buy a tie, however lurid, or a can of soup or a thimble—anything to aid that shopkeeper in his struggle to survive. The other sign to which I refer was done in huge bright letters over the door of the city's chief movie palace. In eloquent simplicity it read *Bugui-Ugui*. I realized after some study that this was Guatemala Spanish for Boogie Woogie and that a "jam session" was to be the feature of the evening's show. In fact the perpetrators of the jittermusic were glowingly pictured and advertised as Dixie Pals Band from San Salvador under the inspired baton of F. Palavicini.

I flew to San Salvador on the very day when the Dixie Pals were hastening from that city to Guatemala to entertain. It seemed hardly courteous but schedules will be schedules. In my hotel bedroom in "Saint Savior's" city I saw a plea in English-from-the-dictionary and this seemed to sound exactly the right note for times of increasing stress. It cautioned me with these words: "Do Not Waste Water nor Electric Current. Close Both Keys Please."

In Tegucigalpa, the primitive capital of Honduras, I was invited by a friendly sign to enter the *Barberia Rochester* for a haircut or a shave. The name of the barber shop mystified me and I was not able to track down its origin. Could the head barber be perhaps a Kodak enthusiast paying this subtle tribute to the city of Kodaks? No, I decided after further thought. Jack Benny's "Rochester" must have come to Tegucigalpa by shortwave radio beam. His husky drawl must have captivated the Honduran heart.

* * *

In Managua, the capital of Nicaragua, I was suddenly reminded that that country is an eager aspirant for a canal to rival or outshine the one across the Isthmus of Panama. I was reminded too that the United States Government is still—and always—weighing the project, which would cost a mere billion or so, a paltry sum hardly worth debate in these lavish times. Near my hotel was a conspicuous sign announcing the headquarters of the *Misión Canalera* with the words in English *Nicaragua Canal Survey; Corps of Engineers.*

If this is a tribute to aspiration one may see in Panama City a somber tribute to blasted hopes. On a monument in the appealing little square called Plaza de Francia is a pathetic inscription, *A la Memoria de los Franceses Zapadores del Canal Interoceanico.* The "French Diggers of the Interoceanic Canal" were the men who worked under Ferdinand de Lesseps sixty years ago.

The signs of interest in any traveler's collection may run into the hundreds and may grow into the thousands. *Alto! Mire! Oiga!* says the warning posted at any *cruzadilla* (railway crossing) in Latin America and the eagerest collector finally learns to "Stop Look and Listen" before accepting new items lest the thousands grow into millions, forcing him to bale or burn them as waste words. SYDNEY A. CLARK

"Alsace-Lorraine: Nazis Fail Again"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Will you permit me, as an Alsatian, to call attention to certain inaccuracies in Mr. Kaskeline's recent article titled "Alsace-Lorraine: Nazis Fail Again," which appeared in The Christian Science Monitor.

He speaks of Alsace-Lorraine. This term, which was coined by Bismarck, has never been in use in Alsace nor in France. It certainly did not in any case include Nancy, yet Nancy is, and was, capital of the French department of Meurthe and Moselle.

These are relatively minor errors. More serious is Mr. Kaskeline's statement that 90 per cent of the population of Alsace and Lorraine is German speaking. The fact is that the language of Alsace is a dialect so riddled with French words that the Nazis have issued special decrees to have it "purified." It is a dialect, moreover, that is almost incomprehensible to the Germans. During the war of 1914-18 the Germans had forbidden the use of the French language in Alsace. By way of protest the population spoke Alsatian. This dialect, therefore, instead of being a bond of union with Germany, has become a rampart behind which the proud, defiant Alsatians maintain their deep-rooted independence.

Moreover, how can one say that the people of Alsace were "mentally prepared to accept German rule?" The fact is that Alsace has never ceased to regard Germany in general, and Naziism in particular, otherwise than as a hateful tyranny, completely incompatible with all that Alsace stands for.

To say, as Mr. Kaskeline does, that "many soldiers of Alsatian origin renounced their French citizenship and were willing to join the German army" is seriously to besmirch the Alsatian soldiers, who became prisoners of war along with their comrades of the other departments. So far from joining the German army, even when liberated by the Germans as a special favor, the Alsatians have made their way into Unoccupied France and many are fighting with the Allied forces.

Thousands of heroic Alsatians have been persecuted by the Germans because they had announced too openly their attachment to France. Thousands more have left homes and property, preferring to go where they could be French, rather than German. Those who have remained behind are practicing passive resistance against the aggressor, spreading the news of the free world, and hoisting the V sign at the risk of their lives.

I quote from a report addressed by the mayor of an important city in Alsace to his prefect in June, 1941:

> The morale of the population is admirable. Their soul is French. Out of 1,500 employees of the city only 30 have accepted work from the German authorities.

That has been the Alsatian spirit from the first moment of the German occupation, and that is what it will still be after the final victory. CAMILLE ZUMBIEHLE

Boston

Resistance Is Increasing

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

There are just two points in Mr. Zumbiehle's letter on which I should like to comment:

1. It is in no way surprising that Alsace should have been more prepared to accept Nazi rule than any other part of France. From 1933 onwards, Alsace had been subjected to the most intense Nazi propaganda. Alsace was the center of anti-Semitic propaganda in France—the best preparation for Nazification. Let me only cite one fact to prove my point: Alsace was the only French Province where, at different times, leading local politicians were not only accused but actually convicted of high treason.

2. I am sorry to have to disagree with Mr. Zumbiehle's statement regarding the attitude prevailing among Alsatian soldiers after the defeat. While I was still in France, I had occasion to speak to many French soldiers who had managed to escape from German internment camps. These men all agreed that, following the defeat, many Alsatian soldiers deserted their French comrades and expressed their pro-Nazi sympathies. I do not deny that there are also many true Frenchmen among them, men who fled to Unoccupied France or even joined the Free French forces.

Today, resistance against the Germans is on the increase, both in Alsace and Lorraine. That is what I pointed out in my article. EGON KASKELINE

New York

The Wide Horizon

"Have We Not All One Father?"

By Dr. Olive Swezy

Racial distinctions and the part they shall be allowed to play in affairs of state, as well as in matters of ordinary life, form a problem posed anew by this war, and its emphasis will increase with each month that passes.

Today the safety of the white race, of the democracies, and of western civilization, rests as heavily upon the shoulders of races that are not white as on that race itself. China—indeed, much of Russia—is yellow; India, the Philippines, the East Indies are brown. Can we dispense with a single one of these and allow him to join the enemy? Naturally not, yet there are many who are saying it in other words—words that draw the racial lines which make such deep and unnecessary wounds. Those guilty of such unwisdom are among the Allies' most dangerous internal enemies.

* * *

Since Caucasians must in the future, if they are still to continue as civilized people, live with Burmese, Chinese, Malays, and Indians, who will all be partners if and when victory is achieved, they must be prepared to carry into effect a greater degree of democracy and to abandon their attitude of superiority, in so far as it is based on differences in color. The white race is outnumbered by these darker peoples who have shown ability as soldiers, as artists and teachers, as leaders of men, as builders of empires and of industries.

It is the yellow and the brown man who are helping to uphold the prestige of the white man in the Pacific. Is it possible, not to say expedient, to talk further of the superiority of the white race at present?

Much may be said, and has been said, about the charitable, ethical, and religious grounds that oppose the injustices of racial discrimination. Today, in the face of the grim condition that confronts the white-skinned Allies in the Pacific, other aspects of the subject come to the front. It cannot be denied that the white race has laid up for itself in the retentive thought of the colored races the world over, seeds of resentment for the racial discrimination that has been practiced against them in their relations with that race. These seeds will surely come to fruition at some moment in the future unless something is done to eliminate them and plant instead the seeds of fraternity and neighborliness. Those who continue to think in terms of superior and inferior races—words which ring of the repudiated Nazi philosophy—are storing up trouble.

* * *

A world revolt of colored races will not come for this generation probably, but it is a poor people, indeed, which does not try to make the world safe for its children and its children's children. To continue to sow seeds of bitterness and enmity through racial discrimination, is neither a sign of superiority nor a sane preparation for the future of the world for which we are shedding our blood and spending our wealth.

The sorry spectacle of complacency, unpreparedness, disregard for the warnings from those not belonging to the special elites—racial and class—who controlled the Pacific strongholds, is today destroying the prestige of the white man in that area, indeed throughout the world. With that gone, the white man, the yellow man, the brown man, and the black man will stand on common ground as they have never done before.

To try to recover prestige by racial discrimination and assertions of white superiority, will be as futile as trying to stop the rolling of the Mississippi with words. Our thinking must be changed. After all, if we believe in the inspiration of the Scriptural writers we will remember and heed the words of Paul: "There is neither Jew nor Greek," "God . . . hath made of one blood all nations of men," "Ye are all the children of God," and of the prophet Malachi, "Have we not all one father?"

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin

Sherlock Holmes's Hope

"'I trust you will honour me with your company,' said Sherlock Holmes. 'It is always a joy to me to meet an American, Mr. Moulton, for I am one of those who believe that the folly of a monarch and the blundering of a minister in far gone years will not prevent our children from being some day citizens of the same world-wide country under a flag which shall be a quartering of the Union Jack with the Stars and Stripes.'"
—From "The Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" (1892), by A. CONAN DOYLE.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year...$12.00 — Three months...$3.00
Six months...$6.00 — One month...$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES

WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: Berlin W8, Behrenstr. 55.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York...500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago...Suite 2900, 333 No. Michigan Avenue
Detroit...3-101 General Motors Building
Miami...1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis...611 Olive Street
Kansas City...1002 Walnut Street
San Francisco...625 Market Street
Los Angeles...210 West Seventh Street
Seattle...1326 Fifth Avenue
London...Burwood House, Caxton St., S. W. 1
Paris...56 Faubourg St. Honoré
Geneva...16 rue du Mont Blanc
Australia and New Zealand: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS

NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Burwood House, Caxton St., London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND: 46 Pitt Street, Sydney, Australia.

Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.